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# TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

# ENGLAND,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, CORPORATE AND MARKET TOWNS,

PARISHES, AND TOWNSHIPS,

AND THE ISLANDS OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, AND MAN,

WITH

## HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS:

AND EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE CITIES, BOROUGHS, BISHOPRICS, UNIVERSITIES, AND COLLEGES;

AND OF THE SEALS OF THE VARIOUS MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

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BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

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Seventh Edition.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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FROM LACEBY TO RYTON-WOODSIDE.

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# TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

# ENGLAND.

## LACH — LACO

LACEBY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Grimsby; containing 755 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road between Caistor and Grimsby, and comprises 2037*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, of which about 1300 acres are arable, 700 pasture, and 30 woodland. The surface of the country is undulated, and very beautiful, and the soil a rich loam, well watered and fenced, and capable of producing every kind of grain. The village is on the banks of the Laceby beck, which intersects the parish, and abounds in fine trout; a new bridge was built over the stream in 1841. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 10.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Birkett: the tithes have been commuted for £535, and the glebe consists of 19 acres, with an excellent parsonage-house, erected near the church, at the expense of the Rev. J. Birkett, in 1834. The church is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower, and a very neat interior, containing about 240 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Sarah Stamford, in 1720, built a school, and endowed it with 70 acres of land, under the will of Philip Stamford, dated 1712; the income is partly applied to apprenticing boys.

LACEY-GREEN, a chapelry, in the parish of Prince's-Risborough, union of Wycombe, hundred of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, 5 miles (W.) from Great Missenden; containing 926 inhabitants. The chapelry consists of the villages of Lacey-Green, Speen, and Looseley-Row, in the upper part of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with 18½ acres of land by John Grubb, Esq., and 8½ acres by Lord George Henry Cavendish; total income, £90; patron, the Incumbent of Prince's-Risborough. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was completed in 1825.

LACHE-DENNIS, a township, in the parish of Great Budworth, union and hundred of Northwich, S. division of the county of Chester, 3¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Northwich; containing 33 inhabitants. Ancient records mention a manor of Lach-Dennis or Lach-Park, near Rudheath, which, in the reign of Edward II., belonged to the Moreton family, and at a later period to the Mainwarings; but there is no estate now known by this name. The township lies on the road from Northwich to Brereton, and comprises 352 acres, of a clayey soil.

LACKFORD (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Thingoe, W. division of Suffolk, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 193 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Lark, which is crossed near Lackford-Green by a bridge connecting the parish with that of Icklingham. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 5., and in the gift of Sir Charles Kent, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £320, and the glebe consists of 27 acres.

LACKINGTON, WHITE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Chard, hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, W. division of Somerset, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Ilminster; containing 283 inhabitants. It comprises 1465*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.*; the soil is generally productive, and there are quarries of stone, which is raised for building and for burning into lime. The Chard canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £288, and the vicarial for £220; the impropriate glebe contains 38 acres, and the vicar's glebe one acre. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, but has been much defaced by injudicious alterations and enlargements.

LACOCK, county of Wilts.—See Laycock.

LACON, a township, in the parish and union of Wem, Whitchurch division of the hundred of North Bradford, N. division of Salop; containing 84 inha-

bitants. It lies to the north-east of the town of Wem, and is intersected by a small tributary of the river Rode.

LADBROKE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Southam, Southam division of the hundred of Knightlow, S. division of the county of Warwick, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Southam; containing 252 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Oxford to Coventry, and comprises 1928*a.* 3*r.* 27*p.*, of which 401 are arable, 1506 grass-land, and 8 wood. Limestone is plentiful, and is quarried for burning into lime, and for building and road-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Arthur Turner: the tithes have been commuted for £438. 5., and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty and elegant spire, and contains several monuments, chiefly to the Palmer family.

LADOCK (*St. Ladoca*), a parish, in the union of Truro, E. division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 7 miles (N. E.) from Truro; containing 857 inhabitants. This parish, which derived its name from the saint to whom its ancient church is dedicated, is situated on the road to Falmouth, and comprises 4842 acres, whereof 2121 are common or waste. Iron-ore is found of very superior quality, and the produce of a mine discovered within the last few years is sent to Swansea to be smelted. At Trevilian, about three miles from the village, is an arm of the sea, navigable to Falmouth, by which coal, timber, and other articles are easily obtained. The village is neatly built and pleasantly situated; and the small hamlet of Pessick is remarkable for the beauty of the scenery by which it is surrounded. A fair is held on the 10th of May. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; patron, Dr. Wise: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LAGNESS, a hamlet, in the parish of Pagham, union of West Hampnett, hundred of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, W. division of the county of Sussex; containing 103 inhabitants.

LAINDON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Billericay, hundred of Barstable, S. division of Essex, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Billericay; containing, with the chapelry of Basildon, 568 inhabitants. This parish, which, from the clayey nature of the soil, obtained the appellation of "Laindon-Clay," comprises 2372 acres, whereof 26 are waste; it forms a tract of flat marshy land which has been rendered arable, producing abundant crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £35. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes of Laindon and Basildon have been commuted for £800; the glebe of Laindon comprises 30 acres, and that of Basildon 23 acres. The church, situated on rising ground, is an ancient edifice, with a tower of wood and a small spire, and consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel. About two miles distant is the chapel of Basildon. A national school is endowed with £20 per annum.

LAINSTON, an extra-parochial district, formerly a parish, in the hundred of Mansbridge, union of Winchester, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, 3 miles (N. W.) from Winchester; containing 96 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 155 acres of freehold land, of which about 110 are arable, 40 pasture, and the remainder wood. Lainston House, built in the reign of Charles II., and corresponding in style to the palace which that monarch partly erected at Winchester, is now occupied as a private asylum for insane persons; it is situated in a demesne of 40 acres, richly wooded, and is approached by three lofty avenues of trees, of which the central is about half a mile, and the lateral about a quarter of a mile each in length. Near the house are the remains of the ancient church, now a ruin, in which the piscina is still preserved; the inhabitants attend divine service in the church at Sparsholt. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4.; net income, £34; patron, Sir F. H. Bathurst.

LAITH-KIRK, a district chapelry, in the township of Lune-Dale, parish of Romald-Kirk, union of Teesdale, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of the county of York, 9 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle. The hamlet is situated to the west of the Lune, and near the confluence of that river with the Tees, which passes on the north. The chapel is an ancient edifice: the living is in the gift of the Rector.

LAKE, a tything, in the parish of Kingsbury-Episcopi, union of Langport, E. division of the hundred of Kingsbury, W. division of the county of Somerset; containing 30 inhabitants.

LAKE, a tything, in the parish of Wilsford, union of Amesbury, hundred of Underditch, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Amesbury; containing 74 inhabitants.

LAKENHAM, county Norfolk.—See Norwich.

LAKENHEATH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Mildenhall, hundred of Lackford, W. division of Suffolk, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Mildenhall; containing 1579 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the Little Ouse, which is navigable; and comprises 10,918*a.* 37*p.* The soil is in some parts tolerably fertile, but a very considerable portion is marsh and fen land. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the living of Undley, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £136; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. There are places of worship for Huntingtonians and Wesleyans. George Goward, in 1744, founded a school, and endowed it with land now producing £20 per annum. An allotment of 154 acres of fen has been set apart for the poor; and a sum exceeding £50, arising from benefactions, is annually distributed among them.

LALEHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Staines, hundred of Spelthorne, county of Middlesex, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Staines; containing 612 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Thames, and intersected by a branch of the Coln, comprises by computation 1290 acres, of which by far the greater portion is arable. The soil is fertile; the surface is generally flat, and, in those parts near the river, subject to occasional inundation. The scenery is enlivened by the seat of the Earl of Lucan, in which are two rare and beautiful pillars of verde antique, brought from Italy by the present peer. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Staines; impropriator, G. Hartwell, Esq. The church is a small ancient structure in the Norman style, with a low brick tower.

Mrs. Reeves, in 1679, bequeathed some land, the income to be distributed to the poor.

LAMARSH (*Holy Innocents*), a parish, in the union of Sudbury, hundred of Hinckford, N. division of Essex, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Halstead; containing 404 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Stour, is about twenty miles in circumference. The surface is very unequal, rising considerably in some parts, and in others being greatly depressed; the soil is various, but generally fertile, and a large portion is a rich sandy loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of John Sperling and William Downes, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £385, and the glebe comprises 94 acres. The church is a small low edifice of great antiquity, with a circular tower, the walls of which are of unusual thickness.

LAMAS, county of Norfolk.—See Lammas.

LAMBCROFT, a hamlet, in the parish of Kelstern, poor-law union of Louth, Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; containing 40 inhabitants.

LAMBERHURST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Ticehurst, partly in the hundred of Brenchley and Horsemonden, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, but chiefly in the hundred of Loxfield-Camden, rape of Pevensey, E. division of Sussex, 15 miles (S. W. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 1572 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Hastings, and comprises 5426*a*. 3*r*. 3*p*., of which a considerable portion is wood: the soil is generally a sandy clay; the surface is hilly, and the low lands are watered by a copious brook. Here were formerly extensive iron-works, at which the balustrades for St. Paul's cathedral were manufactured, from ore found in the neighbourhood; but they have been discontinued. A fair for cattle is held on the 6th of April. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 5.; net income, £401; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a low spire, and contains some ancient monuments to the Scotney family, whose sepulchral chapel adjoins the south aisle: on the repair of the church in 1840, a beautiful arch was discovered between this chapel and the chancel, evidently of greater antiquity than the present church. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. At Scotney Castle is a mineral spring of the same quality as the celebrated springs of Tonbridge-Wells.

LAMBETH (*St. Mary*), a parish, and newly-enfranchised borough, in the E. division of the hundred of Brixton and of the county of Surrey; separated from Westminster by the river Thames, and containing 115,888 inhabitants, of whom 41,377 are in Lambeth Church district. The name of this place, in the earliest records *Lambehith*, and in Domesday book *Lanchei*, is variously written by historians, and, according to Camden, implies a muddy station, or harbour; by other antiquaries it is supposed to have been originally *Lambs Hithe*, and to have denoted a haven belonging to some ancient proprietor named Lamb. Canute, on his invasion of London, in 1026, is said to have cut a trench through the parish, in order to convey his fleet to the west of London-bridge, and Maitland, in his History of London, affirms that he discovered evident traces of the works; but the origin of these trenches is by others attributed, with greater probability, to a temporary diversion of the course of the river, for the erection of London-bridge. The manor was given by Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor, to the see of Rochester, one of whose bishops, Gilbert de Glanville, finding the buildings of his see greatly dilapidated, erected at Lambeth, in 1197, a mansion for himself and his successors, which, being afterwards exchanged for lands elsewhere with Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, became the archiepiscopal residence. Archbishop Boniface having obtained from Pope Urban IV. the grant of a fourth part of the offerings at Becket's shrine, and permission to rebuild his house at Lambeth, laid the foundation of the present palace, which has been at various times enlarged and improved by his successors. Many of the metropolitan councils were held in the chapel of the palace while it belonged to the see of Rochester; in 1100, Archbishop Anselm convened an assembly to take into consideration the propriety of the marriage of Henry I. with Maud, daughter of the King of Scotland, who had taken the veil, though not the vows, as a nun.

After the exchange, a council was held here by Archbishop Peckham, at which a subsidy of one-fifteenth was granted by the clergy for three years; and in 1282, the same prelate convoked a synod, at which all the bishops of the realm assisted, to deliberate upon the state of the Church of England, of which complaints had been made at Rome by the Bishop of Hereford. In 1381, the followers of Wat Tyler, after barbarously putting Archbishop Sudbury to death, attacked the palace, burnt the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers. Henry VII., for some days previous to his coronation, was sumptuously entertained in the palace by Archbishop Bourchier; and Catherine of Arragon, on her first arrival in England, remained here with her attendants for some days prior to her marriage. The palace was completely furnished by Queen Mary, for the reception of Cardinal Pole, whom she occasionally visited during his primacy; and Queen Elizabeth, during the time of Archbishops Parker and Whitgift, was a frequent guest at Lambeth, where she sometimes remained for several days. Before the Reformation, the archbishops had a prison in the palace, for the confinement of offenders against the ecclesiastical laws. To this prison Elizabeth committed the Roman Catholic bishops Tunstall and Thirlby; the Earl of Essex, previously to his being sent to the Tower; the Earl of Southampton, Lord Stourton, Henry Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk, and various other persons.

In 1641 Archbishop Laud was attacked by a puritanical mob of 500 persons, who assailed the palace at midnight; but having received intimation of their design, he had so fortified it as to preclude their doing further injury than breaking the windows. After the impeachment of Laud, an ordinance was issued by the house of commons, for removing the arms from Lambeth palace, which was carried into effect by Captain Roydon at the head of 200 infantry and a troop of horse; and in the November following, Captain Brown entered to take possession of the palace for the parliament. It was subsequently converted into a prison by the house of commons, and among the prisoners confined here were the Earls of Chesterfield and Derby; Sir Thomas Armstrong, who was eventually executed at

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Kennington for having taken part in Monmouth's rebellion; and Sir George Bunkley. The palace being afterwards put up for sale, was purchased by Thomas Scott and Matthew Hardy, the former of whom, secretary to Cromwell, sat in judgment at the trial of Charles I., and was hanged as a regicide at Charing Cross. Upon the Restoration, Lambeth Palace reverted to its rightful owners, and again became the residence of the archbishops. It has at various times afforded an asylum to learned foreigners, whom the intolerant spirit of their own countrymen compelled to abandon their native land; among these were the early reformers, Martyr and Bucer, and the learned Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro.

This venerable pile of building, which has lately undergone a very extensive repair, and to which considerable additions have been made by the present archbishop, Dr. Howley, is situated on the bank of the river Thames, and exhibits in its architecture the style of various ages. The principal entrance, through an arched gateway flanked by two square embattled towers of brick, leads into the outer court, on the right of which is the great hall, rebuilt after the civil war by Archbishop Juxon, and converted into a *Library* by the present archbishop. It is a structure of brick, strengthened with buttresses, and relieved with cornices and quoins of stone. The interior of the hall is lighted by ranges of lofty windows, and by a double lantern turret rising from the roof, which is finely arched, and ornamented with carved oak; in one of the windows are some heraldic devices in stained glass, and over the fire-places, at each end, are the arms, richly emblazoned, of Archbishop Bancroft, the founder of the library, and of Archbishop Secker, by whom it was augmented. Beyond the library is the *Chapel*, which is by far the most ancient part of the building; it is in the earliest style of English architecture, lighted by triple lancet-shaped windows on the sides, and by an east window of five lights. The ancient painted glass, containing a series of subjects from the Old and New Testament, the repairing of which was, on his trial, imputed as a crime to Archbishop Laud, was afterwards destroyed by the Parliamentary Commissioners; the roof, which is flat and divided into compartments, is embellished with the arms of that prelate. A massive oak screen, richly carved, separates a portion of the western extremity from that part of the chapel which is fitted up for divine service. Underneath the chapel is a spacious crypt, having a roof finely groined; and to the west of it is the *Lollards' Tower*, a lofty square embattled structure of stone, similar to that of the chapel, and formerly used as a prison. The guard-room has been taken down, and rebuilt for a *Banquet-hall;* it is of Bath stone, and in the later English style. The original oak roof, of similar character to that of the library, has been carefully preserved; the hall is lighted by a range of four lofty windows, and parallel with it is a picture gallery of equal length, the whole forming a prominent and interesting feature in the new edifice. From the first court a handsome archway on the right leads into the area in which the additional buildings have been erected. These form a fine range, also in the later English style, with an arched entrance placed between two lofty octagonal embattled turrets, and surmounted by an oriel window, to the right of which is another richly canopied; the front towards the garden is also decorated with embattled turrets and several oriel windows, one of which is of very large dimensions and elegant design. This portion of the building contains the state apartments, lodging-rooms, and the various offices requisite for the household establishment. The gardens and park, comprising thirteen acres, are tastefully laid out, and through the latter is a pleasant carriage-road to the palace. Carlisle House, originally the residence of the bishops of Rochester, and at that time called *La Place*, was given by Henry VIII. to Aldridge, Bishop of Carlisle: after having been for many years occupied as a private academy, it has almost disappeared in the recent improvements of the parish, and only some portions of the outer walls are remaining.

Lambeth, formerly a detached village, is now in fact united with Southwark, and forms a suburb of the metropolis. The great road from London to Portsmouth passes through the parish, by Vauxhall; a new road, leading from Waterloo-bridge to Newington, is connected with the preceding, and with other roads diverging into the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire. The Southampton railway has its terminus at Nine-Elms, near Vauxhall-bridge, where is a large station on the bank of the Thames, communicating with the steam-boats on the river. An act was passed in 1845 to extend this railway from the Nine-Elms station, through Lambeth, to near the Charing-Cross and Waterloo bridges, on the south bank of the Thames: this extension is two miles long. There are two establishments for supplying Thames water to the district, namely, the Lambeth works, situated in Belvidere-road, and the South London works at Vauxhall-bridge; and a very extensive reservoir has been constructed on Brixton-hill, for supplying that neighbourhood. Lambeth was formerly celebrated for its medicinal well, the memorial of which is preserved in the name of a public-house called the Fountain; and for its numerous places of public resort, the principal of which were Cupar's-gardens, and Spring-gardens, now Vauxhall. The latter gardens continued to be a place of fashionable amusement until Sept. 1841, when the property was sold by auction for £20,200: a portion of the ground will be laid out in building, but the principal part is still reserved for public gardens, having been re-opened on 7th July, 1842. In the parish are also Astley's amphitheatre, near Westminster-bridge; and the Royal Victoria theatre, in the Waterloo-road. As Lambeth extends for a considerable way on the bank of the river, and is connected with the opposite shore by Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, it is admirably situated for carrying on extensive works of every kind. In addition to what may be considered the general trade of the place, here are, on the largest scale, lime, coal, and timber wharfs; iron and other foundries; saw-mills; manufactories for axle-trees, carriages, patent buoys, floor-cloth, Morocco and Spanish leather, pins, varnish, saltpetre, soap, starch, whitening, and patent-shot (the lofty towers for which form conspicuous objects on the bank of the river); potteries of stone and earthenware; glass-works, distilleries, ale and beer breweries, vitriol and other chemical-works, gas-works, and vinegar-works. There is also a very extensive establishment for making steam-engines, and almost every other kind of machinery; besides artificial stone-works, and other establishments

of various kinds. The parish is within the limits of the Police act; and one of the county debt-courts established in 1847, is fixed at Lambeth. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, a district of 5708 acres was constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending two representatives to parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders, and the returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff for the county.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 15. 7½.; net income, £2277; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, adjoining the palace, is a spacious structure, in the early and decorated English styles, with some later insertions, and having a square embattled tower of freestone, with an octagonal turret at one of the angles. The tower may be referred to the latter part of the 14th century; the other portions to the 15th and early part of the 16th centuries. The interior comprises the chapels of the Howard and Leigh families, subsequently erected, and contains numerous ancient and interesting records. In one of the windows of the nave is the figure of a pedler with his dog, painted in glass, supposed to be the rebus of a person named *Chapman*, who is thought to have given to the parish a piece of land which is called Pedler's Acre, formerly producing two shillings and sixpence per annum, but now more than £200. Among the interments are those of Archbishops Bancroft, Secker, Tenison, Hutton, and Cornwallis; of Tunstall, Bishop of Durham; Thirlby, Bishop of Ely; and other distinguished prelates: also several of the Howards, and other illustrious families. There is a curious monument of Colonel Robert Scott, and one of Elias Ashmole, who presented to the University of Oxford the museum which is distinguished by his name. Of the numerous tombs in the churchyard are those of William Faden, the original printer of the *Public Ledger;* and John Tradescant, the primary collector of the Ashmolean Museum. The burial-ground in High-street was consecrated in 1705.

Four district churches were erected in the parish in 1824, by aid of the Parliamentary Commissioners, who granted one moiety of the cost, and lent the other moiety, to be repaid by a rate on the inhabitants. *St. John's*, in the Waterloo-road, built at an expense of £15,911, is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, with a tower of two stages, of which the upper is surmounted by a neat spire terminating in a ball and cross; it has a fine portico of six columns of the Doric order, supporting an entablature and pediment. St. Mark's at Kennington, St. Matthew's at Brixton-Causeway, and St. Luke's at Norwood, are described in the accounts of those places. The four livings are all district incumbencies, in the patronage of the Archbishop; net income of St. John's, £483. *St. Mary's* district church, Lambeth-Butts, erected in 1828, also by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £7634, is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a campanile turret surmounted by a spire: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £170; patron, the Rector of Lambeth. An additional district church, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, was erected in 1839, on a site given by the archbishop, by grants from the Diocesan Society and the Metropolis' Churches' Fund, aided by subscriptions; it is of brick, in the early Norman style, with a tower, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 200 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector. The church in *York-street*, Waterloo district, was commenced in May, 1844; it is in the Anglo-Norman style, with a tower and spire, and cost £6400. *All Saints'* district church, in the New-Cut, was consecrated in June, 1847; it is in the Byzantine style, with a tower standing a little east of the body of the edifice, but connected with it by a corridor, and surmounted by a spire rising 135 feet from the ground. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Incumbent of St. John's. *South Lambeth* episcopal chapel, Lawn-place, was erected in 1794; it contains a fine-toned organ: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Proprietors, and the Rector of Lambeth. Two church districts, named respectively *St. Thomas's* and *St. Andrew's*, were formed in 1846, by the Ecclesiastical Commission; each living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Winchester, alternately. Other incumbencies are noticed under the heads of Brixton, Kennington, and Stockwell. In the Westminster-road is a new *Roman Catholic* church, St. George's, of which the foundation-stone was laid in April, 1840; it is in the florid English style, from Pugin's designs, and is of yellow brick with stone dressings, and with a tower of Caen stone. This is the largest edifice, devoted to Roman Catholic worship, constructed since the Reformation; its exterior is 250 feet by 84 feet, and it accommodates 5000 persons. The cost of erection of the bare church was £40,000, but £100,000 will be expended altogether in its completion, including embellishments, &c. Adjoining is a convent for the Sisters of Mercy, with other buildings. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Welsh Methodists, Independents, Unitarians, and others.

A parochial school for boys is supported by subscription and a fund of nearly £1200 in the three per cents.; a parochial school for girls, established in 1780, is maintained by subscription and a fund of £400. Archbishop Tenison, in 1715, founded a girls' school, of which the endowment, augmented with subsequent benefactions, produces about £350 per annum. *St. John's school*, in the Waterloo-road, was rebuilt by subscription, at an expense of £2200, towards which George IV. gave £100, and the National Society a similar sum. The *Eldon school*, on the road to Wandsworth, was instituted in 1830, for the instruction of children, and the training of young men to act as teachers, on the national system; the building was erected in commemoration of Lord Chancellor Eldon, at the expense of Charles Francis, Esq. The *Asylum for Female Orphans*, and for the reception of deserted females the settlement of whose parents cannot be found, was instituted in 1758, and incorporated in 1800, and is under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge; the buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, in the central range of which is a handsome chapel. The *General Lying-in Hospital*, for the reception of patients from any part of the kingdom, and for the delivery of out-patients at their own habitations in the metropolis and its environs, was instituted in 1765, and incorporated in 1830. The *Royal Universal Infirmary* for children, in the Waterloo-road, is supported by subscription, under the patronage of Her Majesty. The *Benevolent Society of St. Patrick*, which has a fund of £25,000, and is also maintained by donations, was instituted in 1784, for the relief of distressed Irish families in London and its environs, and the education of their children; and a handsome and capacious

building was erected in Upper Stamford-street, in 1820, at an expense of £8000, comprising two schoolrooms, with a house for the master and the mistress, committee-rooms, and other offices. There is a variety of other schools, and the poor have some considerable bequests. In the arrangements under the Poor-Law Amendment act, the parish is not united to any other.

LAMBLEY, a parish, in the union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Haltwhistle; containing 249 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity; and in the reign of John, a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to God, St. Mary, and St. Patrick, was founded here, either by that monarch or by Adam de Tindale. In 1296 it was burnt by the Scots, who plundered and laid waste the neighbourhood; the establishment was subsequently restored, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £5. 15. 8. The parish is situated on the South Tyne, and comprises 2854*a*. 2*r*. 10*p*., of which 368 acres are arable, 221 meadow, 175 woodland, and 1089 pasture, with a tract of common containing 1000 acres by computation. The surface is rugged, and the scenery generally wild, but the banks of the river are well wooded, and in some parts beautifully picturesque; the prevailing timber is oak, ash, elm, and sycamore. The soil is commonly light, and the chief produce oats, barley, and potatoes. The living is a donative, in the patronage of R. L. Allgood, Esq. The church, repaired a few years since by subscription, is an humble edifice, standing at the south end of the village of Harpertown, and about a quarter of a mile from the site of the monastery, which occupied a charming seclusion, on a haugh, upon the left bank of the Tyne. On Castle Hill, the site of an old fortress, are vestiges of a deep moat; and lower down the river, have been discovered some large coffins of oak, black as jet.

LAMBLEY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5¾ miles (N. E.) from Nottingham; containing 983 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2092 acres: the soil in some parts is a reddish marl, resting on clay, and in others of lighter quality; the surface is hilly. The village, which is extensive, is situated in a deep vale, sheltered by ranges of hills rising in the form of an amphitheatre. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 16. 3.; net income, £476; patron, Samuel Oliver, Esq. The church is a beautiful structure.

LAMBOURN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of LAMBOURN, county of BERKS; containing, with the tythings of Blagrave, Bockhampton, Eastbury, and Hadley, 2595 inhabitants, of whom 388 are in Upper Lambourn tything, and 1333 in the town of Chipping-Lambourn, 5 miles (N.) from Hungerford, and 68 (W.) from London. This place formed part of the dower of Ealswitha, queen of Alfred the Great, and continued in royal demesne under Edward the Confessor; after the Conquest it was given to the baronial family of Fitzwarren, at whose instance a market and three fairs were granted to it by Henry III. The town is pleasantly situated in a hilly district; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells, and in the centre of the town is an ancient cross, consisting of a tall pillar, approached by a circular ascent of steps, and surmounted by an ornamented capital, supposed to have been originally the figure of a sphynx, but now nearly obliterated. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on May 12th, October 14th, and December 4th, chiefly for cattle. The parish comprises 14,425*a*. 3*r*. 4*p*.: the soil is partly good corn land, and partly down land, which, since the inclosure, has been under tillage; the low grounds are watered by a river which takes its name from the town, and which, during the summer, affords an abundant supply, but during the winter months is nearly dry. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 10½.; net income, £154; patron, the Dean of St. Paul's: the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Clark. The church is an ancient and handsome cruciform structure, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; and has two chantry chapels, in one of which the inmates of some adjoining almshouses assemble every morning for prayers. A church was built and endowed at Lambourn-Woodlands, in 1837, by the Misses Seymour, of Speen: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Founders, who presented, as first incumbent, the Rev. John Bacon, grandson of the celebrated sculptor of that name. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On the north side of the parish church is an hospital, established in 1502, for ten men; and some ancient almshouses, now called Place Almshouses, were rebuilt in 1827.

LAMBOURN, or LAMBOURNE (*ST. MARY AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Romford; containing 904 inhabitants. It is intersected by the river Roding, and comprises by measurement 2437 acres, of which 737 are arable, 1296 pasture, 118 wood, 229 forest, and 24 common; the soil is heavy, but the substratum light, and rather inclining to chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church, a neat rustic building, consists of a nave and chancel, with a leaden spire: in the chancel are three windows of stained glass, and a fourth contains five pieces of curious and valuable old painting; near the altar is a tablet to the memory of Wynnyffe, who, nearly two centuries since, was rector of Lambourn and Bishop of Lincoln. A chapel was built in 1833, in the village of Abridge, where is also a place of worship for Wesleyans. Spencer, who was a soldier in the army of Pope Adrian in his wars against the Duke of Milan, and who in 1370 was made Bishop of Norwich, lived in the parish.

LAMBRIGG, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 6¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Kendal; containing 143 inhabitants. A vein of copper-ore was formerly worked.

LAMBROOK, EAST (*ST. JAMES*), a chapelry, in the parish of KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, 6¼ miles (S. by E.) from Langport; containing, with the hamlet of Middle Lambrook, 374 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Parret. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; net income, £157; patron, the Vicar of Kingsbury-Episcopi. A neat parsonage-house has lately been erected. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LAMBROOK, WEST, a tything, in the parish of KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, 6¼ miles (S.) from Langport; with 192 inhabitants.

LAMBTON, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 120 inhabitants. This township, which is situated to the north of Little Lumley, and skirted by the road from Chester-le-Street, over the river Wear, to Houghton-le-Spring, comprises 634 acres of productive grass-land. Lambton Hall formerly stood here, and was the residence of the Lambton family until the death of William Lambton, Esq., at the close of the eighteenth century. A considerable portion of the beautiful park, five miles in circumference, which surrounds the modern edifice of Lambton Castle, at Harraton, extends into this township. Just within the entrance to the park is the site of an ancient chapel, and near it Worm Hill, of which tradition says that it was once occupied by a formidable serpent, that was cut to pieces by some hero of the Lambton family, cased in armour set with razors for the purpose. The Durham Junction railway passes to the south-east. Two brine springs, from which salt is made, issue from the bottom of two coal-pits in the township.

LAMERTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Tavistock and S. divisions of DEVON, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Tavistock; containing 1288 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Tavistock to Launceston, and comprises 5488 acres, of which 1147 are common or waste. Manganese is wrought extensively; slate is quarried for exportation, and good building-stone is found in abundance. Collacombe, a mansion built in the reign of Elizabeth, and since converted into a farmhouse, has a large transom window, containing 3200 panes of glass. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 1., and in the gift of J. H. Tremayne, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £397, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church, which belonged to Tavistock Abbey, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains an interesting monument to Thomas Tremayne and his wife, with their eight sons and eight daughters. Divine service is also performed in a licensed schoolroom, four miles from the church, by a curate appointed by the vicar. There are places of worship for Bible Christians; and national schools supported by subscription. £20 per annum were bequeathed to the poor by the late Arthur Tremayne, Esq., of Sydenham. Rowe, the poet, was a native of the place.

LAMESLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3½ miles (S.) from Gateshead; containing 2262 inhabitants, of whom 1846 are in Lamesley township. This chapelry includes the townships of Lamesley, Ravensworth, Kibblesworth, and Hedley, and comprises by computation 6648 acres, of which two-thirds are arable land; the surface is undulated, the soil principally clay, and suited to the growth of wheat, and the scenery pleasing and diversified. Ravensworth Vale, in which the castle of that name stands, is greatly admired for its beauty, being well wooded, and having the river Team flowing through it. There are extensive coal-mines, and several quarries for grindstones and for building purposes; ironstone also is found in some parts contiguous to the coal. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £138, which includes £20 per annum, being a commutation for petty tithes and Easter-offerings; patron and impropriator, Lord Ravensworth. In 1843, a glebe-house was erected in the Elizabethan style, on a site given by his lordship. The chapel existed before 1286, the date of the foundation of the collegiate church of Chester, which possessed the patronage till the Dissolution, and in which Lamesley formed the second prebend: the edifice was rebuilt in 1759; a tower was added in 1821, and a vestry a few years since. At Eighton-Banks are two small places of worship for Wesleyans.

LAMMAS (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Coltishall; containing, with the merged parish of Little Hautbois, 299 inhabitants. These united parishes comprise by estimation 829 acres, of which 647 are arable, 150 pasture, and the remainder woodland. The village and church are picturesquely situated on the east bank of the navigable river Bure, which bounds the parish on the north and west. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Little Hautbois united, in the gift of the Rev. W. H. Marsh: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe consists of 36 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; the font is handsomely sculptured, and in the chancel are neat monuments to the Marsh and Chandler families. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. The church of Little Hautbois has been destroyed many years.

LAMONBY, a township, in the parish of SKELTON, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 8½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Penrith; containing 246 inhabitants. Here is a quarry of firestone.

LAMORRAN (*St. Moran*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Tregony; containing 99 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the navigable river Fal, and indented by a creek of that river, to which it gives name. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of the Earl of Falmouth: the tithes have been commuted for £153, and the glebe comprises 42 acres, with a house. The late church was an ancient edifice, situated on the border of Lamorran Creek, with a detached tower mantled with ivy and concealed by foliage; it was supposed to be part of a monastery or cell which once existed here. The present edifice was built on the same site, by the Earl of Falmouth, and opened in August, 1845; the style of the old church has been retained, with good effect.

LAMPLUGH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from the town of Whitehaven; containing, with the townships of Kelton, Murton, and Winder, 645 inhabitants, of whom 190 are in the township of Lamplugh. The parish is bounded on the east by Loweswater and Crummockwater, and comprises 4876*a.* 2*r.* 39*p.* of inclosed land, and 1475 acres of common. Two branches of the river Marron have their sources here. There are extensive

quarries of limestone, and some of freestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 7., and in the gift of John Lamplugh L. Raper, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 2 acres. Near the ancient Hall is a mineral spring, the water of which is powerfully astringent.

LAMPORT, a hamlet, in the parish of STOWE, poor-law union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 76 inhabitants.

LAMPORT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 8¾ miles (N.) from Northampton; containing, with the hamlet of Hanging-Houghton and the chapelry of Faxton, 342 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4421 acres, of which by far the greater portion is rich pasture; about 50 acres are strong wheat land, and about 400 red turnip soil. The surface is varied; the village is situated on a hill, commanding some pleasing views, but the greater part of the parish is seated in a valley. There are some quarries of stone for building and for road-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £48. 2. 6.; net income, £1085; patron, Sir J. Isham, Bart. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents, under an act of inclosure, in 1794; the glebe comprises 53 acres. The church is an ancient structure. At Faxton is a chapel of ease. A school was endowed by Sir Edmund Isham, who in the year 1762 gave £1500 for this purpose, and for the benefit of the poor; and there is a fund of £66 per annum, arising from 41 acres of land, assigned on the inclosure in lieu of other land purchased with a bequest by Sir Justinian Isham in 1670, for apprenticing boys.

LAMYATT (*ST. MARY AND ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, 2¼ miles (W. by N.) from Bruton; containing 255 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1000 acres: there are quarries of stone for building, and for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 2.; patron, the Rev. J. G. Copleston: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 43 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in good repair.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime county, situated on the western coast, and bounded on the north by Cumberland and Westmorland, on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by Cheshire, and on the west by the Irish Sea. It extends from 53° 20′ to 54° 25′ (N. Lat.), and from 2° 3′ to 3° 13′ (W. Lon.), and contains 1831 square miles, or 1,171,840 statute acres. Within the limits of the county are 289,184 houses inhabited, 23,639 uninhabited, and 3680 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 1,667,054, of whom 814,847 are males, and 852,207 females.

The name of this county is a contraction of *Lancastershire*. Its early British inhabitants were the *Setantii*, a tribe of the *Brigantes*. Under the Roman dominion it was included in the province called Maxima Cæsariensis, and was traversed by four great military roads, which severally led through the county, from Carlisle to Kinderton in Cheshire; from Overborough to Slack, or Almondbury, in Yorkshire; from the Neb of the Nase, on the right bank of the Ribble, eastward, and across Fulwood-moor, to Ribchester; and from the ford of the Mersey, near Warrington, through Barton, Eccles, and





Manchester, to Ilkley. The Britons, under their renowned King Arthur, fought several battles with the Saxons on the banks of the river Douglas, in this county; which was, however, at last conquered, about the year 559, by the Saxon chieftain, Ella, and included in the kingdom of *Deira*, over which that prince reigned. From this period until the fifteenth century, we find little remarkable on record relative to Lancashire. It shared in the general devastation of the northern part of England committed by the Conqueror; and in 1323, it suffered from an invasion of the Scots, under Robert Bruce, who partly burned the town of Preston. In the wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster the county was not the scene of any important event, except that, after the defeat of the Lancastrian party in the battle of Hexham, Henry VI. was concealed for a year at Waddington Hall, where he was at length discovered and taken. In the reign of Henry VII., the impostor, Lambert Simnel, with a body of Irish partisans, and two thousand Germans who had been sent to his assistance by Margaret, widow of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, landed at the Pile of Fouldrey, in the bay of Morecambe, and thence proceeded to Coventry. In the reign of Henry VIII., when the "Pilgrims of Grace," as the rebels of the north were called, were making their way southward, the malcontents of Lancashire took up arms, but were speedily subdued by the Earl of Shrewsbury, aided by the Earl of Derby.

During the great civil war in the reign of Charles I., no county was more frequently the scene of action than this. In the commission of array issued by the crown, James, Lord Strange, was appointed lord-lieutenant of the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire: that nobleman soon after had a severe skirmish with the inhabitants of Manchester, for a magazine which they had formed; and shortly afterwards, another skirmish ensued in the same town, with some partisans of the parliament. Strange then mustered the county in three different places,—on the heaths by Bury; on the moor at Ormskirk; and on the moor at Preston; at each of which not less than twenty thousand men were assembled. Lord Molyneux also raised a regiment in the royal cause; while many of the other most influential men were actively engaged in the parliamentarian interest. The forces thus collected soon dispersed; but Lord Strange, who immediately after, by the decease of his father, became Earl of Derby, having been commanded by the king to secure Manchester, raised some troops at his own expense, and commenced the siege of that town on the 26th of September, 1642, at the head of four thousand three hundred men. He withdrew, however, at the end of the week following, in obedience to the commands of the king, whom he proceeded to join without delay.

Early in 1643, Sir Thomas Fairfax repaired from Yorkshire to Manchester, and there established his headquarters. On the 10th of February, Sir John Seaton, major-general of the parliamentarian forces, marched at the head of a body of troops from Manchester to Preston, which was garrisoned by the king's troops, and attacked that town with such vigour, that it was taken after a combat of two hours; Lancaster, also, was secured, with but little resistance. Sir John Seaton then marched to Wigan, where the Earl of Derby was strongly intrenched; and taking that place after a gallant resist-

ance, he compelled the earl to retreat to Blackburn. From Wigan the victorious forces proceeded to Warrington, which they obtained possession of after a short but resolutely-sustained siege. The united forces of the Earl of Derby and Lord Molyneux retook the town of Lancaster on the 10th of March; and three days after, these lords advanced to Preston, which they carried by assault; but Molyneux being obliged to join the king at Oxford, the Earl of Derby, with his forces, was compelled immediately to retreat to his mansion of Lathom House, which he had fortified. Early in the year 1644 commenced the memorable siege of that mansion, which was attacked by the forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax, and defended for three months by a strong garrison, inspirited by the heroic conduct of Charlotte Tremouille, Countess of Derby, until relieved by Prince Rupert, who pursued the parliamentarian army to Bolton. Here, the prince being joined by the Earl of Derby from the Isle of Man, Bolton was taken in a second furious assault, led by the earl at the head of two hundred chosen Lancashire men; when Colonel Rigby, the commander, and a number of his troops, succeeded in escaping from the town, and crossed the Yorkshire hills to Bradford. The prince forthwith advanced to Liverpool, which surrendered after a vigorous siege of about three weeks. He then hastened to York; but having been totally defeated, with the other generals of the royal party, at the decisive battle of Marston-Moor, he drew off the wreck of his army into Lancashire, where the strong holds he had so recently captured were speedily re-taken. In the summer of 1645, Lathom House was again besieged by the parliamentarian forces, under the command of General Egerton; and after a gallant defence by Colonel Rawsthorn, the garrison was at length compelled to yield to superior numbers.

In the year 1648, the north of England being invaded by the Scottish army under the Duke of Hamilton, and by another body of men which had been raised on the borders under General Langdale, acting in concert and on behalf of the royal cause, Cromwell was ordered by the parliament to march into Lancashire to resist their further progress. The orders were promptly obeyed; and having joined the Lancashire forces which had been assembled under the command of Colonel Ashton, he advanced to Preston, where, on the evening of the 17th of July, he was met by the opposing army, which had in the mean time been joined by an Irish force under General Monroe. An action immediately ensued, in which, after a sanguinary conflict of four hours' duration in the fields, the Duke of Hamilton's troops began to give way, and were charged through the streets of Preston at the point of the bayonet; but beyond the town they made a stand for the night: in this battle, Cromwell states that the enemy lost one thousand men killed, and four thousand prisoners. In the night of the 18th the duke retreated with the remainder of his army to Wigan, and the next day towards Warrington. Being still pursued, his troops made a resolute stand at a pass near Winwick, which they maintained for many hours; but they were at last overcome by the courage and discipline of the troops under Cromwell, when about one thousand men were killed, and two thousand made prisoners: the remainder were pursued to the town of Warrington, where they passed the bridge, and where General Bailey, to whom the Duke of Hamilton had confided the command of this division of his army, was compelled to surrender himself and all his officers and soldiers prisoners of war. By this capitulation, four thousand prisoners, with their arms, fell into the hands of the victors, and the infantry of the Scottish army was totally ruined: the remainder ultimately dispersed. The issue of the campaign compelled Sir Thomas Tyldesley, a zealous supporter of the royal cause, to abandon the siege of Lancaster Castle, in which he was at that time engaged. *King Charles II.*, with his Scottish forces, marched through the county, in 1651, on his route to Worcester; and the Earl of Derby, having collected at Preston all the strength he could muster, consisting of six hundred men, was proceeding to Worcester by way of Wigan, when he was opposed in Wigan Lane by a considerable force under Colonel Lilburne, and his troops were totally routed: the earl himself escaped with numerous wounds, but shortly afterwards fell into the hands of the enemy, and was beheaded at Bolton. In this year, also, Lancashire suffered much from pestilence. *William III.*, on his way to Ireland, prior to the celebrated battle of the Boyne, passed through the southern part of Lancashire, and embarked at Liverpool, June 14th, 1690. In 1715, a body of the Scottish insurgents on behalf of the *Pretender* entered the county from the north, and having passed through Kirkby-Lonsdale and Lancaster, arrived at Preston on the 9th of November, their whole force amounting to one thousand six hundred men; here, after some skirmishes of minor importance, they finally surrendered to the king's forces. In 1745, the army of the *Young Pretender* passed through Lancashire, in its progress southward, being joined in its route by small numbers of Lancashire men; and again, in its precipitate retreat, it traversed the county in the contrary direction.

Lancashire is in the province of York; and under the ecclesiastical arrangements, pursuant to the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the deanery of Furness and Cartmel is placed in the diocese of Carlisle, the deanery of Warrington in that of Chester, and the remainder of the county in the new diocese of Manchester. The total number of civil parishes is 66. The county is divided into the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn (Higher and Lower), Leyland, Lonsdale (north and south of the Sands), Salford, and West Derby. It contains the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Lancaster, Liverpool, and Preston; the city of Manchester; the borough and market towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Clitheroe, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Warrington, and Wigan; the market and sea-port towns of Fleetwood, Poulton-in-the-Fylde, and Ulverston; and the market-towns of Burnley, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkshead, Kirkham, Middleton, Ormskirk, Prescot, and Todmorden. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into two portions, called the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two representatives to parliament; and each of the 14 boroughs returns two members, except Ashton, Bury, Clitheroe, Rochdale, Salford, and Warrington, which have but one member each. The county is included in the Northern circuit: the assizes for the southern division are held at the town of Liverpool, and those for the northern at the town of Lancaster.

Prior to and under the Norman dynasty, Lancashire was probably distinguished as an HONOUR, and was of the superior order of seigniories. It was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Poictou, who in turn bestowed various parts of it upon his followers; but in the Norman survey the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey are described as the property of the king, having been forfeited by the defection of that nobleman. The Honour of Lancaster was restored to him by William Rufus, in whose reign he again forfeited it by rebellion; and this princely inheritance was transferred to Stephen, Count of Blois, who, on ascending the throne, bestowed it upon his son, William de Blois, Earl of Montaigne and Bolougne. On the death of this nobleman, Richard I. assigned it to his brother John, afterwards King of England. Henry III. first gave the honour and estates to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, from whom they descended to William de Ferrers, who had married Agnes, one of the earl's daughters: they were forfeited to the crown by Robert de Ferrers, grandson of William, who had taken part with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Henry then presented them to his son Edmund; and from him they descended to Thomas, second earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded at Pontefract for rebellion in the reign of Edward II. In the first of Edward III., the estates were granted to Henry, brother of Thomas; and his son Henry was created Duke of Lancaster in the 25th of this monarch's reign. John of Gaunt, Edward's son, having married Blanche, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, the title was revived in his favour.

Edward III., in the year 1363, advanced the county to the dignity of a PALATINATE, with all the powers and privileges appertaining thereto, under the authority of the duke; and the duchy has now for ages been annexed to the crown. The county palatine and the duchy of Lancaster, with regard to extent, are quite distinct, as there are various estates forming part of the duchy in twenty-five other counties in England. A considerable share of ecclesiastical patronage is attached to the duchy, as is also the appointment of sheriffs for the county. The peculiar jurisdiction and proceedings of the courts of law in the county palatine are the result of the privileges granted to its former dukes, who had, in fact, sovereign authority within the limits of their dominion. By the 27th of Henry VIII. the privileges of counties palatine were abridged, and it was enacted that writs and processes should be made in the name of the king. All writs, however, must still be under the seal of the respective franchises; and the judges who preside in this county palatine have a special commission from the duchy of Lancaster, and not the ordinary commission under the great seal of England. The court of chancery of the duchy has cognizance of matters of an equitable nature, relating either to the county palatine or the duchy, and of all questions of revenue and council affecting the ducal possessions; it is also a court of appeal from the chancery of the county palatine. The court of chancery of the county palatine is an original and independent court, as ancient as the 50th of Edward III. The court of common pleas is an original superior court of record at common law, having jurisdiction over all real actions for lands, and in all actions against corporations within the county, as well as over all personal actions where the defendant resides in Lancashire, although the cause of action may have arisen elsewhere.

The SURFACE of the county is very irregular in form; for, besides the deviousness of its boundaries on the land side, its coast is indented by numerous bays and estuaries. The principal of these are, the estuary of the river Mersey, to the south of the county; that of the Ribble; the expanse of the bay of Morecambe, into which open the estuaries of the Ken and the Leven; and the estuary of the Dudden, lying west of the northernmost part of the county. In the north-west portion of Lancashire is the island of Walney, a long strip of land separated from the tract called Low Furness by a narrow channel of the sea. Various other small islands lie scattered within the vicinity of this, and eastward of the southern part of it, the largest being Old Barrow, near which are Ramsey Island and the island of Dova Haw; and at the entrance of Pile harbour is the island on which Fouldrey Castle stands, and which forms a triangle with Roe Island, Sheep Island, and Foulney Island. The main body of Lancashire is naturally divided into two grand districts,—the high, mountainous, and romantic tract of the northern and eastern parts, and the low, level tract that spreads out to the south and west; the line of division between which may be drawn in a sinuous course, below the first rising grounds of the high heathy tracts, from the south-eastern limit of the county, by Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Chorley, Preston, Garstang, Lancaster, and Kellet, nearly to Burton, on the northern boundary. The portions of high craggy land situated in that part of the county which lies furthest to the north-west, may be separated from the more level tracts, by a line passing from the boundary of the county just below Yealand, by Warton, Lindreth, Silverdale, and Allithwaite, to Newland, Ulverston, and the line that forms the division between High and Low Furness, passing above Dalton, by Kirkby-Ireleth, to Dudden Sands.

For the clearer description of the surface and the various soils, it is necessary to make the following SUBDIVISIONS, *viz.*: the hilly and high heathy division; the steep fell, or High Furness division; the elevated craggy limestone division; the valley-land division; the Mersey, or southern division; the Ribble and Fylde division; the Lune and flat limestone division; the Low Furness division; and the moss, or peaty, division. The *First* of these comprises different mountainous ridges which rise in succession from the south-eastern boundary of the county, near the town of Rochdale, and terminate in the high rocky tract above Leck, near Kirkby-Lonsdale; extending in breadth from the great line of division already marked out, to the confines of Yorkshire. Throughout this extent the land is almost invariably of the high moory freestone kind, and generally produces a coarse black heath, excepting only where the vales intervene. The *Second* division comprises the whole of those romantic and rocky tracts called fells, situated north of the Sands (the extensive flat tracts of the bay of Morecambe, which are always dry at low water, and separate the northern division of the hundred of Lonsdale from the rest of the county); extending, in one direction, from the towns of Ulverston and Dalton to the river Brathey; and in the other, from the river Dudden to the river Winster at Bowland bridge. This tract is moory in different places, but the heath where it occurs

is weak in its growth: the rock is in general of the blue, or whinstone kind. The *Third*, or craggy limestone division, is of much smaller extent, the principal part of it lying in the north-western part of the county, and extending from a little above Warton and Yealand to the point where it joins the sea-coast at Silverdale: there are small tracts in the Furness districts, and at the two Kellets, as well as at Chipping and Clitheroe towards the eastern limits of the county. The *Fourth* division includes the various valleys formed by the hills that constitute the two first divisions: some of these are of very considerable extent, others very narrow, the more extensive valleys being those which border on the larger and less impetuous rivers. The aggregate quantity of this kind of land is very considerable, and the soil is generally of excellent quality. The *Mersey* division comprises a fertile and level tract of land, and extends from the northern bank of the Mersey to the southern border of the Ribble, in one direction; and from the sea-coast to considerably above the town of Oldham, in the other. The *Sixth* division is of less extent than the preceding, but little inferior in fertility; and stretches from the northern bank of the Ribble to the southern border of the Lune, and from Lytham and Bispham to near Inglewhite. The *Seventh* division is of small size, commencing at Sunderland Point, at the mouth of the Lune, and running northward, in a narrow tract along the sea-coast, as far as the before-mentioned high, craggy, limestone ridge, by Warton and Yealand: to the east of this rises the ridge of high moory ground above Kellet. The *Eighth* division comprises a small portion of land on the northern side of the Sands, generally called *Low Furness*: it extends from a little above Ulverston and Dalton to the extreme southern point at Ramsyde, being bounded on the east and west by the sea. In this district may be included the several islands that lie to the south. The *Ninth* and last division includes the different peaty and boggy tracts called mosses. They are found in both of the grand natural divisions of the county, but they are most extensive in the flat district; the two largest being Chat-moss, near Worsley, in the southern part of the county, and Pilling-moss, much farther north. In some situations these mossy tracts have undergone great improvement, while in others they remain nearly in their original state. The lands of the first four of these divisions are chiefly in pasture, the more high and mountainous parts being for sheep, the declivities and vales for cattle and sheep. The next four divisions are under various systems of cultivation, but grass-land prevails, especially in the vicinities of the towns and villages. The improved boggy tracts generally become excellent land for either grass or grain. Besides the districts above described, there are various tracts of sandy marsh-land, lying on the borders of the sea-coast, which are liable to occasional inundations by the tide, and the principal of which are situated towards the northern extremity of the county, being those near Lancaster, the tract below Warton, the estuaries of the Leven and Dudden, and the marsh-lands about Walney Island.

The air of Lancashire, every where pure and salubrious, is of course much more cold and piercing in the elevated mountainous tracts of the north and east, than in the valleys formed by them, and in the lower districts which shelve to the south and west, where it is generally mild and genial. Great vicissitudes of heat and cold are felt in the vicinity of the large mosses, in consequence of the evaporation of the moisture which is there so long retained. In the most northern part of Lancashire, the breezes that come directly from the Irish Sea, and those that have crossed the mountains of Cumberland, in the spring and summer months, are frequently cold and chilling. A greater quantity of rain falls in this county than in most others of the kingdom. The seed time and harvest in the districts contiguous to the mountains of the north and east are later than in the southern and south-western tracts.

The principal soils are loams of various kinds, clay, sand, and peat earth; chiefly resting on freestone, whinstone, or limestone rocks, fossil coal, marl, gravel, and sand. It has been computed that a little more than one-fourth of the surface is under TILLAGE: the principal tracts of arable land lie towards the western border of the county, including the Fylde, the banks of the Lune, and Low Furness, most of which are excellent wheat lands. On the eastern side of the county the grain chiefly cultivated is oats, of which, indeed, large quantities are grown in all the corn districts. The most common crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and potatoes; but a greater proportion of oats than of any other grain is produced, much oaten bread being consumed by the population of the northern and eastern parts of the county. Great attention is bestowed on the cultivation of potatoes, which are extensively grown in all parts: onions are raised to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Middleton, at Stretford, and near Warrington. Very fine crops of clover are cultivated, the seed being generally sown with wheat. By far the larger part of the county is under GRASS, a vast quantity of hay being requisite for the consumption of the horses and cattle belonging to the inhabitants of the towns. In the greater part of the county, and more especially in the eastern and northern parts, are tracts of pasture land of inferior and unimproved condition, on which young stock are reared and kept. The most extensive dairy pastures are on the strong soil north of the Ribble, the produce of which is principally cheese, and in different parts of the Fylde: there are many small dairy-farms in the eastern part of the county, and in the vicinity of all the large towns are numerous dairies for supplying the inhabitants with milk. In the northern and eastern parts are many mountainous and moory tracts of land, which support vast numbers of sheep throughout the greater part of the year: on Furness fells it is reckoned that not less than 50,000 sheep are kept during the summer months. Near all the principal towns are plots of land applied to the growth of vegetables and fruit, more especially in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, where the horticultural fields are very extensive, affording not only an ample supply for that town, but a quantity of vegetables for the shipping; considerable quantities of dried herbs are shipped for the coast of Africa. The quantity of waste mountain land is computed at about 62,000 acres; and that of the mosses and marshes at about 36,000, of which 20,000 are contained in the mosses. The *Woodlands* are chiefly in the more central part of the county, in the vicinity of Garstang, on the banks of the Wyre, the Ribble, the Lune, and some other rivers, and in the parks of several of the nobility and gentry. The principal coppice woods are

in the northern part, the land on which they grow being generally steep and rocky, and unfit for any other purpose; their chief produce is hoop-wood, charcoal, props for the coal-mines, and oak-bark. Various plantations have been made in different parts: the alder-tree is in great request in the manufacturing districts, to hang cotton-yarn on to dry, the wood acquiring a fine polish by use, and not splintering from exposure to the weather; the bark is used in dyeing.

The chief MINERAL productions are coal, copper, lead, and iron. The strata of *Coal* for the most part seem to lie in three distinct parallel ranges, extending across the county from south-west to north-east: in some places they are at a very great depth, while in others they approach close to the surface, and they also vary greatly in thickness and quality, even in the different shafts of the same colliery. Coal of a black, compact, and marbly appearance, called "cannel coal," is found chiefly at Haigh, near Wigan. The principal tract in which *Copper* is found to any great extent, is among the rugged barren mountains in the northernmost part of High Furness, approaching the border of Cumberland, where the ore obtained is of the yellow sort, and yields comparatively but little metal. *Lead-ore* is chiefly found in the north and east parts of the county, but it is no where obtained in great quantities; there are also some veins of black-lead. The only part where *Iron-ore* is found in sufficient quantities to be worked is in the liberty of Furness. The county produces an abundance of slate, flagstones, limestone, and freestone. The blue *Slate* quarries are very numerous, in the northern part of High Furness: slate of a lighter colour and very inferior quality is raised at different places south of the Sands, where flagstones are obtained. Quarries of *Freestone* are wrought in most parts south of the Sands: the best stones for sharpening scythes are found and prepared at Rainford. Small tracts of *Limestone* exist in different parts, and numerous quarries are worked.

The pre-eminence of the Lancashire MANUFACTURES over those of the other districts in England where the inhabitants are similarly engaged, has long been known and acknowledged. These manufactures are various; but that of COTTON in its different branches is by far the most important, and is one of the most extensive in the world. Manchester is its grand centre, and from that town it has spread over the adjoining and more northern parts of the county, as well as into the adjacent counties on the east and south. Soon after the year 1328, about which time the emigrant clothiers from Flanders were dispersed over England, Manchester became famous for the manufacture of a species of woollen goods, called "Manchester cottons." In the reign of Henry VIII. the county had made some further progress in manufactures and commerce; and at the period of the national disturbances, in the reign of Charles I., the manufactures of linen and cotton, as well as the woollen-trade, were carried on here. Until the year 1760, the sale of cotton goods had been almost entirely for home consumption; but about that period, considerable markets for this species of goods were opened on the continents of Europe and America, and the consequent urgent demand encouraged great and valuable improvements in the machinery employed. These improvements, the successfully-attained object of which was to lessen the requisite quantity of manual labour, on their first introduction gave rise to great tumults, the inhabitants of the manufacturing districts destroying the machinery, from the groundless fear that they would be thrown out of employment. One of the most recent inventions is the power-loom. A factory of steam-looms was first erected in this district at Manchester, in 1806, with two others at Stockport (Cheshire), and a fourth at West Houghton; since which period they have been erected throughout the manufacturing district generally. In some of the mills every process, from the picking of the raw cotton to its conversion into cloth, is performed; and on a scale of such magnitude, that in a single factory is done as much work as would, in the last age, have engaged an entire district. The steam-looms are chiefly employed in the production of printing-cloth and shirting; but they also weave thick-sets, fancy cords, dimities, cambrics, and quiltings, besides silks, worsted, and woollen broad-cloths. Inkles, tapes, and checks, with woollens, flannels, baizes, and linens, all rank among the manufactures of the county, and have each their proper seat. The silk-trade, which formerly flourished to a considerable extent, but fell into decay in consequence of the rapid growth of the cotton business, has of late been revived, and is now carried on with increased activity.

The spinning and manufacture of *cotton* prevail at Manchester, Oldham, Colney, Burnley, Haslingden, Preston, Accrington, Bury, Middleton, Ashton, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Heap, Wigan, Eccles, Bacup, Rochdale, &c.; *calico-printing* and *bleaching* at Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Accrington, and Chorley. *Muslins* are made at Manchester, Bolton, Chorley, and Preston; and *fustians* at Manchester, Oldham, Bury, Bolton, Warrington, and Heap. The manufacture of *woollen* goods is extensively pursued at Manchester, Bury, Bacup, Newchurch, Rochdale, and Heap; *flannels* are made at Manchester, Rochdale, and Haslingden. There are *hat-manufactories* at Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Denton, Bolton, Audenshaw, Howley Hill, Colne, and Wigan. *Paper* is made at Manchester, Bolton, Farnworth, and Ashton. Lancaster, the county town, possesses comparatively but little of the above manufactures, its chief trade being in the manufacture and exportation of *mahogany furniture* and upholstery. At Warrington are large manufactories for *pins, glass, files,* and other articles; and a principal branch of business is the making of *sailcloth.* At Ulverston and Caton are establishments for the working of *flax;* and at the former town some *checks* are manufactured. There are *iron-works* and *nail-manufactories* in different parts: the principal works of this kind are those for smelting iron-ore, in that portion of the county which lies north of Lancaster Sands; where also, on the banks of the Leven, are *powder-mills. Glass* and *earthenware* establishments are very numerous, the largest being at St. Helen's; and in the south-western part of the county, *watches,* watch-movements, and watchmakers' tools are made to a considerable extent. It appears from a parliamentary return dated 1847, that the total number of persons employed in the cotton factories of this important county, is 201,573; in the woollen factories, 7971; in the worsted factories, 340; in those for flax, 2541; and for silk, 8367. The commerce of Lancashire, like its manufactures and in conjunction with them, has risen with unexampled rapidity, and attained

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an importance unequalled by that of any other county, Middlesex alone excepted. A great part of its foreign commerce, of which Liverpool is the grand medium, consists in the exportation of its manufactures, together with the woollens and cutlery of Yorkshire, the produce of the salt-mines of Cheshire, the earthenware of Staffordshire, and the hardware of Warwickshire; which are poured into this great western emporium, and thence forwarded to America and the West Indies, Africa, and the East Indies, and to the Continent of Europe. According to a return made to parliament, it appears that the total annual value of real property in the county assessed in the year ending April 5, 1843, was £7,756,228, of which £4,777,536 were for houses, £1,636,416 for lands, £39,728 for tithes, £593,515 for railways, £71,590 for canals, £348,007 for mines, chiefly of coal, and £21,038 for quarries; the remainder of the sum being for other descriptions of property not comprised in the foregoing items.

The Forest or ancient Chase of ROSSENDALE, containing 24 square miles, affords a remarkable instance of the progress of improvement in the county. The former existence of the wolf in the Forest is attested by the names *Wolfstones* and *Wolfenden* attaching to places within its limits. In the early part of the 16th century, at which period Rossendale had already been disforested, there were not more than 80 inhabitants; and it is stated in a petition then presented to the crown, that if the deer were entirely taken away, "the commonwealth would be thereby increased." The inhabitants were accordingly encouraged by a grant of privileges; the lands were apportioned into nineteen booths or vaccaries, which were the foundations of townships, and the annual value or "advanced rent" settled upon them by royal commission, and afterwards confirmed by James I., amounted to £122. 13. 8. Upon the more general introduction of the woollen fabric into the north of England, the foresters of Rossendale did not long continue to direct the whole of their energies to the cultivation of a yet sterile soil, but entered with avidity into this branch of industry, pursuing it with remarkable success; and about fifty years ago the cotton manufacture, then introduced, became another source of employment, which has since spread with still greater rapidity throughout the district, causing a vast increase of population, now multiplied to more than 20,000 souls. Manufacturers and merchants, distinguished for enterprise and ability, have become resident; and in every part of this wide and once barren tract, flourishing establishments have sprung up, commodious and handsome dwellings have been erected, and an amazing increase has taken place in the value of property. The land used exclusively for farming purposes, now commands upwards of ten times the rent of a century ago; and farms formerly tenanted by persons now living, are let by their present possessors for seven or eight times the sums they themselves paid. In the populous parts, building-ground is rented at £120 and £130 an acre, or a larger amount than was paid for the whole Forest, more than 15,000 acres in extent, in the early part of the 17th century; and by a recent survey for the county assessment, the annual rental of the Forest is £50,035, being an increase of 41,000 per cent. upon the survey confirmed by James I.; bearing out the prediction of the petitioners already mentioned, that the removal of the deer would benefit the commonwealth.



The RIVERS and streams in the county are very numerous: the Mersey, the Ribble, and the Lune or Loyne, are the largest; and next in magnitude are the Irwell, the Douglas, the Wyre, the Leven, the Crake, and the Dudden, all of which to some extent are navigable. Pursuant to an act of parliament obtained in 1720, the *Mersey* was made navigable for barges of from 60 to 70 tons' burthen, by the aid of an artificial cut from the south of Warrington to some distance above that town, as far as the mouth of the Irwell, which river in like manner is rendered navigable up to Manchester: the tide flows up the Mersey as far as the vicinity of Warrington, where it is stopped by a weir. The *Ribble* is navigable for vessels as high as Preston, up to which the tide flows: in 1838 an act was passed for its improvement. The *Lune* is navigable for vessels to Lancaster, but ships of great burthen cannot pass higher than Glasson Point. The *Douglas*, in 1727, was made navigable from the Ribble as high as Wigan, under the provisions of an act obtained in 1719; and the navigation was improved at a later date by the substitution, in a part of its course, of an artificial cut for the natural channel of the river. The *Wyre* is navigable for small vessels up to Poulton. In the northern part of the county are several sheets of water, of which Coniston Lake is the largest; and there are others of smaller size, commonly called "tarns."

The system of artificial INLAND NAVIGATION had its origin in this county, in which it is very extensive. The first attempts were in rendering navigable the rivers above mentioned, after which an act was procured in 1755, for making Sankey brook navigable, and in 1761 another act, which provided for the extension of the same line. The present navigation is called the *Sankey Canal*, and runs entirely separate from the brook, except at one spot about two miles below Sankey bridge, where it crosses the stream on a level; at the distance of about $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles from its termination in the Mersey it divides into three branches, to the extremity of the longest of which the distance from the Mersey is $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles. In 1758 and 1759 the magnificent plans which have rendered the name of the *Duke of Bridgewater* so celebrated in the history of canal navigation, began to unfold themselves, an act having been passed in the former year empowering that nobleman to construct a canal from *Worsley to Salford*, and also to *Hollin Ferry* on the Irwell; and another in the latter year, permitting him to deviate from that line, and carry the canal from Worsley across the river Irwell to *Manchester*. The formation of this canal was the work of that eminent self-taught engineer, James Brindley. The duke also procured an act for the formation of a branch canal, which extends from Longford bridge, in the township of *Stretford*, to the river Mersey at *Runcorn-Gap*, a distance of more than 29 miles, passing through part of Cheshire, in a line parallel with the course of that river; and another branch has been cut, from the main line at *Worsley to Leigh*, pursuant to an act passed in 1795. The *Leeds and Liverpool Canal*, upwards of 127 miles in length, and one of the greatest works of the kind in the kingdom, was commenced in 1770: there is a branch from it to *Wigan*, which, when first completed, afforded to Liverpool a new and plentiful supply of coal, and caused a considerable exportation of that article from the port. Different alterations and improvements have

been made in the canal, under the authority of various acts of parliament, one of which, passed in 1794, gave the company the power of navigating a part of the *Lancaster Canal*, then newly formed; and pursuant to an act obtained in 1819, a navigable cut was made from the canal near *Wigan* to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at *Leigh*. In 1791, an act was passed for the formation of a canal to connect the towns of *Manchester, Bolton, and Bury*, which, passing through a district abounding with coal and other mineral productions, and the inhabitants of which are extensively engaged in manufactures, has become a great medium of traffic with Manchester: the branches to Bolton and Bury commence at Little Lever. The canal from *Manchester to Ashton-under-Lyne*, for which an act was procured in 1792, has a branch from *Fairfield* to the *New Mill*, near Oldham, from which a cut reaches to Park colliery; and there is also a branch from this canal to *Stockport*, in Cheshire. The *Rochdale Canal* was constructed with some short collateral cuts, under an act passed in 1794, and connects the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Manchester with the Calder navigation at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax. In the same year was obtained an act for constructing the *Huddersfield Canal*, which has its western extremity at the Ashton-under-Lyne canal, and its eastern at Sir John Ramsden's canal to the Calder. The *Kendal and Lancaster Canal*, for the formation of which an act was procured in 1792, enters the county near Burton, and after a very circuitous course crosses the Lune, a little above Lancaster, by a magnificent aqueduct, whence it proceeds to Garstang and Preston. The *Ulverston Canal* is a short cut, about a mile and a half in length, from that town to the navigable channel of the Leven.

The RAILWAYS hold a still more important place among the facilities of communication. The principal of these is the *Liverpool and Manchester* railway, which, beginning in the heart of Liverpool, passes eastward across the county by Prescot, St. Helen's, Newton, and Kenyon, to Manchester. Near Newton commence the *Liverpool and Birmingham* railway, which runs southward by Warrington, and the *Wigan and Preston* railway, which runs northward: a line proceeds from Kenyon to *Leigh and Bolton;* and at Manchester begins the line called the *Manchester and Birmingham* (or *Crewe*), which pursues a southern direction towards Stockport, in Cheshire. These five lines all belong to one company. Another company owns the Lancashire and Yorkshire or *Manchester and Leeds* line, which passes by the towns of Oldham, Middleton, Rochdale, and Todmorden, and has branches to Ashton, to Bury, and to Burnley; the *Manchester and Bolton* line; the *Bolton and Preston* line, which runs by the town of Chorley; and a line from *Liverpool*, by Wigan and Bolton, to *Bury*. The principal other railways connected with the county, are, the *St. Helen's and Runcorn;* the *Manchester and Sheffield*, which has a branch to Ashton; the *East Lancashire*, which connects the towns of Manchester, Bury, Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, and Colne; the *Liverpool and Preston*, which passes by Ormskirk; the *Bolton and Blackburn*, proceeding by Turton, Over Darwen, and Lower Darwen: the *Blackburn and Preston;* a line from *Blackburn*, by Clitheroe, to *Long Preston*, in Yorkshire; the *Preston and Clitheroe;* the *Preston and Wyre*, which has branches to the watering-places of Lytham and Blackpool, and terminates at the port of Fleetwood; the *Preston and Lancaster*, passing by the town of Garstang; the *Lancaster and Carlisle*, which quits the county near Burton-in-Kendal, Westmorland; and the *Furness* railway, in the hundred of North Lonsdale.

The county contains ANTIQUITIES of various ages. Eight Roman stations, according to Whitaker, were established during the administration of Julius Agricola in Britain, *viz.*, *Ad Alaunam* and *Bremetonacæ*, in the north, which are conjectured to have been at Lancaster and Burrow respectively; *Portus Sistuntiorum*, in the west; *Rerigonium* and *Coccium*, about the centre, fixed by some writers at Ribchester and at Wigan; *Colonea* in the east, supposed to have been at Colne; and *Veratinum* and *Mancunium* in the south, the former at Warrington, and the latter at Manchester, from which place several roads diverged. The number of *Religious houses* prior to the Reformation was twenty-one, including three hospitals and the college of Manchester: the principal remains of conventual buildings are those at Whalley, Cockersand, and Furness, the last of which rank among the most interesting remains in the kingdom. Of ancient *Castles*, the chief are Clitheroe, Dalton, Gleaston, Hoghton, Hornby, and Lancaster Castles, of which the last is the most remarkable and entire, being now used as the county gaol. Of ancient domestic architecture there are numerous remains: Hulme Hall, on the bank of the Irwell, near Manchester, and Speke Hall, on the Mersey, near Liverpool, are the most curious specimens. Among the more distinguished modern seats are Knowsley Hall, Ashton Hall, and Heaton House.

*Arms.*

LANCASTER (*St. Mary*), a parish, comprising the borough, port, and market-town of Lancaster, having separate jurisdiction, partly in the hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, and partly in that of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; the whole containing 24,149 inhabitants, of whom 14,089 are in the borough, 240 miles (N. N. W.) from London. This place is supposed to have been the *Ad Alaunam* of the Romans; and the discovery of coins, urns, fragments of earthenware, calcined bones, votive altars, sepulchral lamps, a bath, and other Roman antiquities, confirms the fact of its having been a station of that people at an early period of their occupation of our island. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, it was destroyed by an incursion of the Picts and Scots, and continued in a state of desolation till the time of the Saxons, by whom it was restored, and from its situation as a fortress near the river Lune, called *Lunceastre*, from which its present name is deduced. In the seventh century, it had risen to such importance as to be made the capital of the county, an honour which it still retains; but it suffered so much injury during the Danish incursions, that in the Norman survey, it is noticed only as a vill, or berewic, included in the manor of Halton. At the time of the Conquest it was given by William to Roger de Poictou, who is supposed to have enlarged and adapted for his baronial residence the ancient castle. The western tower is said to have

been built by Adrian, in 124, and that facing the town by the father of Constantine the Great, in 305; and though these towers may not have been built by the persons to whom they are attributed, yet they are unquestionably Roman. It is doubtless to this period we must also assign the erection of the keep, which occupies a central position among this pile of buildings, and which was raised higher in the reign of Elizabeth, at the time of the threatened invasion of the island by the Spanish Armada: at the south-west corner of the keep is a small tower, known as John of Gaunt's Chair. The beautiful gateway tower was erected by John, Earl of Morton and Lancaster, who, after his accession to the throne, gave audience to the French ambassadors and received the homage of Alexander, King of Scotland (whom he had subdued), in this castle. On the accession of John of Gaunt to the dukedom in the year 1376, the county was constituted a palatinate. Separate courts for this independent jurisdiction are still opened at Lancaster; but they adjourn to Preston, and business is chiefly transacted there and in the duchy court at Westminster. In 1322 and 1389, the town was burnt and plundered by the Scots; and in the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster it was nearly depopulated, in consequence of the resolute adherence of the inhabitants to the cause of the Lancastrians. During the parliamentary war it suffered severely; and in 1698, an accidental fire destroyed a considerable portion of the town, which also, in the rebellion of 1745, participated in the agitations that then disturbed the peace of the kingdom.

The TOWN is built up the sides of a hill crowned with the stately towers of the castle and parish church, and on the southern bank of the river Lune. A light and elegant stone bridge 549 feet in length, and of five elliptical arches, was erected over the river by the county in 1788, at a cost of £14,000, connecting the town with the township of Skerton. This bridge was built about 200 yards to the east of an ancient bridge, which long stood in ruins, but the last arch of which fell in 1846: the old bridge crossed the narrower part of the river, near St. George's quay, on which is a noble pile of warehouses. With the exception of a few, the streets are narrow; but considerable improvement has been made in the appearance of the town, and the houses, built of freestone found in the neighbourhood, and covered with slate, are in general handsome: in several parts of the town are noble mansions, some once the residence of nobility, and in the environs, which abound with varied and interesting scenery, are elegant villas. There are some baths, conveniently arranged, and provided with every requisite accommodation; and assemblies were till lately held in a suite of rooms well adapted to the purpose. The Amicable Library, instituted in 1769, possesses nearly 5000 volumes; a mechanics' library was opened in 1824, and there are several public newsrooms. A society for promoting the fine arts, by the purchase of paintings of the most eminent living artists, was established in 1820, but dissolved in 1845; and in 1835, a Literary, Scientific, and Natural History Society was founded, to which a museum is attached. The theatre has been converted into a commodious building, containing a music-hall, also used for the lectures of the Natural History Society, their museum, and several dwelling-houses.





The PORT is subject to much inconvenience from the difficulty of the navigation of the Lune, arising from the accumulation of sand in its channel, and an elevation in its bed, called Scaleford, probably the remains of a Roman ford across the river, which renders it inaccessible to vessels of large burthen. The Lords of the Admiralty, however, have recently granted £8000, to be applied under the direction of Mr. David Stevenson, the civil engineer, in deepening the channel of the Lune; and the works for that purpose will be forthwith proceeded with. A dock was constructed about 1785, at Glasson, nearly five miles down the river, capable of sheltering merchantmen, which discharge their cargoes by lighters at St. George's quay; and the facilities to commerce will be further increased by the construction of the Morecambe-Harbour railway and docks, three miles distant. See *Heysham and Glasson*. The foreign trade is chiefly with America, the West Indies, and the Baltic; and there is a very considerable coasting-trade, besides a trade carried on with Ireland and the Isle of Man, in grain. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1847, was 96, of the aggregate burthen of 6028 tons; and the receipts of the port (to which Ulverston, Barrow, Walney, Ramsyde, &c., are out-stations), amounted in 1846 to £31,068. The principal articles imported are, spirits and wine, from France, the Mediterranean, &c.; tea, sugar, and coffee; and timber and other wood from America and the Baltic. There is a good salmon-fishery on the river Lune, which also abounds with trout: the fishery extends from a place called Denny Beck to Scaleford, a little below St. George's quay; and prior to the Reformation belonged time immemorially to the abbot of Furness, subject to a claim to a third draught, in part of it, and to an alternate draught in all the other parts, by the prior of Lancaster. A neat custom-house, with an Ionic portico, was erected on the quay in 1764.

The chief manufactures are of mahogany furniture and upholstery, cordage, sailcloth, and cotton goods, for which last there are six factories; a silk-mill, and a worsted-mill, are also in operation. The *Lancaster Canal* opens a communication with the mining district, and supplies the neighbourhood with coal and other necessaries: about a mile to the north-east it is carried over the river Lune by an aqueduct of stone, consisting of five semicircular arches, each 70 feet in the span, total length 664 feet, erected under the direction of Mr. Rennie, at a cost of £50,000. The *Lancaster and Preston Railway*, twenty miles in length, and constructed by Mr. Locke, was commenced with a capital of £250,000 joint-stock, and £208,000 loan, and was opened to the public in June, 1840. The *Lancaster and Carlisle Railway*, 70 miles in length, was opened in December, 1846. Proceeding from Scotforth, south of the town, and by the Penny-street station at Lancaster, the line runs through a deep cutting to the Castle station in Meeting-House lane, whence, by two embankments, it passes on to the river Lune, which it crosses by a viaduct of three laminated timber arches, each of 120 feet span; besides these, there are a number of stone and brick arches of 53 feet span. This viaduct is remarkable for comprising along one of its sides a public footpath, which is partitioned from the space appropriated to the locomotive vehicles, by a railing: the height of the viaduct from the level ground to the rails is 53 feet, and the

length 780 feet. The Castle station is in the Elizabethan style, and built of white freestone, from the designs of Mr. Tite, under the direction of Mr. Hembrow. An act was passed in 1846, for making a railway to Settle and Skipton, in the West riding of York; and thus Lancaster will be connected with Bradford, Leeds, &c. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday; the fairs, which are chiefly for cattle, cloth, cheese, and pedlery, and continue for three days each, are on the 1st May, 5th July, and 10th October.

*Mayor's Seal.*

The first CHARTER granted to the borough was in the 4th of Richard I., by John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, who bestowed on the burgesses similar liberties to those enjoyed at Bristol. In the year 1199, King John conferred upon the town "all the liberties which the burgesses of Northampton had the day that King Henry died," instead of those of Bristol; and this charter was confirmed by several subsequent sovereigns, one of whom, Edward III., allowed the mayor and bailiffs the privilege of having the pleas and sessions held here to the exclusion of every other place in the county. Other charters were granted by James I. in 1604, and Charles II. in 1665 and 1684; but they were suspended by that obtained in the year 1819, under which the corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, twelve capital burgesses, twelve common councilmen, two bailiffs, a town-clerk and clerk of the peace, and others. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, and the borough is divided into three wards, being co-extensive with the township of Lancaster, with the exception of the precincts of the castle. Eleven justices have been appointed by the crown, who hold a petty-session several times in the week. The corporation seal comprises the arms of the town, with the inscription "*Sigillum comune Burg. sive Vill. Lancastrie.*" The freedom is obtained by birth, and apprenticeship to a freeman. Among the privileges may be reckoned an interest in the tract of ground called Lancaster Marsh, consisting of 210 acres, inclosed in 1795, the rents of which are divided amongst eighty of the oldest resident freemen, or their widows. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., and continued to make returns till the 1st of Edward II.; it afterwards intermitted till the reign of Edward VI., since which time it has regularly sent two members to parliament. The parliamentary boundary of the borough was extended under the Reform act: the mayor is returning officer. The court of pleas and the assizes for the whole of the county palatine were formerly held here, twice in the year, before the judges on the Northern circuit; but the business of the assizes has been divided, and that for the northern division only is now transacted in Lancaster. The general quarter-sessions for the hundred of Lonsdale are held in the town, which is also the place of election for the northern division of the shire. The powers of the county-debt court of Lancaster, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of Lancaster.

The town-hall is a neat building, erected in 1781, at an expense of £1300, and embellished with full-length portraits of William Pitt and Admiral Lord Nelson, painted by Mr. Lonsdale, a native of the town, and presented by him to the corporation; and with a portrait of George III. and one of the Duke of York, presented by Mr. Henderson, also a native of the town, in 1842. The borough prison for the temporary confinement of offenders, who are subsequently sent to Lancaster Castle, occupies part of the town-hall. The remains of the ancient castle are used as the county gaol, and additional buildings have been erected upon a very extensive scale, at a cost of £140,000. The entrance, through a gateway of beautiful design, over which is a statue of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, is flanked by octagonal towers, and leads into a spacious court-yard, inclosed with embattled walls strengthened with towers; opposite to the entrance is the square keep, a building of prodigious strength, to the north of which are the shire-hall and courts, with the room for the grand jury, and other apartments. The hall is of a semicircular form, and commodiously arranged for the business of the assizes: the *nisi prius* court, in which are full-length portraits of Colonel Stanley and Mr. Blackburn, presented by the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., exhibits some architectural beauty; and in the crown court is a portrait of George III., painted by Northcote, and presented to the county by James Ackers, Esq., when high sheriff. The Castle hill and terrace afford a fine promenade, commanding extensive views of the surrounding richly-diversified scenery, including the Lake mountains, Black Combe, the peninsula of Furness, the Irish Channel, the bay of Morecambe, and Ingleborough mountain.

The PARISH comprises, partly by measurement and partly by computation, 54,120 acres, whereof about 11,000 are arable, 18,000 pasture, 7000 meadow, 1120 wood, and the remainder uninclosed common. It includes the chapelries of Bleasdale, Caton with Littledale, Gressingham, Overton with Sunderland, Quernmoor, Stalmine with Staynal, and Over Wyersdale; also the townships of Aldcliffe, Ashton with Stodday, Bulk, Fulwood, Heaton with Oxcliffe, Middleton, Myerscough, Preesall with Hackensall, Poulton-le-Sands with Bare and Torrisholme, Scotforth, Skerton, and part of Thurnham. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £41; net income, £1709; patron, George Marton, Esq.; impropriators, the Duke of Hamilton, the vicar, and others. The tithes have been commuted under a private act. The church, to which the privilege of sanctuary was anciently attached, was originally erected by Roger de Poictou, who founded a Benedictine priory here as a cell to the abbey of St. Martin de Seez, in Normandy, which, on the suppression of alien priories, was by Henry V. annexed to the abbey of Sion, in Middlesex. The present edifice is in the later English style, with a square tower, and contains some fine specimens of screen-work and carvings in oak, which are thought to have been brought from Cockersand Abbey, on its dissolution. This venerable pile has just undergone a thorough repair; the interior walls and pillars have been stone coloured, and the whole now presents a very beautiful appearance: a fine east window

of stained glass was inserted in 1847, at a cost of £420. In the churchyard is a reclining figure in Italian marble, to the first wife of W. Talbot Rothwell, Esq., of Foxholes; the figure was carved in Italy, and the pedestal by Knollys, of Manchester. *St. John's* church, built by subscription in 1755, was thoroughly repaired in 1836, and in 1843 Miss Tomlinson left the interest of £500 for incidental expenses: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £203; patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. *St. Ann's* district church was erected in 1796, at the expense of the Rev. Robert Housman: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar; net income, £155, with a house. *St. Thomas's* district church was consecrated on the 14th June, 1841. Its style is early English, and it forms a good specimen of Mr. Edmund Sharpe's acknowledged skill, for, though devoid of ornament, its proportions are symmetrical, and its appearance both within and without strikingly elegant; the edifice is of beautiful white freestone obtained in the neighbourhood, and the cost of its erection was about £3000. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed through the liberality of Mrs. Elizabeth Salisbury, in whom the patronage is vested, with £1000, to which the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty have added £500. In the rural parts of the parish are eleven separate incumbencies, nine of which are in the Vicar's gift. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school, which stands below the Castle terrace, existed prior to 1495, and was rebuilt in 1683: in 1615, Randall Carter bequeathed to it £10 per annum for an usher. The Blue-coat charity school for boys, established in 1770, has been incorporated with a national school for boys, for which a spacious stone building was erected in 1817, by subscription, at an expense of £1100, and which in that year was endowed by Mr. Matthew Pyper, one of the Society of Friends, with £2000 Navy five per cent. annuities. A national school built in 1820, a Lancasterian school, and a charity school for girls established in 1772, are severally supported by subscription. The purchase and enlargement of a building which bounds the east end of St. Thomas's churchyard, have been effected for the institution of daily and Sunday schools for the children of that district: the cost, including the purchase of an adjoining property as a master's residence, with a small garden, and playground for the younger scholars, was about £1600, and instruction is thus provided for 800 children; boys, girls, and infants. To each of the dissenting places of worship are also attached schools. Gardyner's almshouses, founded in 1485, are appropriated to four aged men. Penny's almshouses were founded by a bequest from William Penny, Esq., in 1720, and endowed with land yielding a rent of about £340, for twelve aged men or women; and eight houses were founded in 1790, by Mrs. Anne Gillison, who endowed them with land and money producing about £40 per annum, for unmarried women. There are numerous other bequests for distribution, of which the most considerable is that of William Heysham, M.P., who in 1725 left an estate producing £256 per annum, for the benefit of eight poor men; and several bequests are appropriated to the relief of prisoners for debt confined in the castle. The county lunatic asylum, on Lancaster Moor, established in 1816, is a spacious quadrangular structure of stone, with a handsome portico of the Doric order, and, with the gardens and grounds, occupies 50 acres of land; it was erected at an expense of £175,000, including the furniture. A dispensary, instituted in 1781, is supported by subscription; and there is an infirmary. The union workhouse, built on the moor in 1787, is healthily situated. At Golgotha is a chalybeate spring. The dukedom of Lancaster belongs to the Crown.

LANCAUT (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Chepstow, hundred of Westbury, W. division of the county of Gloucester, 2 miles (N.) from Chepstow; containing 16 inhabitants. This place, which is within the manor of Tidenham, is romantically situated on the left bank of the Wye, and forms a beautiful peninsula, opposite the grounds of Piercefield, commanding a delightful view of the various windings of the river between Tintern Abbey and Chepstow, and the highly picturesque scenery on its banks. The living has generally been held with the rectory of Wollaston. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a curiously sculptured leaden font, supposed to be of the 10th century.

LANCHESTER (*All Saints*), a parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the W. division of Chester ward, N. division, but partly in the N. W. division, of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham; comprising the townships of Benfieldside, Billingside, Burnop with Hamsteels, Butsfield, Collierly, Conside with Knitsley, Cornsay, Ebchester, Esh, Greencroft, Healyfield, Holmside, Ivestone, Kyo, Lanchester, Langley, Medomsley, and Satley; and containing 7783 inhabitants, of whom 579 are in the township of Lanchester, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Durham. This place, which occupies the site of a principal Roman station, is supposed by Camden, Gale, and Hunter, to have been *Longovicum*, and by Horsley, *Glambanta* or *Glanoventa;* more modern writers regard it as *Epiacum*. The period of its origin is uncertain, but its restoration is ascribed to the Emperor Gordian; it stood on the line of the Watling-street, and was successively garrisoned by a portion of the twentieth legion, the *Varduli*, and the *Ligones*. The station occupied an eminence half a mile eastward from the village: the rampart, inclosing a cultivated area of eight acres, is in most parts quite perfect; and numerous coins, altars, monuments, and other relics, especially a plate of solid gold with an inscription to the god Mars, have been discovered, several of which are preserved in the library at Durham.

The parish comprises by computation 41,890 acres, of which upwards of 16,000 acres of common land were divided in 1773; the chief portion is held under the see. The village, now small and straggling, was once of considerable importance; it lies in a warm sheltered vale watered by the Smalhope burn, and the road from Durham to Shotley-Bridge passes through it. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight, and a court for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* twice a year. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £123; patron, the Bishop of Durham; impropriators, T. Cookson, Esq., and others. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church is a venerable structure in the early English style, and consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, south porch, and tower at the west end, surmounted by

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an embattled parapet, with crocketed pinnacles at the angles. The chancel, the arch of which is a fine specimen of the transition from the Norman to the early English style, is 44 feet in length, by 15 in breadth, and has on the east three tall lancet windows, the centre one with a portion of stained glass: on the south side are two windows of double lights, and a third of three lights; and on the north a window of two lights. It contains five ancient stalls, an elegant piscina, several sculptured decorations, and some interesting monuments. The church was made collegiate, for a dean and seven prebendaries, by Bishop Anthony Beke, about 1283, and the college was valued at the Dissolution at £49. 3. 4.: the dean's house occupied a plot of ground surrounded by a fosse, a little northward from the church. There are separate incumbencies at Collierly, Ebchester, Esh, Medomsley, and Satley; and several places of worship for dissenters: at Brooms is a Roman Catholic chapel. The poor-law union of Lanchester comprises 18 chapelries or townships, and contains a population of 9969 persons.

LANCING, a parish, in the hundred of BRIGHTFORD, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (W.) from Shoreham; containing 781 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Adur and Shoreham harbour, and on the south by the English Channel, comprises by measurement 2524 acres, whereof 1476 are arable, 566 meadow and pasture, 424 sea and fresh-water beach, and 14 acres plantations. Its soil is chiefly a rich loam intermixed with sand, but in that portion on the downs generally chalk; the scenery is enriched with wood, and Lancing House, the seat of Sir James Martin Lloyd, Bart., is a handsome residence seated in a demesne tastefully laid out. In the parish is a station of the Brighton and Chichester railway, eight miles distant from the Brighton station, and three from that of Worthing. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 4.; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln; impropriator, Sir J. M. Lloyd. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £767. 14., and the vicarial for £176; the glebe comprises 6 acres. There is also a rent-charge of £61. 8. 6. payable to the rector of West Grinstead. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early and decorated English styles; the interior is neatly arranged, and has been repewed. Vestiges of a Roman pavement, with some small altars, lavatories, and a great number of coins, have been discovered on Lancing Down.

LANDBEACH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Cambridge; containing 468 inhabitants. It is on the road from Cambridge to Ely, and comprises 2207*a*. 1*r*. 27*p*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land in 1807; the value of the glebe altogether is £633 per annum. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by an elegant spire; on the tower are some sculptured devices, among which the emblems of the Crucifixion, and a shield with two keys in saltier, are discernible. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Robert Masters, B.D., author of the *History of Corpus Christi College*, of which society he was a fellow, was rector of this parish.

LANDCROSS (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Bideford; containing 120 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Torridge, and intersected by the road from Bideford to Torrington; and comprises by measurement 331 acres. There are quarries of stone, which is used for building and also for the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 0½., and in the gift of the family of Rolle: the tithes have been commuted for £63, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, was baptized here in 1608.

LANDEWEDNACK (*ST. LANTY*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, W. division of the hundred of KERRIER and of the county of CORNWALL, 10½ miles (S. S. E.) from Helston; containing 431 inhabitants. The parish contains within its limits the Lizard Point, the most southern point in Great Britain, from which ships leaving the Channel date their departure: there are two lighthouses. The number of acres is about 1000; nearly one-half is profitable land, and the remainder of very inferior quality, being chiefly poor and unproductive downs: the surface is flat, with some gentle undulations, while the surrounding scenery is of bold and rugged aspect. A pilchard-fishery is carried on at Landewednack cove, employing several boats and seans during the season. Slabs and mantel-pieces are made from the rocks. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 10½., and in the gift of P. Vyvyan Robinson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £253. 11., and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a fine Norman doorway on the south side, and contains a curious font. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyans.

LANDFORD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of FRUSTFIELD, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Downton; containing 255 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Salisbury to Southampton, and comprises 1689*a*. 2*r*. 16*p*., of which 773 acres are uninclosed common. A stream which has its rise within the parish, flows into the Southampton Water. The substratum contains iron-ore, but no mines have been opened. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 9., and in the gift of the family of Nelson: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 58*a*. 2*r*. 39*p*. The church is a very ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a campanile turret of wood; the northern entrance is under a fine Norman arch. Bishop Davenant, who purchased the manor-house, is supposed to have resided here occasionally.

LANDGUARD-FORT, in the parish of FELIXSTOW, union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK, 12 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ipswich, and 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Harwich, *which see.*

LANDICAN, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5¾ miles (N.) from Great Neston; containing 67 inhabitants. This place, though now insignificant, was of considerable importance previously to the Conquest; and it is probable that a church existed here, not only from

the appellative *Lan*, the ancient British word (*Llan*) for a church or churchyard, but from mention being made of a resident priest. The manor was conveyed by the Duttons, in 1326, to the family of Praers, from whom it passed to the Fulleshursts; and was afterwards in the Wilbrahams, of Woodhey, from which family it was purchased by the Wilsons. The township comprises 592 acres, of a clayey soil. It is distant from Birkenhead about four miles.

LANDKEY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Barnstaple, hundred of South Molton, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, 2¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 774 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Barnstaple to South Molton, comprises by computation 2400 acres: limestone of good quality is abundant, and there are two quarries of considerable extent. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Swimbridge annexed; net income, £179; patron, the Dean of Exeter. The church contains a handsome monument to one of the Acland family. At Herford, in the parish, was anciently a chapel. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

LANDMOTH, with Catto, a township, in the parish of Leake, union of Northallerton, wapentake of Allertonshire, N. riding of York, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Northallerton; containing 56 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 600 acres, including Cotliffe, a long precipitous cliff on the east of the Codbeck rivulet.

LANDRAKE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of St. Germans, S. division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Saltash; containing, with the chapelry of St. Erney, 893 inhabitants, of whom 812 are in Landrake proper. The parish is bounded on the east by the Lynher river, which is crossed by a bridge. Here are fairs for cattle on February 4th and June 29th, and minor fairs on the first Wednesday in February, and the first Wednesday in September. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 4.; net income, £282; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The church is remarkable for the loftiness of its tower, which is a picturesque object for several miles round. There is a chapel of ease at St. Erney. A charity school was founded in 1703, by Sir Robert Jeffrey, Knt., who endowed it with lands now producing about £72 per annum; and there are five almshouses with a small endowment.

LANDULPH (*St. Dilpe*), a parish, in the union of St. Germans, S. division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall, 5 miles (N.) from Saltash; containing 550 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south and east by the navigable river Tamar, comprises by survey 2086 acres; a considerable portion of marsh land has been reclaimed by an embankment constructed by Mr. Arnold. The substratum is rich in minerals, and the lead and silver mines of Beer-Alston extend into the parish. Packet-boats sail three times in the week from Cargreen, the principal village, to Devonport. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £328, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and decorated English styles; the seats present much curious carved work, of the time of Henry VII., and the edifice contains a monument with an inscription, giving an account of the pedigree of Theodore Paleologus, a lineal descendant of the last Christian emperors of Greece, who died in 1636, and was interred here. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A mineral spring here was formerly in high repute.

LANDWADE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Newmarket, hundred of Staploe, county of Cambridge, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Newmarket; containing 29 inhabitants. The living, which is held with the living of Exning, is a perpetual curacy; net income, £20. The church is in the shape of a cross, and contains six beautiful marble monuments to the Cotton family. The remains of the ancient manor-house, still tenanted, exhibit a specimen of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century, and are surrounded by a wide and deep moat.

LANEAST (*St. Galwell*), a parish, in the union of Launceston, partly in the N. division of the hundred of East, and partly in the hundred of Lesnewth, E. division of Cornwall, 7 miles (W.) from Launceston; containing 320 inhabitants. It comprises 2262 acres, of which 600 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £55; patron, J. K. Lethbridge, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £113.

LANE-BRIDGE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parochial chapelry, and union, of Burnley, parish of Whalley, Higher division of the hundred of Blackburn, N. division of Lancashire; containing about 2300 inhabitants. This district was constituted in Sept. 1845, under the provisions of the act 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 37, and named St. Paul's. It is formed of the south-eastern part of the township of Habergham-Eaves, and is bounded on the north-east by the West Calder river; having an area of about four square miles. The surface is uneven, high to the south, and sloping into the valley on which Burnley is built, on the north, and on the east to the valley of Townley Park. The roads from Burnley to Todmorden and Edenfield pass through portions of the district, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal through its northern part. There are coal-mines, five cotton-factories, a woollen-factory, two iron-foundries, a number of workshops of different kinds, and also the gas-works belonging to Burnley. Townley Hall is situated here; its fine woods, principally of ancient oak, forming the great ornament of the district. Divine service is at present performed in a school-house lately built: the style of the intended church will be Roman, the shape cruciform, and the cost is estimated at between £2000 and £3000. The living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; also a school, opened at Easter, 1847, in which as many as 512 children can receive instruction. Some mineral wells have appeared, but from the excavations of the coal-mines they are now entirely lost.—See Habergham-Eaves.

LANE-END, a district parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, 4 miles (N.) from Marlow; containing about 1400 inhabitants. The district, until recently, formed part of the parishes of Marlow, West Wycombe, Fingest, and Hambleden, and was assigned to the church of Lane-End by the ordinary, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1832, at an expense of nearly £3000, defrayed by J. Meggatt Elwes,

Esq., and was endowed with a glebe-house and garden, and a revenue of £100 per annum, by the late Rev. H. C. Ridley, rector of Hambleden, and his friends; patron, the Rector of Hambleden.

LANE-END, with LONGTON.—See LONGTON.

LANEHAM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tuxford; containing 385 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Trent, comprises by measurement 1704 acres: the soil is clay, with considerable portions of marsh; the surface is generally flat, and the lands are in good cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 4.; net income, £56; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York. The tithes, with some trifling exceptions, were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1772; and the remainder have been commuted under the recent Tithe act, the appropriate tithes for a rent-charge of £36, and the vicarial for £5. The church is a small ancient structure.

LANE-HEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of HUTTON-MAGNUM, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Richmond; containing 36 inhabitants. The hamlet is situated nearly a mile south of the village of Hutton-Magnum. Here is a large quarry of limestone of superior quality, on the property of Sir Clifford Constable, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

LANERCOST-ABBEY (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Brampton; containing, with the townships of Askerton, Burtholme, Kingwater, and Waterhead, 1582 inhabitants. This place is identified as the site of the Roman station *Amboglana*, where was posted the *Cohors Prima Ælia Dacorum*, and of which considerable vestiges remain. The area occupies an extensive plain, with a precipitous descent to the river Irthing, and is 120 yards from north to south, and 80 from east to west. Several votive altars have been found, dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, and other Roman deities: a fragment of the great Roman wall is yet standing at Harehill, about five yards in length, and ten feet high; and there are numerous other indications of Roman occupation. The abbey of Lanercost was founded in 1169, by Robert de Vallibus, Lord of Gillesland, for a prior and monks of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It was frequently visited by Edward I.; and was partly destroyed by fire in 1296, but was restored, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £79. 19., and the site was granted to Thomas, Lord Dacre, a descendant of the founder. In 1716 the priory estate reverted to the crown, under which it is now held on lease by the Earl of Carlisle. The remains, which are beautifully situated on the north bank of the river, consist of the conventual church, which has been appropriated as the church of the parish, part of the cloisters, and refectory, and other buildings. In 1311, Robert Bruce lay with his army encamped here for three days.

The parish is bounded on the east and south by the Irthing, and intersected by the Kingwater and several smaller streams; it comprises by computation 30,000 acres, of which about two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable and woodland. Its surface is pleasingly varied, and in many parts highly picturesque. The soil in the lower lands is a rich loam, alternated with sand, and the steep banks that inclose the vales of Kingwater and Irthing produce fine crops of grain; the substratum abounds with limestone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £107; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Carlisle. The tithes were commuted for land in 1802. The church is principally in the early English style, with Norman portions, of which the western doorway is a highly-enriched specimen. In the transepts, which are covered with a profusion of ivy and other plants, are several tombs of the Howards and Dacres, much disfigured by exposure to the air; and in part of the ancient cemetery, which has been converted into gardens, are numerous monuments, and stone coffins scattered among the trees. The roof of the church fell in, September 1847. Within the parish, and about seven miles from Lanercost, is Gilsland Spa, of which a description is given under GILSLAND.

LANGAR (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Nottingham; containing 309 inhabitants. This parish, including the chapelry of Barnstone, comprises 3825*a*. 3*r*. 5*p*.; the soil is fertile, and the surface highly picturesque. Langar Hall is a handsome residence, finely situated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 7. 11.; net income, £208; patron, J. Wright, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land, on the inclosure of the parish; the glebe altogether comprises 345 acres. The church, which is near the Hall, is a large cruciform edifice with a richly-ornamented tower, and has several monuments of the lords Scroope, one of which, in memory of Lord Scroope who died in 1609, and his lady, is remarkably elegant. It also contains a monument to the memory of the distinguished officer, Admiral Earl Howe, who died August 5th, 1799, and was buried here. There is a chapel of ease at Barnstone.

LANGBAR, with NESFIELD, a township, in the parish of ILKLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Skipton; containing 210 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1730 acres of land. The hamlet is situated on the northern acclivities of Wharfdale. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LANGCLIFFE, a township, in the parish of GIGGLESWICK, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE, W. riding of the county of YORK, 1 mile (N.) from Settle; containing 664 inhabitants. The township lies in a beautiful and fertile valley, bounded by Stackhouse and Langcliffe Scaurs, and comprises by computation 1890 acres, including part of Winskill hamlet. The lands are divided among several proprietors, and the population is chiefly employed in the cotton and paper manufactures; two large cotton-mills are situated on the banks of the Ribble, in the neighbourhood, and a paper-mill likewise stands on that river. Langcliffe was parcel of the possessions of Sawley Abbey, and subsequently for a century and a half the property of the Dawsons, a family highly distinguished in point of alliances and personal desert. Whitaker gives a copy of verses, printed in 1690, by William

Dawson, containing an account of a village destroyed by the Scots in the reign of Edward II., and supposed to be the parent of the present village ; in confirmation of which, foundations of houses under Winskill have been met with, when draining some lands there In the village is a school-house, licensed by the Bishop of Ripon for divine service. Roman coins have occasionally been discovered.

LANGDALE, GREAT and LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of Grasmere, union and ward of Kendal, county of Westmorland, 5 miles (W.) from Ambleside ; containing 442 inhabitants. This is one of the most romantic parts of the Lake district. Fine blue slate, much of which is sent to London, is obtained in the mountains on each side of the river Brathy ; the loftiest of the mountain pikes, called Harrison Stickle, rises 2400 feet above the level of the sea. Within the chapelry is Elter-water, near which is a gunpowder-mill ; and there are several smaller lakes, and the two beautiful waterfalls of Colwith Force and Skelwith Force. On a hill called Wreynose are three shire stones, marking the point at which the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster meet. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £100 ; patron, the Rector of Grasmere. The chapel is situated at Great Langdale, and another once stood at a place now called Chapel-Mire, in Little Langdale. The tithes have been commuted for £46. 10. Henry Bickersteth, Esq., was raised to the peerage, January 23rd, 1836, as Baron Langdale : his lordship is Master of the Rolls.

LANGDALE, a township, in the parish of Orton, East ward and union, county of Westmorland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Orton ; containing 123 inhabitants. The township is situated between Tebay and Raisbeck, and comprises 7702 acres, of which about 5000 are common or waste. It is a mountainous district extending southwards to the borders of Yorkshire ; and belonged to the priory of Watton, in that county, to which it was granted by Henry II., and on the dissolution of which the manor was sold to the Wharton family. The rectorial tithes were purchased in 1618 by the landowners, and the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £60. Bishop Barlow, a learned divine of the seventeenth century, was born here.

LANGDON, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of Beaminster, Bridport division of the county of Dorset ; containing 332 inhabitants.

LANGDON, EAST (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of Dovor, hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Dovor ; containing 316 inhabitants. It comprises 1065 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7 ; net income, £126 ; patron, the Earl of Guilford. A fair for toys and pedlery is held on Old May-day.

LANGDON-HILLS (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Orsett, hundred of Barstable, S. division of Essex, 13 miles (E. by S.) from Romford ; containing 288 inhabitants. This is a fine tract of elevated ground, rising gradually from the north to its highest point, but in all other directions abrupt and steep. From the summit of the range, the loftiest in the neighbourhood, and from which the parish takes its name, are some extensive prospects ; the hills and coast of Kent, as far as the Medway, being visible in clear weather. The parish comprises 1775*a*. 2*r*. 24*p*., of which 1120 acres are arable, 474 pasture, and 113 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9. ; net income, £245 ; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a small chapel on the north side of the latter, and has been enlarged. The parish of West Lee, about a mile distant, was, after the destruction of its church, united with this parish.

LANGDON, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Dovor, hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Dovor ; containing 119 inhabitants. It comprises 698 acres, of which about 50 are pasture, and the remainder arable. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, which have been commuted for £32. 9. 6. ; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury ; impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Owner of Langdon Abbey : the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is in ruins. An abbey for White canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, was founded here in 1192, by William de Auberville, and at the Dissolution had a revenue estimated at £56. 6. ; it is stated to have been the first religious house dissolved by Henry VIII. There are some remains, forming a picturesque ruin.

LANGENHOE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Lexden and Winstree, hundred of Winstree, N. division of Essex, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Colchester ; containing 161 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1874 acres, of which 161 are common or waste ; and is bounded on the east by the navigable river Colne : the soil is generally a strong loam, producing average crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the family of Waldegrave : the tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower of stone ; the window of the chancel is decorated with numerous armorial bearings.

LANGEVIEW.—See Llangeview.

LANGFIELD, a township, in the ecclesiastical district of Heptonstall, parish of Halifax, union of Todmorden, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Halifax ; containing 3284 inhabitants. It is partly situated in the picturesque vale of Todmorden, and comprises by computation 2620 acres, a large portion of which is common or moorland belonging to the freeholders, who depasture it in lots proportioned to the extent of their freeholds. There are quarries of good building-stone. The township includes the hamlets of Stoodley and Mankinholes, and also contains within its limits some scattered dwellings, forming a kind of suburb to the town of Todmorden. Its surface is boldly undulated, and the surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified. On the moor are two capacious reservoirs, one of which covers fifty-three acres of ground, for the supply of the Rochdale canal and the various mills in the neighbourhood ; and on a commanding eminence in the hamlet of Stoodley, called Stoodley Pike, is a lofty column erected in 1814, by subscription, to commemorate the restoration of peace throughout Europe. A fair for sheep is held at Lumbutts on the 11th of September. There are places of worship for dissenters.

LANGFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Biggleswade, county of Bedford, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Biggleswade; containing 840 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £240 per annum; impropriator, M. E. Welby, Esq.

LANGFORD (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Maldon, hundred of Thurstable, N. division of Essex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Maldon; containing 257 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the Chelmer and Blackwater navigation, is about six miles in circumference. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the family of Wescomb: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice.

LANGFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Swaffham, hundred of South Greenhoe, W. division of Norfolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Brandon; containing 57 inhabitants. It comprises 1405*a.* 12*p.*, of which about 892 acres are arable, 366 pasture, meadow, and heath, and 130 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Ickborough united, valued together in the king's books at £10. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons, Lords Berners and Ashburton. The tithes of Langford have been commuted for £120, and the glebe contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is chiefly in the early style, and consists of a nave and chancel separated by a decorated Norman archway; the chancel contains a splendid monument to the Garrard family.

LANGFORD (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of Newark, S. division of the county of Nottingham, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Newark; containing 146 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the river Trent, and comprises by computation nearly 2900 acres. Its soil on the west side, which is principally meadow land, is strong; in the middle portion, a fine turnip soil, on gravel; and on the east, a cold wet gravel and a tenacious clay. The surface is generally flat; but the village, irregularly built upon an eminence overlooking the river, has a picturesque appearance. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Fosse-road crosses the parish.

LANGFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Farringdon, hundred of Bampton, county of Oxford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Lechlade; containing, with the tything of Little Farringdon, the township of Grafton, and hamlet of Radcutt, 707 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £349; patron, W. Vizard, Esq.; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under acts of inclosure, in 1808 and 1810. The church has been repaired, and 140 free sittings provided. There is a chapel of ease at Little Farringdon.

LANGFORD, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Burrington, hundred of Brent with Wrington, and partly in that of Churchill, hundred of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge, E. division of Somerset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Axbridge. It is on the road from Bristol to Axbridge, and is divided into Upper and Lower Langford, in which latter is the village.





LANGFORD-BUDVILLE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Wellington, hundred of Milverton, W. division of Somerset, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from the town of Wellington; containing 608 inhabitants. It comprises 1750 acres, of which 176 are common or waste. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Milverton. The church contains a monument to William Bacon, ancestor of the celebrated sculptor.

LANGFORD, LITTLE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Wilton, hundred of Branch and Dole, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Wilton; containing 37 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Wiley, near the road to Bath, and comprises 900 acres, by measurement. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Pembroke: the tithes have been commuted for £145, and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is plain, with a south porch, over which is some ancient sculpture.

LANGFORD, STEEPLE, or Great Langford (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Wilton, hundred of Branch and Dole, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Wilton; containing 626 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Wiley, upon the road to Bath, and comprises 3941 acres, of which 469 are common or waste. A fair for sheep and horses is held on the 4th of October, upon the site of an old British camp named Yarnborough Castle. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £34. 0. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £720, and the glebe comprises $45\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

LANGHALE (*St. Stephen*).—See Kirstead.

LANGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Lexden and Winstree, Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden, N. division of Essex, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Colchester; containing 816 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the navigable river Stour, and is supposed to have derived its name from the great length to which it extends, comprises 2971*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.* of good land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £629. 4., and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, and consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LANGHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union and soke of Oakham, county of Rutland, 2 miles (N. W.) from Oakham; containing 591 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2809 acres, of which 601 are arable, 1368 pasture, 16 woodland, 81 roads and waste, and the remainder meadow. Good stone is quarried for building and for the roads. The Oakham and Melton canal passes through the parish. The living, with that of Brooke, is annexed to the vicarage of Oakham. The church is a very handsome structure. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A school is supported by a bequest from the Rev. H. Forster; and the poor have bequests amounting to £49. 16. per annum.

LANGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Stow, hundred of Blackbourn, W. division of Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Ixworth; containing 293

inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement nearly 1000 acres, and is chiefly the property of the family of Wilson, whose seat, Langham Hall, is pleasantly situated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £252, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church, situated within the grounds of the Hall, is in the decorated English style, consisting of a nave and chancel separated by a richly-carved screen. Ten acres of land are let in small allotments; and there is a farm of 11 acres, the rent of which is laid out in clothing for the poor.

LANGHAM, GREAT, or BISHOP'S-LANGHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Blakeney; containing 383 inhabitants. This parish, which includes Little Langham, comprises 1692*a.* 17*p.*, whereof 150 acres are pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder arable. The soil is of a mixed quality, in some parts rather light, resting on marl; the surface is gently undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a stream falling into the river Stiffkey. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 2.; net income, £146; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Norwich. The tithes were commuted for land in 1815. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a Norman font.

LANGHAM-ROW, a hamlet, in the parish of MUMBY, poor-law union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 71 inhabitants. The hamlet has a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LANGHO.—See BILLINGTON-LANGHO.

LANGLEY, a township, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Durham; containing 81 inhabitants. This place was probably the residence of Henry, Lord Scroop, *temp.* Henry VIII., and was the occasional seat of his descendants, who held the estate till the death of the Earl of Sunderland, in 1630, when it passed by marriage to the Marquess of Winchester, in whose family it remained till, in the middle of the last century, it was sold to the Lambtons. The township comprises about 2500 acres, and is situated on the road from Durham to Lanchester. On the bank of the river Browney are the ruins of a castellated mansion, formerly belonging to the Scroops, and part of which has been converted into a farmhouse. The view from it over the vale of the Browney is wild and varied; and in front, to the east, the cathedral rises majestically over the Durham hills.

LANGLEY (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of CLAVERING, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Newport; containing 448 inhabitants. It comprises 1617*a.* 2*r.* 27*p.*, of which 807 acres are arable, 500 pasture, 260 woodland, and 50 waste. The living is an endowed vicarage, annexed to the living of Clavering; impropriators, the Governors of the Hospitals of Christchurch, Bethlehem, and St. Thomas, London. The great tithes have been commuted for £152, and the vicarial for £153; the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church is a very ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LANGLEY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTS; containing, with Missenden, 170 inhabitants.

LANGLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURNE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (S. E.) from Maidstone; containing 294 inhabitants. It comprises 1263*a.* 1*r.* 24*p.*, of which 923 acres are arable and pasture, 280 woodland, and about 60 acres heath and waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 9½.; net income, £390, with a house; patron, P. Pusey, Esq. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LANGLEY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (N.) from Loddon; containing 323 inhabitants. This place was distinguished as the site of an abbey, founded and liberally endowed in 1198, by Robert Fitz-Roger Helke, for Præmonstratensian canons; the establishment flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £128. 19. 9.: there are considerable remains of the buildings. The parish is on the navigable river Yare, and comprises 2723 acres, of which 475 are common or waste; the scenery is pleasingly diversified. Langley Park, the seat of Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., is a stately mansion with a portico of the Doric order; in the grounds is an ancient cross. The inhabitants had formerly the privilege of a market, granted in the reign of John. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, Sir W. B. Proctor, whose tithes have been commuted for £400. The church is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower, and is remarkable for the beauty of its windows, which were all embellished with richly-stained glass by the late Sir T. B. Proctor; in the chancel are several neat monuments to the Beauchamp and Proctor families.

LANGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N. E.) from Burford; containing 68 inhabitants. A palace belonging to King John was formerly situated here, and a portion of the walls is still remaining. There is a quarry of rough marble susceptible of a very high polish.

LANGLEY, county of SALOP.—See RUCKLEY.

LANGLEY, a tything, in the parish of WIVELISCOMBE, union of WELLINGTON, W. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY and of the county of SOMERSET; containing 1499 inhabitants.

LANGLEY, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW-FOREST, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 617 inhabitants.

LANGLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of CLAVERDON, union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Henley division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Henley; containing 179 inhabitants. In the Conqueror's time this place was possessed by Robert de Stadford, and contained woods one mile in length and half a mile in breadth. In the reign of Henry VI., Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was lord. The hamlet comprises 991 acres of tolerably good land, and is watered by a small tributary of the river Avon.

LANGLEY, a tything, in the parish of KINGTON ST. MICHAEL, union of CHIPPENHAM, N. division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of the county of WILTS, 2¼ miles (N.) from Chippenham; containing 601 inhabitants.

LANGLEY, a township, and ecclesiastical district, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of BROMSGROVE, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Birmingham; containing about 2700 inhabitants, of whom 802 are in the township. This district was constituted in January, 1846, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. It comprises about 473 acres, the Wolverhampton level of the Worcester canal being its northern boundary. The surface, formerly agricultural and pretty, is now defaced by mounds, and the smoke of coal and ironstone mines, and brick-kilns: there are also chemical-works, and many of the inhabitants are nailers. The Hales-Owen and Birmingham road runs through. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Worcester, alternately. A church is in course of erection, the cost of which is estimated at £2500; a parsonage-house will also be built, at an expense of £1000, and it is proposed to erect national schools. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

LANGLEY, ABBOT'S (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WATFORD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 1¾ mile (E. by S.) from King's-Langley; containing 2115 inhabitants. It has some corn and paper mills. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, and the London and Birmingham railway within less than a mile of the church. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of the Rev. Richard Gee: the great tithes have been commuted for £856. 17. 6., and the vicarial for £315; there are 7 acres of glebe. The church, partly Norman and partly in the later English style, has a square tower surmounted by a short spire, and contains some handsome monuments, among which is one to Chief Justice Raimond. Here is the Booksellers' Provident Retreat, erected on a site given by Mr. Dickinson, whose extensive paper-works and beautiful residence are adjacent: the first stone was laid by the Earl of Clarendon in Sept. 1845. A national school is endowed with £10 per annum; and a school of industry for girls, with £8 per annum. Nicholas de Breakspear, who first instructed the Norwegians in Christianity, and the only Englishman ever raised to the popedom, was born in the parish, though the place from which he took his name is situated in the adjoining parish of St. Michael; he assumed the title of Adrian IV., and was poisoned in 1159, in the fifth year of his pontificate, by a citizen of Rome whose son he had refused to consecrate bishop.

LANGLEY-BURREL (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 1¾ mile (N. by E.) from Chippenham; containing 626 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Chippenham to Bath; and through the centre of it, to the summit of Wickhill, extends a causeway more than three miles in length, supported on 60 arches, and carried over the river Avon and the adjoining meadows. It was constructed at the expense of Maud Heath, to whom a monument, with the figure of a female sitting, has been erected, in commemoration of her munificence; and the causeway has been since continued on the London road from Chippenham to the foot of Derry Hill, an additional length of three miles. The Great Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 3½.; net income, £386; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. Ashe.

LANGLEY-DALE, with SHOTTON, a township, in the parish of STAINDROP, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 4 miles (N. W.) from Staindrop; containing 185 inhabitants. The township comprises 4685*a*. 2*r*. 17*p*., the soil of which is fertile, though in many parts wet, from its proximity to the moors. The smelting-works established here, at the Gaunless lead-mill, are owned by the Duke of Cleveland, who lets them on lease. The land is tithe-free, with the exception of a farm of 59 acres, the tithes of which have been commuted for a rent-charge of £7. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An ancient tower here was formerly an out-post belonging to Raby Castle.

LANGLEY, KING'S (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 19 miles (W. S. W.) from Hertford; containing, with the hamlet of Chipperfield, 1629 inhabitants. A priory, or house for friars-preachers, was founded here by Roger, son of Robert Helle or Helke, and afterwards enlarged and more liberally endowed by the munificence of the kings Edward I., II., III., and IV.; it possessed, in the 26th of Henry VIII., a revenue of £150. 14. 8. Queen Mary restored it for a prioress and nuns, but it was totally suppressed in the 1st of Elizabeth. The parish comprises 3461 acres, of which 182 are common or waste. A paper manufactory affords employment to about 50 persons. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish: in excavating for it, a human skeleton and jawbones, of gigantic size, were found in 1820, and an ancient sword and a spear in 1822. Here, also, is a station on the London and Birmingham railway. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £600, and the vicarial for £220; the appropriate glebe comprises 95 acres, and the vicarial 5 acres. The church is of flint and stone, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a short spire, and has been enlarged, and galleries built; it contains the tomb of Edmund de Langley, fifth son of Edward III., and Duke of York, who was born at a royal palace here, and was buried in 1402, in the church of the priory, from which, at the Dissolution, his tomb was removed to the parish church. A few years since, a chapel was erected and endowed by subscription at Chipperfield common, where the poor are occasionally christened and buried.

LANGLEY, KIRK (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Derby, on the road to Ashbourn; containing, with the township of Meynell-Langley, 647 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2471 acres: in Kirk-Langley township are 1325 acres, principally pasture, with some woodland, and mostly in dairy-farms. Meynell-Langley forms the east side of the parish, and the

Flagshaw, a small brook, separates the villages, which are both of scattered houses, several of them good buildings, chiefly of brick, with blue tiles. Langley Hall, a neat stone mansion, is situated in a well-wooded park of 60 acres, and commands a fine view of Derby. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. 1.; patron, Godfrey Meynell, Esq. The tithes of Kirk-Langley were commuted in 1842 for £213; and the rector has 90 acres of glebe, of which a large portion was awarded at the inclosure of Meynell-Langley, in lieu of tithes. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and a low embattled tower; it was repaired and repewed in 1840, and a new gallery erected on the south side, at a cost of £600: there are monuments to the Meynell family, and to various rectors. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. A school, built in 1750, was endowed in 1752 by the Rev. John Bailey, incumbent, with land now let for £12 a year; and it was further endowed in 1768, by Francis Bailey, with a rent-charge of £5.

LANGLEY-MARISH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Eton, hundred of Stoke, county of Buckingham; comprising a portion of the market-town of Colnbrook, and containing 1844 inhabitants. The Great Western railway passes through the parish, a short distance north of the church. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Wyrardisbury; impropriator, W. Nash, Esq. The old chapel of St. Mary, which forms the chancel of the church, was erected in the time of Edward I., and contains three stone stalls and a piscina; there is also a curious chapel, built for a pew by Sir John Kederminster, in 1613, and attached to the estate of Langley Park. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Sir John Kederminster in 1649 founded almshouses for four people, and endowed them with property producing £52 per annum. Henry Seymour towards the close of the same century erected others for six inmates, in support of which Captain Henry Seymour, in 1733, bequeathed £30 per annum.

LANGLEY, MEYNELL, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Langley, union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby; containing 122 inhabitants. The manor took its name of Meynell from an ancient family who possessed it so early as the reign of Edward III., and from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the families of Bassett and Cavendish. In the year 1669, William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, sold it to Isaac Meynell, citizen of London, whose only daughter and heiress conveyed it to the Cecils, by whom the lands were sold to another branch of the family of Meynell. There are now several owners.

LANGLEY-PRIORY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of West Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester; containing 9 inhabitants, and comprising 558 acres of land. A priory of Benedictine nuns, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry II. by William Pantulf and Burgia his wife; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £34. 6. 2.

LANGLEY-WOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Alderbury, hundred of Frustfield, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 15 inhabitants, and comprising 246 acres.

LANGMERE, a hamlet, in the parish of Dickleburgh, union of Depwade, hundred of Diss, E. division of Norfolk; containing 109 inhabitants.

LANGO.—See Billington-Langho.

LANGPORT EAST-OVER (*All Saints*), an incorporated market-town and a parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Pitney, W. division of Somerset, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Somerton, and 130 (W. S. W.) from London, on the great western road; containing 1172 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey called *Lanporth*, is of great antiquity; and is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon words *long*, extended, and *port*, a town, having reference to the length of its principal street. It was a royal burgh in the time of William the Conqueror, and contained 34 resident burgesses. In the civil war in the reign of Charles I., being considered a commanding station, it was well garrisoned, and alternately in the possession of the royal and the parliamentary forces: in July, 1644, the former were compelled to abandon the place, from the result of an engagement here, in which 300 men were killed, and 1400 made prisoners. The town is situated on the river Parret (which is navigable for barges) near its junction with the Yeo and the Ile; at the western entrance a very ancient bridge of ten arches crosses the river, and there are nine other bridges, which are repaired from the funds of the corporation. At the eastern approach, on the old lines of fortification, an arch thrown over the road supports a building called the "Hanging Chapel," originally devoted to religious uses, but during Monmouth's rebellion the place of execution. The principal part of the town is on an eminence, and commands some pleasing and extensive views; that portion near the river, lying low, is subject to frequent inundations. Since 1800, the general appearance of the whole has been much improved by the erection of many new houses, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from an adjacent well. A considerable traffic in coal, culm, iron, timber, salt, corn, &c., is carried on with London, Bristol, and various other places; and several boats, of from eight to fourteen tons' burthen, are constantly employed between the town and Bridgwater. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the Monday before Lent, the second Wednesday in August, the last Monday but one in September, and the last Monday in November, for cattle.

*Corporation Seal.*

The borough sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., but the privilege was not subsequently exercised. The government is vested, by a renewed charter of James I. in the year 1617, in a corporation consisting of twelve chief burgesses, including a portreeve, justice, and two bailiffs, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and serjeant-at-mace. The portreeve, justice, and recorder, are justices of the peace; the portreeve is coroner for the borough and clerk of the market, and his predecessor is justice. The powers of the county debt-court of Langport, established in 1847, extend over

the registration-district of Langport, and part of the districts of Taunton and Yeovil. The town-hall, a neat edifice, was erected about 1733. The parish comprises 171*a*. 1*p*., chiefly pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Huish-Episcopi: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £15, and the vicarial for £70. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style; in the eastern window, amongst other representations in stained glass, are figures of the Twelve Apostles: the edifice lately underwent new internal arrangement and decoration. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free grammar school, founded about the year 1675, by Thomas Gillett, has an income of £70 per annum; a national school was erected in 1827. An hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, stood here previously to 1310. The poor-law union of Langport comprises 29 parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,109.

LANGPORT-WESTOVER, a hamlet, in the parish of Curry-Rivell, union of Langport, hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, W. division of the county of Somerset; containing 171 inhabitants.

LANGPORT-WESTOVER, a tything, in the parish of Huish-Episcopi, union of Langport, E. division of the hundred of Kingsbury, W. division of the county of Somerset; containing 66 inhabitants.

LANGRICK-FERRY, an extra-parochial place, in the union and soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5 miles (N. W.) from Boston; containing 22 inhabitants. This is a small hamlet, having its adjunct from a ferry across the river Witham. There is a place of worship for Methodists.

LANGRICK-VILLE, a chapelry, in the union of Boston, soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5 miles (N. W.) from Boston; containing 218 inhabitants. Langrick-Ville was created a township, by act of parliament, in 1812, on the occasion of a very extensive drainage of about 14,000 acres of Wildmore and the eastern and western fens. The township consists of 1630 acres, on the north side of the Witham, and opposite the hamlet of Langrick-Ferry. A chapel was consecrated in 1818, of which the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patrons, certain Trustees.

LANGRIDGE (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Bath, hundred of Bath-Forum, E. division of Somerset, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Bath; containing 109 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the scene of the sanguinary though indecisive battle which occurred on Lansdown Hill, at the extremity of the parish, between the royalist and parliamentarian armies, in 1643, and which is commemorated by a monument, erected on the spot, to Sir Bevill Grenville, who fell in that engagement. The parish comprises 647 acres, of which 32 are common or waste. The soil is rocky, and the surface diversified with hill and dale; the scenery is in parts enriched with wood, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet, which bounds the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 4½., and in the gift of William Blathwayt, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £112; the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower, and consists of a nave and chancel, between which is a highly-enriched Norman arch; there is a Norman arch of plainer character in the south porch. In rebuilding the rectory-house a few years since, several coffins and skulls, and a silver-mounted battle-axe, were discovered.

LANGRIGG, with Mealrigg, a township, in the parish of Bromfield, union of Wigton, Allerdale ward below Derwent, W. division of Cumberland, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Wigton; containing 262 inhabitants, of whom 204 are in Langrigg hamlet.

LANGRISH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of East Meon, poor-law union of Petersfield, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 222 inhabitants.

LANGSETT, a township, in the parish of Penistone, union of Wortley, wapentake of Staincross, W. riding of York, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Penistone; containing 303 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the county of Chester, and comprises by computation nearly 4400 acres. An inclosure act was obtained in 1820; but the greater portion of the land is still uncultivated, affording only rough pasture. The principal sources of the river Don are within the limits of the township.

LANGSTONE, with Tre-Evan, a township, in the parish of Llangarran, poor-law union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford; containing 104 inhabitants.

LANGSTONE, a parish, in the union of Newport, division of Christchurch, hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Newport; containing, with the chapelry of Llanbeder, 220 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1200 acres, of which 350 are arable, 800 pasture, and 50 woodland. The soil in the southern and western portions is chiefly clay, resting upon limestone, and in the northern and eastern of a light sandy quality. Llanbeder comprises about 200 acres. The scenery is beautifully diversified, and the northern part of the parish, through which runs the road from Chepstow to Newport, commands a fine view of the Severn, and the counties of Devon and Somerset. Limestone is quarried for burning, and also for tomb-stones and paving. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 1. 0½.; net income, £158; patrons, the family of Gore: the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the early English style.

LANGTHORNE, a township, in the parish and union of Bedale, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. riding of York, 3¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Bedale; containing 115 inhabitants. The Duke of Leeds, who is proprietor of most of the district, has a large brick and tile manufactory here.

LANGTHORP, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-on-the-Moor, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. riding of York, ½ a mile (N. W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 304 inhabitants. It is separated from Boroughbridge by the river Ure; and contains a brewery, a large mill for flour, a mill for crushing bones, and an oil-mill. The Baptists have a place of worship.

LANGTHWAITE, with Tilts, a township, in the parish and union of Doncaster, N. division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. riding of York; containing 25 inhabitants. This is a detached township, separated from the rest of the parish of

Doncaster by Arksey. It adjoins Adwick-le-Street, and comprises about 800 acres, half in Langthwaite and half in Tilts: the former hamlet is in Domesday book called *Langetovet.*

LANGTOFT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Bourne, wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing 778 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1857 acres. The soil in the higher grounds is a brown, and in the lower a rich black, loam; the surface is generally flat, and the lands have been much improved by draining. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 7½.; net income, £288; patron, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801: the glebe comprises 133 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire at the west end of the north aisle; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows. Rachel Hyde, in 1707, bequeathed funds now accumulated to £450, for the purchase of a freehold estate for the poor.

LANGTOFT (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Driffield, wapentake of Dickering, E. riding of York; containing, with the chapelry of Cottam, 688 inhabitants, of whom 647 are in Langtoft township, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Driffield. The parish is on the road from Driffield to Scarborough, and comprises, exclusively of Cottam, 3140 acres, the soil of which is commonly very good; the scenery is generally open, and on the Wolds very wild and bleak. The village is picturesquely situated in a valley. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £354; patron, the Archbishop of York; impropriator, the Rev. E. Gibbons. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801; there are 300 acres of glebe. The church is an old structure with a square tower. There is a chapel of ease at Cottam, in which divine service is performed monthly. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Peter of Langtoft, a celebrated monk and historian, was born here.

LANGTON, a township, in the parish of Gainford, union of Teesdale, S. W. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Darlington; containing 99 inhabitants. This place, under the appellation of *Langadun*, was one of the vills surrendered by Bishop Aldhune to the earls of Northumberland; it long formed part of the estate of the Nevills, was included in their forfeiture, and is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland. Langton-Grange was for some years the residence of the Countess Dowager of Darlington. The township comprises 1061*a.* 2*r.*: a magnesian limestone-quarry is in full operation. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £61. 16., and the impropriate for £118. 2. 9., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

LANGTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Horncastle, wapentake of South Gartree, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Horncastle; containing 177 inhabitants. This parish, the greater part of which is in the duchy of Lancaster, comprises 908 acres of land, with a subsoil of strong white clay, which is burnt as a substitute for lime. The river Witham passes by. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 4½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land in 1767; the glebe now comprises 172 acres, valued at £276, exclusive of five acres attached to the rectory-house, which has been nearly rebuilt by the present incumbent. The present church was commenced in March, 1845, was opened in November, 1846, and consecrated in September, 1847; it contains 200 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Two almshouses were founded, and endowed with 27 acres of land, by the Rev. Willoughby West, in 1691.

LANGTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 3¾ miles (N. by W.) from Spilsby; containing 194 inhabitants. This parish, which has been the residence of the Langton family for more than seven centuries, comprises by computation 1261 acres: a soft kind of limestone, called calc, is found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 3½., and in the gift of Mr. Langton: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a handsome modern structure, of the Ionic order of Grecian architecture. There are three tumuli, and some slight vestiges of a Roman road.

LANGTON (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Horncastle, E. division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 1¼ mile (E. S. E.) from Wragby; containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; patrons alternately, and joint impropriators, Earl Manvers, and C. Turnor, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £231, and the glebe comprises three acres.

LANGTON, with Bongate, a township, in the parish of Appleby St. Michael, East ward and union, county of Westmorland, 1½ mile (E.) from the town of Appleby; containing 618 inhabitants. Langton, or Long Town, once a populous place, was almost destroyed by the Scots in the reign of Edward II. At Kirkbergh was anciently a church.

LANGTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Malton, wapentake of Buckrose, E. riding of York; containing 328 inhabitants, of whom 256 are in Langton township, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Malton. The parish includes the township of Kennythorpe, and comprises by computation 3080 acres, of which about 600 are sheep-walks on the Wolds. The scenery is picturesque; and the soil of various kinds, clayey in the valleys, and on the hilly parts of a lighter nature. The village is neat and pleasant, situated on a bold acclivity rising from a small rivulet, and contains Langton Hall, a handsome mansion, the seat of Lieut.-Col. Norcliffe, who is lord of the manor, and chief proprietor of the soil. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £460. The church is a neat structure, built on the site of a more ancient edifice, in 1820, at a cost of £600, and contains 300 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LANGTON, CHURCH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Market-Harborough, hundred of Gartree, S. division of the county of Leicester, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Market-Harborough; containing 869 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 4000 acres, and includes the townships of East and West Langton, and

the chapelries of Thorp-Langton and Tur-Langton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £48. 13. 4.; present net income, £989; patrons, the Hanbury family. The church is an ancient and stately structure in the decorated English style, of remarkably light and elegant design. There are chapels at Thorp and Tur Langton, and a place of worship for Independents. A school, endowed with £60 per annum, has lately been opened; and there is also a school for the townships of East and West Langton, supported by a rent-charge on land bequeathed by three ladies. The Rev. William Hanbury, for many years incumbent of the parish, and remarkable for his benevolence, and his taste for the cultivation of trees, of which he had extensive plantations, in 1767 bequeathed the profits arising from his nurseries at different periods, to trustees, for the erection of a splendid church in the parish, and for the endowment of colleges, schools, hospitals, and literary and charitable institutions of every description; it being expressly ordered that the funds should be suffered to accumulate till they amounted to £10,000 or £12,000 per annum. In 1837, the funds had realized £6421. 10. 10., and the annual income was £574. Previously to the foundation of the school above noticed, the only branch of the bequest that had come into operation, was, a gift of beef to the parish, which has been continued since the year 1773, and is distributed annually among the poor of the several townships. The accumulation is still in progress.

LANGTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of Church-Langton, union of Market-Harborough, hundred of Gartree, S. division of the county of Leicester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Harborough; containing 288 inhabitants. £38 per annum, the rent of 20 acres of land allotted under an act of inclosure, in 1792, in lieu of common right, are applied to the repair of the highways. Thomas Staveley, an antiquary and church historian, was born here in the year 1626.

LANGTON, GREAT, a parish, in the union of Northallerton, wapentake of Gilling-East, N. riding of York; including the township of Little Langton, and containing 252 inhabitants, of whom 160 are in Great Langton township, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Northallerton. It comprises by computation 1550 acres, whereof 750 are in Great Langton township. The few houses here that give name to the parish, are so near the brink of the river Swale, that they are in frequent danger of being swept away. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10.; net income, £294; patron, the Rev. T. M. Hunt. The church is a small edifice, without aisles or tower, and stands in a retired situation about half a mile from the village. The old rectory-house, and two acres of glebe, are said to have been washed away by the river.

LANGTON, HERRING, a parish, in the union of Weymouth, hundred of Uggscombe, Dorchester division of Dorset, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Weymouth; containing 260 inhabitants. This place, which suffered much from an inundation of the sea in Nov. 1824, is bounded on the south-west by the Back-water, which separates it from the remarkable tongue of land called the Chesil Bank: the Back-water is covered with a profusion of aquatic birds of every kind, and there are not less than 100 swans on it, the property of the Earl of Ilchester. The parish comprises 902 acres, of which 320 are common; the soil is generally clay, alternated with sand, but beds of shells to a considerable depth abound in various places, and there no soil of any kind is found. The surface is hilly, and the surrounding scenery is characterised by features rather of boldness than of beauty. Here are some quarries of limestone, and granite of excellent quality is found. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown in right of the duchy of Cornwall, and Isaac Sparks, Esq.; net income, £126. The church has been enlarged.

LANGTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of Great Langton, union of Northallerton, wapentake of Gilling-East, N. riding of York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Northallerton; containing 92 inhabitants. It comprises about 800 acres, and lies to the south-east of Great Langton township. Langton Lodge is a neat mansion, on the bank of the Swale.

LANGTON-LONG-BLANDFORD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Blandford, hundred of Pimperne, Blandford division of Dorset, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (E. S. E.) from Blandford; containing 202 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1100 acres. The soil is chiefly chalk, alternated with clay, the former occurring in the arable, and the latter in the pasture, lands; the surface is diversified with hills, and the lower grounds are watered by the Stour. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; net income, £379; patron, J. T. Farquharson, Esq. The church had a chantry in honour of St. Mary and St. Thomas, and an hospital for lepers existed here in the reign of Edward I.

LANGTON-MATRAVERS (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Wareham and Purbeck, hundred of Rowbarrow, Wareham division of Dorset, 9 miles (S. E.) from Wareham; containing 762 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the British Channel, and situated on the road from Wareham to Swanage, comprises 2250 acres of arable and pasture in nearly equal portions, with a little wood, and 83 acres of waste. The scenery is bold and romantic, and the upper lands command fine views of the Channel and of the Isle of Wight; the soil is a heavy clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 9.; patron, the Rev. John Dampier: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church was nearly rebuilt in 1838, on a larger scale, at an expense of £900, by subscription; it had formerly a chantry for the use of the small priory of St. Leonard, at Wilcheswode. There is a remarkable oblong tumulus in the parish.

LANGTON, THORP, a chapelry, in the parish of Church-Langton, union of Market-Harborough, hundred of Gartree, S. division of the county of Leicester, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from the town of Harborough; containing 160 inhabitants. £28 per annum, the rent of an allotment of 13 acres under an inclosure act in 1792, are applied to the repairs of the highways. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

LANGTON, TUR, a chapelry, in the parish of Church-Langton, union of Market-Harborough, hundred of Gartree, S. division of the county of Leicester, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from the town of Harborough; containing 350 inhabitants. It comprises 1351 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

LANGTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of Church-Langton, union of Market-Harborough, hundred of Gartree, S. division of the county of Leicester, 3¾ miles (N. by W.) from the town of Harborough; containing 71 inhabitants. It comprises 973 acres. Walter de Langton, lord high treasurer of England, a favourite of Edward I., was born here.

LANGTON-WOODHOUSE, an extra-parochial place, adjacent to the parish of Apley, in the W. division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; with 7 inhabitants.

LANGTREE, a parish, in the union of Torrington, hundred of Shebbear, Torrington and N. divisions of Devon, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Torrington; containing 941 inhabitants. It is on the road from Torrington to Holsworthy and Launceston, and comprises 4594 acres, of which 322 are common or waste. The soil is various, in some parts fertile, and in others coarse and of inferior quality; the arable lands produce wheat, barley, and oats, and the pastures are generally good: the prevailing timber is oak and pine. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 1. 3., and in the gift of the family of Rolle: the tithes have been commuted for £510, and the glebe comprises 64 acres. The church is an ancient structure, containing some rich specimens of architectural beauty. There was formerly a chapel at Cross Hill, in the parish.

LANGTREE, county Lancaster.—See Standish.

LANGWATHBY.—See Longwathby.

LANGWITH (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of Mansfield, hundred of Scarsdale, N. division of the county of Derby, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Mansfield; containing 194 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1360 acres, of which 230 are woodland, and the remainder chiefly arable; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery enriched with wood, principally oak, ash, and elm. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 2½., and in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire: the tithes have been commuted for £195, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is a small ancient structure, and appears to have been originally of larger dimensions. A school is supported by endowment.

LANGWITH, a township, in the parish of Cuckney, union of Worksop, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 7¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Mansfield; containing 443 inhabitants. The township consists of 1295 acres. The village is pleasantly situated near the source of the river Poulter, and has a beautifully romantic appearance; near it is Langwith Hall, once the occasional residence of Earl Bathurst.

LANGWITH, a township, in the parish of Wheldrake, union of York, wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, E. riding of York, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from York; containing 40 inhabitants. It comprises 718 acres, of which 168 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for £51. 13. 8.

LANGWORTH, a township, in the parish of Barlings, wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; containing 251 inhabitants.

LANHYDROCK (*St. Hydrock*), a parish, in the union of Bodmin, hundred of Pyder, E. division of Cornwall, 2¾ miles (S. by E.) from Bodmin; containing 263 inhabitants. Lanhydrock House, which is approached from the river Fowey by a fine avenue of trees about a mile in length, and under an archway, was garrisoned for the parliament in the civil war, and surrendered to the royalists under Sir Richard Granville, in Aug. 1644; it is an embattled structure of granite, forming three sides of a quadrangle, in the style that prevailed in the early part of the seventeenth century. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Hon. Anne Maria Agar. The church is a small elegant fabric, with an embattled tower, and a few years since underwent a thorough repair at the expense of the Hon. A. M. Agar, the original style of the building being preserved. There is an ancient cross in the churchyard.

LANIVET, a parish, in the union of Bodmin, hundred of Pyder, E. division of Cornwall, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Bodmin; containing 1149 inhabitants. It comprises 5008 acres, of which 600 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24; net income, £667; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Phillipps. In the churchyard is an ancient Maltese cross. About a quarter of a mile from the church are considerable remains of a Benedictine monastery, called St. Bene't's, supposed to have been subordinate to some foreign house. There are certain lands, part of its possessions, producing an income of about £150 per annum, which is applied in aid of the poor rates, with the exception of about £17 to a school. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LANLIVERY (*St. Brevita*), a parish, in the union of Bodmin, E. division of Powder hundred and of Cornwall, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Lostwithiel; containing 1809 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Plymouth to Falmouth, and intersected by the river Fowey; and comprises 6814 acres, of which 563 are common or waste land. Granite of very good quality is quarried extensively for the use of the dockyards of Plymouth and Portsmouth. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8.; patron, Nicholas Kendall, Esq.; impropriator, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £372. 10., and the vicarial for £304. 10.; the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is a handsome structure of granite, in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and consists of two spacious aisles, separated by a central range of clustered columns. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans.

LANNARTH, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of Gwennap, union of Redruth, E. division of the hundred of Kerrier, W. division of Cornwall, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Redruth; containing nearly 3000 inhabitants. This parish was constituted in Nov. 1844, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. It is about two miles in length and nearly the same in breadth, and of hilly surface, with one principal vale, sometimes called the "Comb," thickly inhabited, and presenting a picturesque and pleasing aspect from the neighbouring hills, some of which, being disfigured by mining operations, form a striking contrast to the valley. Through the whole length of this valley, which is the middle of the parish, runs the main road from Redruth to Falmouth. Here are ten copper-mines, the principal of which is the Tresavean, one of the deepest mines in the county, and perhaps in the world, reaching 340 fathoms below the surface. The steam-engines of

this mine are on a most extensive scale, one of them being of 240-horse power and 12-feet stroke, setting in motion 350 tons, raising a weight of 107,000 lbs., and discharging at every stroke 49 gallons of water. There is also an engine, vulgarly called the "man engine," used for lowering and taking up the miners, and thus saving them the fatigue caused by ladders; it is the only one of the kind in the county.

The church is a plain but neat structure, and internally very convenient; it was built in 1829, and previously to its consecration in 1845, was used as a licensed place of worship: it is now called Christ Church. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons, the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter, alternately; incumbent, the Rev. John Tucker. A parsonage-house has been erected, in the walls of which the incumbent has deposited some stone jars containing ecclesiastical records, which perhaps, some centuries hence, may possess value and interest. There are three places of worship for Methodists, each of a different section of that body. The derivations of names of places in the parish, are worthy of notice: Trevarth is derived from the old Cornish words *Tre*, a town, and *varth*, high, "the higher town;" Pennance from *Pen*, the head-land, and *nance*, the vale, "the head of the valley;" Tresavean, from *Tresa*, the third, and *vean*, little, "the third little town;" and Lannarth, from *Lan*, a church, and *narth*, or *varth*, (the *n* being substituted for the *v*, for the sake of euphony), "the higher church." The Chapel hill is close by, but not a vestige of any building remains.

LANOVER.—See LLANOVER; *and the same with regard to other places having the prefix* LAN or LLAN.

LANREATH (*St. Marnarch*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from West Looe; containing 651 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4560 acres, of which 400 are common or waste: the soil is various; there are some fertile portions of arable and pasture land, and others of very inferior quality. The river called Herod's Foot, and the lakes of Ball and Trebant Water, are within the parish. Fairs for cattle are held on Whit-Tuesday, Nov. 18th, and the third Tuesday after Shrovetide. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32, and in the patronage of John Buller, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £522; the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with some Norman details, and contains a curious Norman font, and an elegantly-carved screen in good preservation, in one of the panels of which is a portrait in oil of Richard II. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Wesleyans. Some remains exist of a Roman encampment on Bury Down.

LANSALLOES (*St. Alwys*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 miles (W. by S.) from West Looe; containing 828 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by Lantivet bay, and comprises by measurement 2774 acres, of which 80 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; patrons, the family of Rawlings: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a neat structure. There is an episcopal chapel, erected in 1839, at the expense of the Rev. W. Rawlings.

LANTEGLOS (*St. Lanty*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (E.) from Fowey; containing, with the township of Polruan, 1269 inhabitants, of whom 549 are in the township of Lanteglos. This place is separated from the town of Fowey by the river and harbour of Fowey, for the defence of which here is an old castle, corresponding with one on the opposite shore. Barton manor-house, in the parish, being garrisoned for the parliament, sustained much injury in the civil war, and ultimately surrendered to Sir Richard Granville, who placed in it a garrison for Charles I.: that monarch narrowly escaped being shot here, whilst inspecting the harbour from a fine promenade in the grounds. The parish comprises 2773 acres by computation: the soil is various, partly a shelving slate, and partly good corn land; the surface is very irregular, rising into hills of precipitous elevation, and the lower grounds are watered by numerous springs. The copper-mine of Wheal Howell, here, was discovered within the last twenty years. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 1.; patron, and impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Lady Grenville. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £315, and the vicarial for £225; the glebe comprises 8 acres. On the brow of a hill behind the village are the remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to Christ, serving as a landmark.

LANTEGLOS *cum* CAMELFORD (*St. Santy and St. Advent*), a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL; containing 1541 inhabitants, of whom 836 are in Lanteglos. This parish, which is intersected by the river Camel, comprises by measurement 3562 acres; the surface is very hilly, and the soil for the greater part shallow and slaty, with some portions of good meadow land on the banks of the river. A slate-quarry is in full operation. The living is a rectory, with that of Advent annexed, valued in the king's books at £34. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall; net income, £474. The church is a very handsome structure, with a lofty tower, and contains 500 sittings. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, and an endowed school on the national system. Near Castle Gough are some remains of earthworks.

LANTON, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wooler; containing 83 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the Glen river, and also north of the road from Kirk-Newton to Wooler; the houses are few and scattered.

LAPAL, a township, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of BROMSGROVE, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of WORCESTERSHIRE; containing 351 inhabitants.

LAPFORD (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of NORTH TAWTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5¼ miles (S. E.) from Chulmleigh; containing 706 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3580 acres, of which 438 are common or waste. Serges were manufactured to a considerable extent; but about the year 1820, the factory was taken down. Bury-Barton House, now a farm-

building, was a splendid mansion; there are still some remains of the chapel. A fair is held on the Monday after the festival of St. Thomas à Becket. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. 10½.; patron, W. Tanner, Esq. The church is a very ancient structure, with a richly-carved oak screen. Here is a place of worship for dissenters.

LAPLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Penkridge, W. division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, S. division of the county of Stafford, 3¾ miles (W. by S.) from Penkridge; containing, with the chapelry of Wheaton-Aston, 952 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3600 acres of land: the village is situated on a pleasant eminence. Lapley and Wheaton-Aston constitute a manor, with Marston in Church-Eaton parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 3½.; net income, £124; patron and impropriator, S. Swinfen, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £300, and the vicarial for £200; the glebe comprises 22 acres. Here was a priory of Black monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims: all that remains is the church, now the parish church, a large fabric, with a noble tower, which, from its lofty situation, is seen at a distance of several miles. Among the charities, are £10 a year left for instruction by Joan Scutt in 1669.

LAPWORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Solihull, Warwick division of the hundred of Kington, S. division of the county of Warwick, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 729 inhabitants. It comprises 2810 acres, of which 30 are common or waste. The Stratford-on-Avon canal passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7., and in the gift of Merton College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. The church contains specimens of the early, decorated, and later English styles; the tower and spire are on the north side of the north aisle. There is a place of worship for Independents; and two schools are partly supported from the proceeds of benefactions amounting to £412 per annum, which are applied to various benevolent purposes.

LARBRICK.—See Eccleston, Little.

LARK-STOKE, a hamlet, in the parish of Ilmington, union of Shipston-on-Stour, Upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 4 miles (N. E.) from the town of Chipping-Campden; containing 18 inhabitants.

LARKTON, a township, in the parish of Malpas, union of Nantwich, Higher division of the hundred of Broxton, S. division of the county of Chester, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from the town of Whitchurch; containing 53 inhabitants.

LARLING (*St. Ethelbert*), a parish, in the union of Wayland, hundred of Shropham, W. division of Norfolk, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from East Harling; containing 205 inhabitants. This parish, sometimes called Larlingford, comprises about 1400 acres; the soil is light, in some parts sandy, and the lower grounds are watered by a river which divides the parish from that of Snetterton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 2½., and in the gift of Lord Colborne: the tithes have been commuted for £209, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with an embattled tower, and a south porch in which is a highly-enriched Norman arch.

LARTINGTON, a township, in the parish of Romald-Kirk, union of Teesdale, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of York, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 188 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in Teesdale, belonged in the 16th century to the Maires, from whom it passed by marriage to the Lawsons, of Brough, near Catterick, and from them to its present proprietor, Henry Thornton Maire Witham, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The township comprises 5299 acres, of which 3438 are common or waste; a considerable portion is within the ancient forest of Stainmore. The surface is finely diversified, and intersected by deep rocky glens, through which have been formed rides of several miles, abounding with romantic features. The soil near the banks of the Tees is a productive loam, which assumes a less fertile aspect as it gradually recedes from the river towards the moorlands. Lartington Hall, the seat of Mr. Witham, is a spacious mansion, situated on the bank of the Tees, in a richly-wooded park; the pleasure-grounds command some fine views of that river, combining a variety of interesting scenery, and the house and demesne have been much improved by the present proprietor. Attached to the Hall is a Roman Catholic chapel, in which service is performed daily; the interior is embellished with a painting, in imitation of sculpture, by Le Brun. In 1831, Mr. Witham, who is distinguished for his love of geological research, laid the foundation stone of a building which has been completed as a museum, and contains an extensive collection of geological and mineralogical specimens, with some valuable paintings. The village is situated on the western acclivity of the dale, and consists of two ranges of neatly-built houses. The tithes have been commuted for £55. 13.

LARTON, with Newton.—See Newton.

LASBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Tetbury, hundred of Longtree, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 4¾ miles (W. by N.) from the town of Tetbury; containing 12 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 994 acres, of which 714 are arable, 220 sheep-walks, and 60 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 5.; patron, R. S. Holford, Esq.

LASHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Alton, hundred of Odiham, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from the town of Alton; containing 284 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1587 acres, of which 1330 are arable, 57 meadow, and 200 woodland. The soil is principally a red clay; the chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley, and the prevailing timber oak and beech. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 9., and in the gift of G. P. Jervoise, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 81 acres.

LASKILL-PASTURE, a township, in the parish and union of Helmsley, wapentake of Ryedale, N. riding of York, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Helmsley; containing 94 inhabitants. This is a small township, consisting of four farms, and lying on the east side of Ryedale.

LASSINGTON, a parish, in the Lower division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union, and E. division of the county, of Gloucester, 3¼ miles

(N. W.) from Gloucester; containing 82 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north and east by the river Leadon, and comprises about 520 acres, nearly two-thirds of which are of a light sandy soil, and the remainder a stiff clay, with some good dry meadow land. The Herefordshire and Gloucestershire canal runs parallel with the Leadon, which falls into the western branch of the Severn, near an ancient camp, where both rivers are crossed by the same bridge. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10., and in the gift of Sir B. W. Guise, Bart., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the former having two presentations, and the latter one: the tithes have been commuted for £119, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a small plain edifice. The petrifaction called astroites, or starstone, is met with in a hill in the neighbourhood.

LASTINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Pickering, wapentake of Ryedale, N. riding of York; comprising the townships of Appleton-le-Moors, Farndale East-side, Hutton-le-Hole, Lastingham, Rosedale West-side, and Spaunton; and containing 1463 inhabitants, of whom 175 are in the township of Lastingham, 7 miles (N. W.) from Pickering. A Benedictine monastery was founded here, in honour of the Virgin Mary, about 648, by Cedd, Bishop of the East Saxons, and flourished until 1080, when the monks removed to York. The parish is intersected by the small river Dove, and comprises by computation 19,200 acres, of which 8000 are common or waste; 406 acres are in the township. The whole, with the exception of Farndale East-side, forms part of the manor of Spaunton, of which the Darley family have for a considerable period been lords. The soil is of various qualities, and though there are large tracts of open moor and uncultivated land, much of it is fertile and productive. In Rosedale West-side are several beds of coal. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £215. The church is a small and very ancient edifice, supposed to have belonged to the monastery: underneath the choir is a vaulted crypt, of which the massive cylindrical columns and sculptured arches are fine specimens of Norman architecture, and other portions of the edifice are in a later style; the east end is circular, and at the west end is a low tower. There is a chapel of ease at Farndale East-side, and at Appleton-le-Moors and Hutton-le-Hole are places of worship for Wesleyans. John Jackson, the celebrated painter, was a native of the parish.

LATCHFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of Grappenhall, union of Warrington, hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester; containing 2361 inhabitants. This place is separated from the town of Warrington by the river Mersey, over which a bridge existed here as early as the 14th century. Latchford had anciently two weekly markets and two annual fairs, granted to it by Edward III. The township is included in the parliamentary borough of Warrington, and comprises 731 acres, of which the soil is sandy and alluvial. The commons were inclosed, with those of Grappenhall, under an act of parliament passed in 1773. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal and the Mersey and Irwell canal pass through the chapelry; and across the Mersey is a new and handsome stone bridge, conveniently connecting the place with Warrington, erected in 1837. There are several cotton factories in operation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £181; patron, Thomas Greenall, Esq. The late chapel, dedicated to St. James, was consecrated in 1781; a new edifice has been built, containing 400 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £400 towards the erection. There is a neat parsonage-house.

LATCHFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of Great Haseley, poor-law union of Thame, hundred of Ewelme, county of Oxford, 2½ miles (W.) from Tetsworth; containing 32 inhabitants.

LATCHINGDON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Maldon, hundred of Dengie, S. division of Essex, 5¼ miles (S. by E.) from Maldon; containing 372 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by Latchingdon Creek and the river Blackwater, and on the south by the navigable river Crouch; and comprises 3672 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £37, and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £900, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is ancient.

LATHBURY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Newport-Pagnell, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, ¾ of a mile (N.) from Newport-Pagnell, on the road to Northampton; containing 127 inhabitants. This parish, which is almost surrounded by the river Ouse, comprises about 1200 acres, in nearly equal portions of pasture and arable; the surface is generally level, with some undulations, and the soil is gravelly and loamy, and the alluvial portion very rich. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £68; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the glebe-house was enlarged in 1839, by the Rev. Henry Bull, M.A., the incumbent. The church is a very ancient structure, and has a Norman tower; it contains a column with a curiously wrought capital, and in the chancel is some handsome pavement of black and white marble, the gift of Margaret, daughter of Sir H. Andrewes, Bart., a young lady of remarkable piety, of the last century, and of whom a short life has been published. The learned Dr. Chelsum, who distinguished himself by his defence of Christianity against Gibbon, held the living for some time. A cell that belonged to the priory of Lavendon occupied the site of the present manor-house.

LATHOM, a township, in the parish and union of Ormskirk, hundred of West Derby, S. division of the county of Lancaster, 3¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ormskirk; containing 3262 inhabitants. This place was the seat of the Lathom family, of whom Robert de Lathom, in the reign of Edward I., received the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, and whose baronial mansion of Lathom House, remarkable for its extent and magnificence, and formidable for its strength, afterwards became so conspicuous in history. The manor, in the reign of Henry IV., was conveyed by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lathom, to Sir John Stanley, ancestor of the earls of Derby, of whom Thomas, the first earl, entertained Henry VII. in his baronial castle here, at that time in its full splendour. This noble castle, which had eighteen towers, and was surrounded by a fosse eight yards in breadth, with a drawbridge defended by a lofty gateway tower, was twice besieged by the parliamentary forces during

the reign of Charles I., of whose cause its owner was a resolute supporter. On the 28th of February, 1646, during the absence of the earl, it was besieged by General Fairfax with a force of 3000 men, but was heroically defended by the Countess of Derby, who, with her retinue of 300, in several destructive sallies killed 500 of the assailants, and maintained possession till, on the arrival of the royalist army under Prince Rupert, the enemy thought proper to retire. In the following year the castle was again besieged by General Egerton, at the head of 4000 parliamentarians, to whom, after a protracted and obstinate resistance, it was finally surrendered for want of ammunition; having been first plundered it was dismantled, and the fortifications were demolished.

Upon the Restoration, Lathom House again became the residence of the Stanley family, and in 1730 was conveyed by marriage with Henrietta, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Derby, to John, the third earl of Ashburnham, by whom it was sold. It was subsequently purchased by Sir Thomas Bootle, Knt., who restored and nearly rebuilt the ancient mansion, in a style commensurate to its former splendour, and by whose niece it was conveyed by marriage to Richard Wilbraham, Esq., father of Lord Skelmersdale, the present proprietor. The mansion is spacious, and contains numerous stately apartments; the north front extends 156 feet, and the offices are joined to it by colonnades, supported by Ionic pillars: the surrounding park is between three and four miles in circumference. A considerable part of the township is the property of Edward Stanley, Esq., the representative of a branch of the Derby family, for many generations seated at *Cross Hall*, a mansion taken down about the commencement of the present century; a small portion of it now forms a neat farmhouse with a modern stone front. In the vale towards Lathom House is New Park, in which, it is said, formerly stood a castle, called *Horton Castle;* its site is now marked by a rude building of stone. *Blythe Hall*, another seat of the Wilbraham family, is also in this township. The township comprises *7577a.* 3*r.* 36*p.*, of which 4383 acres are arable, 1286 meadow, 1894 pasture, and 229 woodland. A domestic chapel, in Lathom Park, was restored in 1810, at a cost of £1200: the living is a donative, in the gift of Lord Skelmersdale. The great tithes have been commuted for £1002. The free school at Newburgh, a hamlet in the township, was erected in 1714 by the Rev. Thomas Crane, who endowed it with an estate at Dalton, which, with subsequent benefactions, produces £52 per annum; it is conducted on the national plan. Here is a saline chalybeate spring.

LATIMER, ISELHEMPSTEAD, or EASTMANSTED-LATIMER, a chapelry, in the parish of CHESHAM, union of AMERSHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Chesham; containing 250 inhabitants. This place, with the surrounding estate, belonged in the reign of Edward III. to Simon Beresford, on whose attainder it reverted to the crown, and was given to William Latimer, from whom it derived the adjunct to its name. The ancient house has been almost entirely rebuilt, in the Tudor style. The living is a donative of very ancient date, endowed with the rectorial and other tithes of a portion of the parish, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; patron, the Hon. C. C. Cavendish. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £125, and he has a glebe of 6½ acres. A chapel in the Elizabethan style, built by Mr. Cavendish, was opened for divine service in 1842.

LATTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Harlow; containing 303 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Stort, and comprises 1566 acres, whereof 174 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Arkwright: the tithes have been commuted for £355, and the glebe comprises 113 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. Here was a priory of Black canons, founded in the fourteenth century, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist: some remains of the buildings, converted into a barn, contain specimens in the decorated style.

LATTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSET, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Cricklade; containing 379 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Eisey annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 4.; net income, £380; patron and impropriator, the Earl of St. Germans: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1801. The church is a neat structure. A tessellated pavement was discovered in 1670.

LAUGHTERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of KETTLETHORPE, poor-law union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 174 inhabitants.

LAUGHTON (*ST. LUKE*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5¼ miles (W. by N.) from Harborough; containing 180 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1109 acres. From Laughton hills, celebrated in the annals of fox-hunting, are extensive views of the surrounding country. The Grand Union canal passes about a mile from the village, along the southern boundary of the parish; and to the south, also, is the road from Harborough to Lutterworth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 5.; net income, £247; patrons, the family of Humfrey. The tithes were partly commuted for land under an act of inclosure in 1778, and partly under the recent Tithe act for a rent-charge of £100. 11. 9.; the glebe comprises 25 acres, with a good house. The church is an old and very small edifice, the aisles of which are said to have been pulled down many years since; it contains a monument to Colonel Cole, who served in the reign of Charles I. Twelve acres of land, let in small allotments to the labouring poor, produce £10 per annum, for the use of the parish.

LAUGHTON, an ancient parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 1¾ mile (S. by E.) from Falkingham; containing 73 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Falkingham. The church has long been in ruins.

LAUGHTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing, with the

hamlet of Wildsworth, 483 inhabitants, of whom 336 are in the township of Laughton, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Gainsborough. This parish is situated on the river Trent, and comprises 4482 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture, with 434 acres of common or waste; the soil is various, in some parts a stiff clay, and in others a shifting sand. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £159; patron, Hugo Meynell Ingram, Esq. The church is a very neat structure. An additional church was built in 1839, in the hamlet of Wildsworth. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school was founded in the reign of James I., by Roger Dalyson, D.D., who endowed it with a rent-charge of £20; a new school-house was built in 1821, principally at the cost of the Marchioness of Hertford.

LAUGHTON, a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of SHIPLAKE, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Uckfield; containing 850 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Lewes to Hastings, has been for ages the property of the Pelham family, earls of Chichester, whose ancient manorial mansion of Laughton Place, erected in 1534, is still remaining. There are some quarries of Sussex marble, which is susceptible of a very high polish, and is applied to various uses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 3.; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Chichester: the great tithes have been commuted for £645, the vicarial for £255, and the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and some insertions of a later date; it contains the family vault of the Pelhams: it was new-pewed in 1827, and a gallery was erected in 1831.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the unions of ROTHERHAM and WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Rotherham; containing 742 inhabitants. This place, during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, suffered much from the Lancastrian party, in an attack made upon it by the Baron of Mowbray and his adherents, who greatly injured the town, and nearly destroyed the church. The parish comprises by computation 3685 acres, most of which is fertile land in good cultivation; the surface is varied, and the scenery in parts enriched with wood. Laughton Hall, the ancient seat of the Butler family, is a spacious mansion, commanding extensive views. The village is situated on an eminence, and is large and neatly built. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £200, with a glebe of 4 acres, and a glebe-house, erected in 1842; patron, the Chancellor of the Cathedral of York. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £140, and there is an impropriate glebe of 5 acres. The church is a handsome and stately structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty crocketed spire, rising to the height of 180 feet, and forming a conspicuous and beautiful object in the landscape for many miles round: the interior contains various rich details; the reading-desk is an eagle of wood, highly gilt. Here is a place of worship for Independents. A parochial school is endowed with three acres of land, and £13 per annum from bequests; and there are several benefactions for distribution among the poor.

LAUNCELLS (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STRATTON, E. division of CORNWALL, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Stratton; containing 855 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6184 acres, of which 350 are common or waste; the Bude canal passes through it from west to east. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 10.; patron and impropriator, L. W. Buck, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £280; and the vicarial for £220, with a glebe of 15 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; part of the floor is laid with tiles curiously figured, and in the south aisle is an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of John Chamond, who died in 1624.

LAUNCESTON (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 20½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bodmin, and 213 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of those portions of the borough which extend beyond the limits of the parish, 2460 inhabitants. The original name of Launceston was *Dunheved*, "the Swelling hill:" it was also called *Lanstephadon*, or "Church Stephen Town," the word *Llan* signifying a church in the British language. Its present appellation seems to be a contraction of *Lancester-ton*, or "Church Castle Town." The manor and

*Seal and Arms.*

honour, which had a very extensive jurisdiction, belonged from time immemorial to the earls of Cornwall, who had their chief seat at Launceston Castle; they were given by William the Conqueror to his half-brother, Robert, Earl of Montaigne, whom he made Earl of Cornwall. The church of St. Stephen (within which parish is the borough of Newport, adjoining to Launceston, and considered as part of it,) was made collegiate, before the Conquest, for Secular canons; and King Henry I. gave it to the church of Exeter. Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to the college, and used all his influence with King Stephen to remove the see from Devonshire to Cornwall, and constitute this the cathedral; but the attempt was successfully opposed by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, who, being then resident at Lawhitton, on his first triennial visitation suppressed the college of Secular canons, and in its stead founded a priory of Augustine monks, in the parish of St. Thomas, about half-way between St. Stephen's and the castle.

The CASTLE of Launceston passed with the earldom, and was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall by act of parliament. Hubert de Burgh, who had large possessions in Cornwall, was made governor of the castle, and sheriff for the county, by King John. It eventually passed by grant into the hands of the dukes of Northumberland, who were thereupon invested with the office of constable of Launceston. From its strong position, and its situation at the entrance into the county, this castle was an important post during the civil war of the

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17th century. It was at first in the hands of the parliament, and under the governorship of Sir Richard Buller, who, on the approach of Sir Ralph Hopton with the king's forces, quitted the town and fled. In 1643, Sir Ralph was attacked by Major-General Chudleigh, without success. In August, 1644, the place was surrendered to the Earl of Essex, but it fell into the hands of the royalists again, after the capitulation of the earl's army. In 1645 the Prince of Wales sojourned for some time in Launceston. In November of the same year, the town was fortified by Sir Richard Granville, who, being at variance with Lord Goring, another of the king's generals, caused proclamation to be made in all the churches of Cornwall, that if any of Lord Goring's forces should come into the county, the bells should be rung, and the people incited to drive them out. Shortly after, Sir Richard, having refused to take the chief command of the infantry under Lord Hopton as generalissimo, was committed to the prison of Launceston. Colonel Basset, being then governor, surrendered the place to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in March, 1646. In the time of the Commonwealth, the castle and park were put up to sale by the government, and purchased by Robert Bennet, Esq., but on the Restoration they reverted to the crown.

The TOWN, which is highly interesting to the antiquary, is pleasantly situated near the western bank of the Tamar, on a steep ascent, at the foot of which is the little river Kinsey. On the summit of a hill is a conical rocky mount, partly natural and partly artificial, upon which stands the keep of the ancient castle, with a Norman gateway, and part of the outer walls. Traces of the wall that surrounded the town yet exist; and the old South gate, still remaining, is used as a place of temporary confinement for prisoners, before their removal to the county gaol at Bodmin. Over the entrance to the White Hart inn is a fine Norman arch, said to have belonged to the priory. There are many good houses, and the town is rapidly improving and increasing, but the streets, which are macadamized, are in general narrow. It is lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are well supplied with water, which is brought by pipes from Trenibbett, or Dunheved Green. On the north side of the church is a pleasant promenade, shaded by an avenue of trees, and commanding a fine prospect over the adjacent country; there is another walk on the green below the castle. Two book clubs and three subscription libraries are supported. Some years since a philosophical institution, with a good apparatus, was established; and lectures are given during the winter, in a public subscription room at the head of the town. In the centre of the town is a room of large dimensions, occasionally used for concerts, &c. An extensive manufacture of serges was formerly carried on, but it has for several years been on the decline. A branch of the Bude canal has been brought within four miles of the town, and promises materially to improve the general trade; in 1836, an act was procured for making a railway from Tremoutha haven. The markets are on Wednesday for butcher's meat, and on Saturday for corn and provisions of all sorts. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday, July 5th, Nov. 17th, and Dec. 6th, for cattle; and on the first Thursday in March, and the third Thursday in April, for cattle of all sorts, free of toll. There are likewise three cattle-fairs in the parish of St. Stephen, on May 12th, July 31st, and September 25th. An act for erecting a market-house, and for the regulation of the markets, was passed in 1840.

Launceston was constituted a free BOROUGH in the reign of Henry III., by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who granted various privileges to the burgesses, and a piece of ground on which to build their guildhall, to be held of him and his heirs by the annual tender of a pound of pepper. The town subsequently received several charters, and those by which it was governed until the passing of the Municipal act, were bestowed by Queen Mary and Charles II., the former in 1556, and the latter in 1683. By the above act, the control is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the mayor and late mayor being magistrates for the borough, concurrently with the county justices. Launceston first returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.: under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it now sends one: the mayor is returning officer. Petty-sessions for the Northern division of the hundred of East are held here on the first Friday in every month. The powers of the county debt-court of Launceston, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Launceston. The assizes for the county, once held wholly in this town, and for more than half a century here alternately with Bodmin, were in 1838 entirely removed to the latter place. A private house was purchased by the corporation in 1810, for the transaction of public business, and is now called the Mayoralty Room.

The parish comprises by computation 1100 acres: the soil is generally of a loamy quality, and in the neighbourhood of the town the meadows are rich; the subsoil is rock, alternated with clay, and from the prevalence of mineral springs, an opinion was once entertained that mines existed, but every attempt to find them has failed. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Northumberland, whose tithes have been commuted for £34. The church was erected about the year 1540, by the munificence of Sir Henry Trecarrell, Knt., on the site of a decayed chantry, and was made parochial in the early part of the sixteenth century. The body of the edifice is in the later English style, built with square blocks of granite, and covered with a profusion of beautiful ornaments; the tower is of different materials, and apparently of much greater antiquity. A series of square blocks of granite is continued round the building on the outside, upon each of which is a single letter, on a shield, the whole forming the following congratulatory dedication: "*Ave Maria gratiæ plena, Dominus tecum. Sponsus amat sponsam; Maria optimam partem elegit.*" "*O quam terribilis ac metuendus est locus iste! vere aliud non est hic nisi domus Dei, et porta cœli.*" On the south side is the principal entrance, over which are the figures of St. George and the Dragon; and St. Martin on horseback, cutting off the skirts of his coat with his sword, to clothe a cripple who is represented as begging and with crutches. At the east end, within a recess on the outside, is a recumbent figure of Mary Magdalene. The interior of the church is light and uniform, and the altar is embellished with two superb paintings, representing Moses and Aaron; there is a fine organ, and the ceiling is ornamented with elaborately carved oak. Of the numerous stately and interesting monuments, is a splen-

did monument of marble in the north aisle, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, and displaying a profusion of chaste and elegant sculpture, to the memory of Granville Piper and Richard Wyse, Esqrs. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and other dissenters. The grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with £16 per annum, chargeable on the estates of the duchy of Cornwall, to which an augmentation of £10 per annum was made in 1685, by George Baron, Esq.: after having been shut up for some years, it was lately re-opened. Here was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard; the income, amounting to about £25 per annum, is vested in trustees for charitable uses. The poor-law union comprises twenty-one parishes or places, of which nineteen are in Cornwall, and two in Devon; and contains a population of 16,746. Launceston gives the title of Viscount to the reigning sovereign.—See the articles upon NEWPORT, St. STEPHEN'S, and St. THOMAS'.

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT, county of DORSET.—See TARRANT, LAUNCESTON.

LAUND, in the county of LANCASTER.—See BOOTH.

LAUNDE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Uppingham; containing 38 inhabitants. A priory was founded here in the reign of Henry I., by Richard Basset and Maud his wife, for Black canons of the order of St. Augustine; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £510. 16. 5. The chapel and burial-ground are still preserved.

LAUNTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E.) from Bicester; containing 619 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2800 acres, of which the greater portion is pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £618; patron, the Bishop of London. The church is in the early English style, and has been fitted up with oak seats. A good school-house has been built; the schools, for which there are a master and two mistresses, are in connexion with the National Society, and are supported by subscription.

LAURENCE, ST., a parish, in the union of the ISLE of THANET, hundred of RINGSLOW, or ISLE of THANET, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W.) from Ramsgate; containing 2694 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3244 acres, of which 65 are common, and 68 marsh. It is bounded on the south by Pegwell bay, which is celebrated for shrimps, and much resorted to by visiters from Ramsgate and Margate, for whose accommodation there is an excellent inn, commanding a fine sea view. The village is situated on a hill, upon the road from Ramsgate to Canterbury; a pleasure-fair is held in it on the 9th of August. In 1826, Ramsgate was separated from this parish by act of parliament, and made distinct. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £180; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, with the Dean and Chapter, is appropriator. The church is very ancient, particularly the tower, which is of Saxon architecture; it was one of the chapels belonging to Minster, but was made parochial in 1275. His Majesty William IV. erected a tablet to the memory of Admiral Fox, who is buried here; as is also Lady Augusta Murray. There is a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which has a chapelry district annexed. The remains of a small chapel in the village have been incorporated into a dwelling-house.

LAVANT, EAST and WEST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Chichester; and containing 370 inhabitants. It comprises by computation nearly 3000 acres, of which more than one-half is arable, and the remainder pasture, woodland, down, and common; the scenery is of pleasing character, and the river Lavant flows through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Willoughby de Broke: the tithes have been commuted for £483, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, of which the chancel has been rebuilt; the tower, which is of brick, was added at the close of the seventeenth century.

LAVANT, MID, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of WESTBOURN and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Chichester, containing 279 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London, *viâ* Midhurst, to Chichester; and comprises 1000 acres by computation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Richmond. The church is a neat structure in the later English style, and contains a handsome monument to Lady Mary May, whose figure is beautifully sculptured in white marble.

LAVENDON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Olney; containing 691 inhabitants. Here was a market on Tuesday, granted to Paulinus Peyore in 1248, but now disused; a fair is held on the Tuesday before Easter. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Cold Brayfield annexed, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £194; patron, the Earl of Gainsborough. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. An abbey of Præmonstratensian canons was founded in the reign of Henry II., by John de Bidum, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £79. 13. 8.

LAVENHAM (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of COSFORD, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Ipswich, and 61 (N. E.) from London; containing 1871 inhabitants. The town, which is remarkably healthy, occupies the acclivities of two hills rising gradually from the river Bret, and consists of several small streets; the houses are in general of mean appearance: the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The manufacture of blue cloth formerly flourished here, under the direction of several guilds, each of which had its separate hall; at present, wool-combing and spinning, but only on a small scale, are carried on, and the women and children are employed in platting straw for bonnets. The market, now almost disused, is on Tuesday: the market-place is a spacious area, containing a stone cross. Fairs are held for horses and cattle on Shrove-Tuesday, and October 11th, 12th, and 13th; the former is well attended, but the October fair, which was once for the sale of butter and cheese, and the hiring of servants, is no longer frequented for such pur-

poses. Lavenham was long governed by six capital burgesses, styled headboroughs, elected for the last time in 1775.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 11., and in the patronage of Caius College, Cambridge: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £850, and certain impropriate tithes for £37; there are 144 acres of glebe. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI., partly by the De Veres, earls of Oxford, who resided here, and partly by the family of Spring, wealthy clothiers. It is an eminently beautiful structure, in the later English style; the body is of rich workmanship, having a most elaborate open-worked parapet, and the tower is a structure of massive grandeur. The entrance is by a porch, supposed to have been erected by John, the fourteenth earl of Oxford, and much enriched; over the arch is a finely-sculptured double niche, and on each side of the niche are three escutcheons, each bearing quartered coats of arms of the De Vere family. In the church are, a curious mural monument to Allaine Dister, a clothier of the town; and another of alabaster and marble to the Rev. Mr. Copinger. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free school was founded in 1647, by Richard Peacock, with an endowment of £5 per annum, augmented in 1699 by Edward Colman, with £16 per annum. A national school is supported by the proceeds of a bequest of £2000 three per cent. consols. by Henry Steward, in 1806; and some almshouses, rebuilt in 1836, are inhabited by forty aged persons. The Rev. George Ruggle, author of a Latin comedy entitled *Ignoramus*, and other dramatic pieces, was born at Lavenham in 1575.

LAVER, HIGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ongar, S. division of Essex, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Ongar; containing 478 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1500 acres: the soil is principally a strong clay, forming excellent corn and grazing land; the surface is generally level, and in addition to numerous springs, the grounds are watered by a copious brook. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 8.; net income, £370; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Philip Budworth. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower surmounted by a spire of wood. The celebrated John Locke resided at the mansion-house of Otes, in the parish, then the property of the lords Masham, during the last two years of his life; he died in October, 1704, and was interred on the south side of the churchyard: over his remains is a black marble tomb, inclosed within iron rails, and on the wall of the church is his epitaph in Latin, composed by himself.

LAVER, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ongar, S. division of Essex, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Harlow; containing 128 inhabitants. It comprises 894 acres, of which 20 are woodland, and the remainder arable, with a small portion of pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5.; net income, £261; patron, Robert Palmer, Esq. The church is a small edifice, with a central tower surmounted by a small spire of wood.

LAVER-MAGDALEN (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Epping, hundred of Ongar, S. division of Essex, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ongar; containing 217 inhabitants. The parish derives the affix by which it is distinguished from other places of the same name, from the dedication of its church; it is pleasantly situated, and is remarkable for the salubrity of its air. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 12. 1.; net income, £281; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. J. Burford, D.D. The church is a small ancient edifice with a nave and chancel.

LAVERSTOCK (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Alderbury, partly in the hundred of Alderbury, and partly in that of Underditch, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, 1 mile (N. E.) from Salisbury; containing 539 inhabitants. It is situated in a fertile country, and comprises 1674*a*. 3*r*. 22*p*.; the views, in which the adjacent city with its venerable cathedral forms a conspicuous and interesting feature, are highly picturesque. Laverstock House, for the reception of insane patients, is distinguished as one of the first establishments in which the mild and social system of treatment was practised with success. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to the commonalty of the Vicars-Choral of the Cathedral of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £680. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, and contains some monuments to the Bathurst family, who are buried here.

LAVERSTOKE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Overton, Kingclere and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Whitchurch; containing 123 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres. The surface is finely undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the limpid stream of the Test, which has its source within two miles; the soil is chiefly clay, resting on chalk. A very extensive manufactory of the paper used for the notes of the Bank of England is established here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; net income, £61; patron, John Portal, Esq.

LAVERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Buckland, poor-law union of Winchcomb, Lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, E. division of the county of Gloucester; containing 208 inhabitants.

LAVERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Frome, E. division of Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Frome; containing, with the tything of Peart, 199 inhabitants. It comprises 1108 acres by computation. The soil in the western part is a strong clay, and in the eastern a light red loam; the surface is undulated, and the low grounds are watered by a brook which flows into the river Frome. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. $6\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £277; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

LAVERTON, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-Malzeard, Lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 487 inhabitants. The township comprises 6707 acres, of which 3992 are common or waste land: the village consists chiefly of scattered houses. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded, of which £73. 17. are payable to the vicar, and £122. 7. to Trinity College, Cambridge.

LAVINGTON, or Linton (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Grantham, wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Folkingham; containing 329 inhabitants. This parish, including the township of Osgodby and the

hamlets of Hanby and Keisby, comprises 4152*a*. 3*r*. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 1.; net income, £514; patron, and impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.: the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is a neat ancient structure, with a lofty spire.

LAVINGTON, EAST, or MARKET-LAVINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 1616 inhabitants, of whom 1115 are in the town, 6 miles (S.) from Devizes, and 90 (W. by S.) from London. The town is situated in a fertile valley, at the base of the chalk hills which form the northern boundary of Salisbury Plain, and consists principally of one street: the trade is chiefly in corn and malt. The market is on Wednesday; and a fair takes place on August 10th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 6.; net income, £300; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church stands on a lofty eminence, from which circumstance the town is popularly termed Steeple-Lavington. There are two places of worship for Independents. The learned and laborious antiquary, Dr. Thomas Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph and author of the *Notitia Monastica*, was born here in 1674, his father being vicar of the parish; and at his death in 1733, he bequeathed £200 for the benefit of the poor.

LAVINGTON, WEST, or BISHOP'S-LAVINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from East Lavington; containing 1595 inhabitants. This place was for many generations the property of the Dauntsey family, of whom William Dauntsey, a younger son, was alderman of London in 1542; it became the property of Sir John Danvers, by marriage with the grand-daughter and heiress of Sir John Dauntsey, Knt., and was subsequently disposed of to a late Duke of Marlborough. The village suffered greatly from a destructive fire in 1689. The parish is situated on the road from Devizes to Salisbury, and comprises some very rich land, a portion being laid out in market-gardens, from which large quantities of excellent vegetables are sent to Bath, Salisbury, and other places. A soft chalkstone is quarried, and burnt into lime; blocks of green sandstone are frequently raised for building; and on the downs, considerable quantities of flints are dug for road-mending. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Salisbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £1325, and the vicarial for £360; the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; it contains the sepulchral chapel of the Dauntsey family, a beautiful specimen of the later English style. The above-mentioned William Dauntsey founded and endowed an almshouse, and a grammar school, the latter of which is open to all children of the parish. The neighbourhood abounds with tumuli, camps, and other relics.

LAWFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 1½ mile (W.) from Manningtree; containing 868 inhabitants,





and consisting of 2769*a*. 1*r*. 4*p*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £720, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church, situated on elevated ground commanding an extensive prospect, is an ancient edifice with a tower of stone, and consists of a nave and chancel, the interior walls of which are elaborately ornamented with sculpture. In 1723, John Leach bequeathed a rent-charge of £22. 4., for teaching children, and clothing poor persons.

LAWFORD, CHURCH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Rugby; containing 333 inhabitants. Robert de Lalleford held this place in the reign of Edward III., when he was one of the knights for the shire; it came afterwards to the Staffords, in which family it continued until the attainder of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, 13th Henry VIII. On coming to the crown it was granted to Thomas, Marquess of Dorset, from whom it passed to other families. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Avon, and consists of 1747 acres: the portion occupied by the line of the London and Birmingham railway is returned at the annual value of £1200. The church was anciently in the patronage of the convent of St. Mary, at St. Peter's *Super Dinam*, in France, and afterwards in that of the Carthusian convent, Coventry. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of King's-Newnham united, valued in the king's books at £11. 15. 5.; net income, £196; patron, Lord John Scott.

LAWFORD, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (W.) from Rugby; containing 34 inhabitants, and comprising 410 acres. It is situated on the right bank of the river Avon, and skirted by the Oxford canal. The Boughton family had a mansion here, which, about 1800, was levelled to the ground. The manor had been previously sold by Sir Edward Boughton, Bart., to John Caldecote, Esq., who constructed a new and handsome residence at a short distance from the site of the former dwelling-house.

LAWFORD, LONG, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Rugby; containing 625 inhabitants. The prefix "*Long*" was given to this place to distinguish it from Church-Lawford, and was suggested, doubtless, by the straggling form of the village. The hamlet comprises 1578 acres, and is intersected by the London and Birmingham railway, which here approaches close to the river Avon.

LAWHITTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 2¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Launceston; containing 487 inhabitants. This place was anciently the occasional residence of the bishops of Exeter, one of whom obtained for the inhabitants a weekly market and a fair, which are now discontinued. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe comprises 90 acres, with a house.

LAWKLAND, a township, in the parish of Clapham, union of Settle, W. division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, W. riding of York, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Settle; containing 364 inhabitants. The township is situated on the road from Settle to Kirkby-Lonsdale, and comprises, with the hamlet of Eldroth, 4220 acres, chiefly meadow and pasture. Lawkland Hall is a noble mansion of the time of Elizabeth, and contrasts favourably with many modern erections in the style of that age. Crow-nest Scarr is a very remarkable and singular range of rocks: good stone is quarried in the vicinity. The chapel of ease at Eldroth is still in a measure used for divine worship, but is also appropriated to a school, which is endowed with 2*a*. 1*r*. of land, and £6. 10., for the instruction of six free scholars.

LAWLEY, a township, in the parish and union of Wellington, Wellington division of the hundred of South Bradford, N. division of the county of Salop; containing 173 inhabitants.

LAWRENCE, ST., a parish, in the union of Maldon, hundred of Dengie, S. division of Essex, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bradwell-near-the-Sea; containing 176 inhabitants. It comprises 2031*a*. 3*r*. 7*p*., of which 91 acres are common or waste land. The soil is in some parts a heavy clay, in others lighter and more easily pulverized; the surface is hilly, and the low lands are watered by the Blackwater river, which is navigable, and bounds the parish on the north. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is pleasantly situated on a hill.

LAWRENCE, ST., Kent.—See Laurence, St.

LAWRENCE, ST., a parish, in the liberty of East Medina, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Newport; containing 114 inhabitants. The parish consists of a narrow district, extending about a mile and a half along the seacoast, and forming part of the romantic tract called the Undercliff. It comprises by measurement 300 acres, of which about 20 are in plantations, chiefly of juniper trees, 50 in meadow, and the remainder arable land in good cultivation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £106; patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The tithes are held by the earl and the rector, and that portion of them belonging to the latter has been commuted for £84; the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, and is only 25 feet in length, and 12 in width, within the walls. In a field near it are the remains of a chantry.

LAWRENCE, ST., ILKETSHALL, in the county of Suffolk.—See Ilketshall St. Lawrence.

LAWRENCE-WESTON, in the county of Gloucester.—See Weston, Lawrence.

LAWSHALL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Sudbury, hundred of Babergh, W. division of Suffolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 925 inhabitants, and consisting by survey of 2998 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Dowager Lady Middleton: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The remains of a Roman station, considered to be *Cambretonium*, are clearly visible not far from the source of the river Bret.

LAWTON, CHURCH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Congleton, hundred of Northwich, S. division of the county of Chester, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing 622 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great road to Liverpool, and comprises 1452 acres. The soil is sand, clay, and gravel: the substratum contains coal of good quality, of which mines were formerly in operation; and there are some brine-pits from which salt is made. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the parish, and is here joined by the Macclesfield canal. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 7., and in the gift of C. B. Lawton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 37 acres, with a house. The church, supposed to have formed part of an abbey, has been rebuilt; it is of handsome elevation with the exception of the tower, and has a Norman porch on the south side. Schools are supported by Mr. Lawton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LAXFIELD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hoxne, E. division of Suffolk, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Framlingham; containing 1172 inhabitants, and consisting of 3630 acres by admeasurement. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Cratfield, and valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £617. 10., and the vicarial for £220; the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is a very spacious and handsome structure, with a lofty embattled tower; the chancel was rebuilt by Lord Huntingfield, in 1827. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A free school was founded in 1718, by John Smith, who endowed it with the proceeds of his estates; the income exceeds £200 per annum. Ann Ward, in 1721, devised a rent-charge of £30 for teaching children, and for other charitable purposes; the town lands produce £80 per annum, and there is a house, called the Guildhall, for the poor. A corn-market is held during the winter months, on Monday.

LAXTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Uppingham, hundred of Corby, N. division of the county of Northampton, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Rockingham: containing 136 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1297*a*. 2*r*. 35*p*. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Carbery.

LAXTON, or Lexington (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Southwell, South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Tuxford; containing, with the hamlet of Moorhouse, 642 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3955 acres, of which 1245 are open fields and common, 118 wood and plantations, and the remainder principally arable; the soil is chiefly a strong clay, with some tracts of black vegetable mould. The village, which is considerable, and situated on a gentle acclivity, appears to have been formerly a place of some importance; it gave the title of Baron to the family of Lexington. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; patron and impropriator, Earl Manvers. The great tithes have been commuted for £387. 16., and the vicarial for £225. 2. 6.; the glebe comprises about one acre of ground, attached to the glebe-house. The

church is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a lofty tower, and was once replete with handsome monuments to distinguished families. The chapel on the north side, which has been long used as a schoolroom, has been cleared out, and three effigies of crusaders in full armour have been removed into the chancel of the church. At Moorhouse is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Independents. William Chappell, Bishop of Cork and Ross in Ireland, who died in 1649, was born here.

LAXTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, E. riding of York, 3¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Howden; containing 266 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres of land, and is situated to the north and east of the river Ouse, which makes a very considerable bend in the vicinity: the village is well built. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £39; patron, the Vicar of Howden. The chapel has ample accommodation for the inhabitants; the chancel is of stone, but the nave and tower are built of brick. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LAYCOCK (*St. Cyriack*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Chippenham, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of Wilts, 3¾ miles (S.) from Chippenham; containing 1780 inhabitants. An abbey for nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded here in 1229, by Ela, Countess Dowager of Salisbury, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Bernard; it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £203. 12. 3.: the remains have been converted into a private residence. The countess, during her widowhood, held the shrievalty of the county of Wilts, in the reign of Henry III.; and in a room here in which the records are kept, is a copy of the charter sent to her as such by that monarch, for the use of the knights and military tenants of the county. A weekly market and an annual fair were granted to the abbey, but the former has long been disused, and fairs are now held on July 1st and December 21st. The parish comprises 3546 acres, of which 46 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 2.; patron and impropriator, W. H. F. Talbot, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £341. 10. 6., and the vicarial for £325; the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church contains several monuments to the family of Montague, who resided at Lackham House, in the parish. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LAYER-BRETON, a parish, in the union of Lexden and Winstree, hundred of Winstree, N. division of Essex, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Kelvedon; containing 290 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 933 acres, of which 803 are arable, 90 pasture, and 40 heath. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £288; patron, the Rev. R. W. Sutton. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents.

LAYER-DE-LA-HAY, a parish, in the union of Lexden and Winstree, hundred of Winstree, N. division of Essex, 4¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Colchester; containing 731 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2577 acres, of which 59 are common or waste; it is the most eastern of the three parishes of the name of Layer. The land is generally wet; in some parts it is a light soil, well adapted for turnips, and in others a very shallow loam. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patron, Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart.; impropriator, J. Pearson, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £680. The church is a plain edifice, with a stone tower.

LAYER-MARNEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Lexden and Winstree, hundred of Winstree, N. division of Essex, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Kelvedon; containing 256 inhabitants. It comprises 1900 acres, of which about 100 are woodland and plantation, and the remainder chiefly arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 4., and in the gift of Quintin Dick, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £466, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is principally in the later English style, and contains several fine monuments of the Marney family. In an ancient brick edifice about 50 yards from the church, William de Marney, in 1330, founded a college for a warden and two chaplains.

LAYHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Cosford, W. division of Suffolk, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Hadleigh; containing 549 inhabitants, and consisting of 2488*a*. 2*r*. 29*p*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 0. 7½., and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £800, and the glebe comprises 71 acres.

LAYMORE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of Crewkerne, union of Chard, W. division of the county of Somerset; containing, with part of Black-Down hamlet, and the hamlets of Horn, Ash, and Greenham, 208 inhabitants.

LAYSTERS (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Leominster, hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Tenbury; containing 226 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by a part of Worcestershire, and intersected by the road from Tenbury to Leominster; and comprises by measurement 1977 acres. Its soil is generally a moderately tenacious clay, resting on a bed of coarse limestone; the surface is finely undulated, and the surrounding scenery diversified. The grain produced is of excellent quality, and the breed of cattle in much repute. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £335; patron, the Rev. Thomas Elton Miller; impropriator and incumbent, the Rev. J. K. Miller. An ancient ecclesiastical establishment here was connected with the priory of Sheen, in Surrey; and there are still some vestiges of the buildings, on a farm called the Cinders, partially surrounded by a moat.

LAYSTHORPE, York.—See Newton, East.

LAYSTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Buntingford, hundred of Edwinstree, county of Hertford, ¾ of a mile (N. N. E.) from Buntingford; containing 1187 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Buntingford annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 2.; net income, £149; patron and impropriator, William Butt, Esq. The ancient village of Layston has totally disappeared.—See Buntingford.

LAYTHAM, a township, in the parish of Aughton, union of Howden, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, 8 miles (N.) from Howden; containing 109 inhabitants. It com-

prises by computation 1270 acres, the property of various persons; the river Derwent passes on the west, and the road from Duffield to Holme on the south.

LAYTON, with WARBRICK, a township, in the parish of BISPHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Poulton; containing 1968 inhabitants. Layton is mentioned in the Domesday survey, and in former times was of some importance as containing a mansion belonging to the ancient family of Botiller or Butler, barons of Warrington, and afterwards to the Rigbys; while, at the same time, it enjoyed the privilege of a weekly market and an annual fair, obtained by Robert Botiller. In the reign of Elizabeth, Layton and Warbrick were held by Thomas Fleetwood. The township lies on the coast, and comprises 2401*a*. 28*p*. of land. Of the tithe rent-charges, £1. 4. are payable to an impropriator, £38. 3. to the perpetual curate of Trinity Chapel, South-Shore, and £201. 17. to the curate of Bispham, who has also a glebe of 4 acres. In this township is Blackpool, *which see*.

LAYTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of STANWICK ST. JOHN, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (E. N. E.) from Darlington; containing 117 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1010 acres of land: the village is situated on the crown of a fertile eminence commanding extensive views. The clergymen of the adjoining parishes officiate here by turns in a small chapel.

LAYTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of HUTTON-MAGNUM, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 4¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 88 inhabitants. It comprises about 730 acres, partly the property of Lord Rokeby. The village, which is small, is seated on an eminence, on the road from Greta-Bridge to Hartforth. The lands are partly in farms.

LAZONBY (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the chapelry of Plumpton-Wall, 891 inhabitants, of whom 570 are in the township of Lazonby, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Penrith. The township comprises 7980*a*. 1*r*. 17*p*., of which 3888*a*. 2*r*. 20*p*. are arable, 1140*a*. 2*r*. 35*p*. wood and plantations, 62*a*. 2*r*. 7*p*. meadow and pasture, and 2888*a*. 1*r*. 35*p*. waste. The village is situated on the west bank of the river Eden, and the surrounding country is pleasing. There are good quarries of freestone, and a quarry producing stone for millstones. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 3.; net income, £551; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle: the remainder of the rectorial tithes belong to the poor of the chapelry of Witherslack, Westmorland. At Plumpton-Wall is a separate incumbency. In Baron Wood is a lofty rock, containing an artificial cave called Giant's Chamber, or Samson's Cave. The great Roman road passes from north to south, and another intersects the parish in a direction towards Salkeld Gate. At Castle Rigg are the ruins of a moated building; and upon the fell, urns containing bones and ashes were discovered some years since. There are also several cairns.

LEA, a township, in the parish of BACKFORD, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Chester; containing 115 inhabitants. The manor was part of the original endowment of the monastery of St. Werburgh, and at the Dissolution was granted to the Glasier family, who resided in the Hall for many generations, but who are now supposed to be extinct. The township comprises 671 acres, of a clayey soil; and is divided from the township of Backford by a small rivulet that flows down a deep vale. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £29, and the appropriate for £62, payable to the Bishop of Chester.

LEA, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 68 inhabitants. It comprises 403*a*. 25*p*. The tithes have been commuted for £50. 10., of which £9 are payable to the vicar, and £41. 10. to the Bishop of Lichfield.

LEA, county of DERBY.—See DETHWICK-LEA.

LEA, a tything, in the parish of ALMONDSBURY, Lower division of the hundred of THORNBURY, poor-law union of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 57 inhabitants.

LEA (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of Ross, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, 4½ miles (E. S. E.) from Ross; containing 209 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Gloucester to Ross, comprises 661*a*. 2*r*. 12*p*. Building-stone is found in several parts of the parish, but there is no regular quarry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, the Vicar of Linton. The church is an ancient structure.

LEA, county of LANCASTER.—See ASHTON.

LEA (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 198 inhabitants. Gypsum is found under the marl in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 2., and in the gift of Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £392. 8. 10., and the glebe comprises 42 acres. At Hevening, in the parish, are some fish-ponds and a moat, the remains of a Cistercian nunnery founded in 1180, by Reyner Evermue; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £58. 13. 4.

LEA (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 1¾ mile (E. S. E.) from Malmesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Cleverton, 446 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the river Avon, and comprises by measurement 1691 acres, of which 312 are arable, 1332 pasture, and 10 woodland; the soil of nearly one-half is a sandy loam, and of the remainder a tenacious clay. The living is annexed to the rectory of Garsdon; the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £30, the vicarial for £188. 9., and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is supposed to have been erected before the Conquest, and appears to have been partly rebuilt at a remote period; it contains 200 sittings.

LEA-BAILEY, a tything, in the parish of NEWLAND, union of Ross, hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (S. E.) from the town of Ross; containing 135 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of Herefordshire.

LEA-HALL, a hamlet, in the parish of BRADBORNE, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from the town of Ashbourn; containing 22 inhabitants.

LEA-MARSTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N.) from Coleshill; containing 278 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Tame, and contains 1422 acres, of which 57 acres are woodland, the remainder being arable and pasture, the former predominating; the surface is level, and the soil light and gravelly, and of productive quality. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal is only three-quarters of a mile distant from the village; and in the neighbourhood the Derby railway branches off into two lines, one leading to Birmingham and the other to Hampton-in-Arden. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron and impropriator, C. B. Adderley, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1775. The church is of very ancient date. Schools for boys and girls have been lately built at the cost of the patron.

LEA-NEWBOLD, a township, in the chapelry of BUERTON, parish of ST. OSWALD, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Chester; containing 42 inhabitants. It comprises 708 acres, the soil of which is clay. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £31.

LEACH, with MARLSTON.—See MARLSTON.

LEACROFT, a township, in the parish of CANNOCK, union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (E. by S.) from the village of Cannock; containing 228 inhabitants, and comprising 1466*a*. 1*r*. of land. It has a considerable manufactory for edge-tools; and coal is raised. On Reaumore hills here, was once a noted mineral spring.

LEADENHAM (*ST. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 12 miles (N.) from Grantham; containing 598 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Grantham to Lincoln, comprises by measurement 3470 acres. The village is pleasantly situated amidst scenery of a picturesque character, and the air is highly salubrious. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 12. 8½., and in the gift of Mrs. Bernard Smith, with a net income of £700: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a tower and spire of graceful proportions; a portion of the ancient rood-loft is remaining, and there are three piscinæ in a very perfect state: the building has been repaired and beautified, and embellished with an east window of painted glass, at the expense of the Rev. T. Brown. Here is an endowed school; and a field called the "Church grass," containing 52 acres, has been allotted for the repair of the church, and the relief of the poor. In the centre of the village is Nun's Close, supposed to have been the site of a convent.

LEADEN-ROOTHING.—See ROOTHING, LEADEN.

LEAD-HALL, a township, in the parish of RYTHER, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Tadcaster; containing 54 inhabitants. It comprises about 700 acres. In the village is an ancient chapel of ease, in which divine service is performed twice in the year.

LEADON, HIGH, a hamlet, in the parish of RUDFORD, union of NEWENT, Lower division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Newent; containing 105 inhabitants.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Witney; containing 737 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Shipton. The chapel was founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Henry Upton, and dedicated to St. Michael; it has been enlarged. There are two barrows, one of which was opened in 1828; and ancient coins have been dug up. Lord Churchill appropriates several acres of land for the encouragement of spade husbandry, at a nominal rent,

LEAGRAM, with BOWLAND.—See BOWLAND.

LEAKE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of SKIRBECK, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 7¼ miles (N. E.) from Boston; containing 1859 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 7044 acres. The soil is various, in some parts richly fertile, and in others marsh and fen; the lands have been materially improved by draining, and considerable portions of marsh have been brought into profitable cultivation. A spacious canal, or drain, for carrying off the water from the fens, is made available for the purpose of navigation to Boston. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Governors of Oakingham and Uppingham grammar schools, who are also impropriators. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810; the income of the benefice, which was augmented in 1841, with £52 per annum, by a grant of £1200 from the patrons and £400 Royal Bounty, is now £210, with a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure, built at different periods. There are two proprietary episcopal chapels, for the accommodation of the fenny districts; also places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and in the adjoining parish of Wrangle is a school, endowed for the instruction of children of both parishes, by the Rev. Thomas Allenson. The Rev. Jacob Conington, vicar, in 1718 left 40 acres of land, producing £98 per annum, to his successors, for morning service every Wednesday and Friday in the week, and on all holydays throughout the year. £140 per annum, arising from numerous other benefactions, are distributed among the poor; and £10, the produce of land bequeathed by Simon Clarke in the 44th of Elizabeth, are paid to a widow. There are some remains of two religious houses.

LEAKE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, chiefly in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, but partly in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK; comprising the chapelry of Nether Silton, and the townships of Borrowby, Crosby, Knayton with Brawith, Landmoth with Catto, Leake, and Gueldable; and containing 1235 inhabitants, of whom 7 are in Leake township, 6 miles (N.) from Thirsk. This was anciently a town of considerable importance, but was destroyed about the time of the Conquest, and the only remains of

its former buildings are, the church, and the mansion of the Danby family, now a farmhouse, in which are some interesting and valuable paintings on the panels in one of the rooms. The parish comprises about 2830 acres. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Nether Silton annexed, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £320; patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman and partly in the early English style, with a tower, on the front of which is a sun-dial rudely carved: in the churchyard several stone coffins have been dug up at different times, supposed to have contained the remains of Saxon or Danish warriors.

LEAKE, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Loughborough, S. division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe and of the county of Nottingham, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Kegworth; containing 1057 inhabitants, and consisting of 2400 acres. Nearly one-half of the population are employed in the manufacture of cotton stockings. Limestone of good quality is quarried for manure, and there are some pits of gravel and sand. Statute-fairs are held at Candlemas and Martinmas. The living is a rectory, with that of West Leake united; net income, £719; patron, the Rev. J. Bateman. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1798; the land comprises 460 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A free school was founded, and endowed with land, about 1731, by John Blay: the income is £48 per annum.

LEAKE, WEST (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of Loughborough, S. division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe and of the county of Nottingham, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Kegworth; containing 208 inhabitants, and consisting of 1400 acres. The living is a rectory, united to that of East Leake, and valued in the king's books at £25. 4. 7.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, with an open campanile turret.

LEAMINGTON, or Leamington-Priors (*All Saints*), a parish, and fashionable watering-place, in the union of Warwick, Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, S. division of the county of Warwick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Warwick, and 90 (N. W.) from London; containing 12,864 inhabitants. This place derives its second name from the river Leam, on which it stands, and from its having belonged to the priory of Kenilworth. It is beautifully situated in a fine open vale, surrounded by gentle acclivities richly clothed with wood; and the river Leam, over which is a handsome stone bridge connecting the old with the new town, and the river Avon, both wind through the adjoining meadows. From an inconsiderable hamlet consisting only of a few cottages, it has, on account of the celebrity of its mineral springs, risen with unprecedented rapidity, within the present century, into a large and populous town; and the peculiar mildness of the temperature, and the salubrity of the air, contribute greatly to augment the number of its permanent residents. The mineral springs are of three kinds, *viz.*, sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate: the water of the sulphureous spring, according to the analysis of Dr. Loudon, contains sulphuric acid, magnesia, chlorine, soda, and lime, and the gases are oxygen, azote, carbonic acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen. The saline water contains chlorine, lime, sulphuric acid, magnesia, silica, peroxyde of iron, and soda, and the gases are oxygen, azote, and carbonic acid: the chalybeate water differs from the saline chiefly in the proportions of its several ingredients.

The spring first discovered, now called the Old Well, is described by Camden, Speed, and Dugdale. Its water was analyzed in 1688, and it was lately inclosed by the Earl of Aylesford, who erected a neat pump-room over it, containing a marble fount, from which a pipe is conducted on the outside of the building, for the use of the poor. The second spring, where Smith's baths now stand, was discovered in 1784, by Mr. Abbots, who erected six warm baths, a cold bath, and shower baths. The Imperial Fount and Marble Baths, in Clemens-street, contain a complete arrangement of hot, cold, sulphureous, vapour, fumigating, and shower baths, with jets d'eau for topical application, and a pump of sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate water. Wise's Baths, at the corner of Bath-street; Robbins' Baths, near the bridge; and various similar establishments, are arranged with due care; and there is also a bathing establishment for the gratuitous use of the poor. The principal baths, however, are at the Royal Spa, a handsome stone edifice, with a colonnade of the Doric order extending the whole length of the front, and having, at each end, entrances leading respectively to the gentlemen's and ladies' baths; the pump-room, which forms the centre of the building, contains an orchestra, in which a band performs during the hours of attendance. This structure forms one of the chief ornaments of the town, and is situated on the bank of the Leam. In proportion to the number and rank of the visiters are the hotels provided for their accommodation, and there are numerous private boarding and lodging houses.

The town is well paved, and lighted with gas, under the direction of commissioners appointed by an act obtained for local purposes; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The streets are spacious, and intersect each other at right angles; the houses are fronted with Roman cement, and many of them display elegant specimens of Grecian and other styles of architecture. A town-hall was lately erected. The public library and reading-rooms, in Bath-street, form a well-built edifice, with a colonnade of six Ionic pillars, supporting an entablature, and resting upon a piazza: above the reading-rooms and library is a spacious assembly-room; the card and refreshment rooms are equally splendid, and the whole suite is admirably adapted either for public or private meetings. The Upper Assembly-Rooms, in the Union Parade, consist of a ball-room, at the end of which is a fine organ; attached are card and refreshment rooms, and the range is completed by a library and reading-room. The Warwick races, which are held in March and September, attract numerous visiters; and the Warwickshire hunt has become equally celebrated. Some public gardens were opened in May, 1846, having been purchased with funds raised to the amount of several thousand pounds, for a testimonial of gratitude to Dr. Jephson for the services rendered by him to the town. The market, which is on Wednesday, is abundantly supplied with provisions. The Warwick and Napton canal passes through the town; and the Grand Junction and Oxford canals afford facilities of conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. A railway was opened

in 1845 from Coventry to a point between Warwick and Leamington; and in 1846 an act was passed for extending the line, at Leamington, three-quarters of a mile. In the latter year, also, an act was obtained for a railway to Rugby, 14½ miles in length. The parish consists of 1072 acres of productive land.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; net income, £255; patron, the Rev. Henry Wise; impropriator, the Earl of Aylesford. The church, an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a tower, was lately considerably enlarged, and a spire added; but it still retains externally much of its original character. The episcopal chapel in the upper part of the town, erected at the expense of the late vicar, is professedly after the Norman model, and in many respects the details of that style have been imitated. St. Mary's chapel, erected in 1839, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; it is adapted for a congregation of 900 persons, and the patronage is exercised by Trustees. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; the last having a full-length figure of St. Peter in a niche over the entrance. Leamington College, of which the Bishop of Worcester is visiter, and Dr. Jephson president, is under a proprietary; and has an exhibition called the Jephson exhibition, of the value of £50 per annum, and tenable for three years, either at Oxford or Cambridge. The hospital here, occupying a site given by the Earl of Aylesford, who is lord of the manor, was erected by the munificent donations of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, aided by subscriptions. There are various bequests for the poor.

LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Dunchurch; containing, with the hamlets of Broadwell, Hill, and Kytes-Hardwick, 509 inhabitants. This parish comprises by computation 3220 acres of fertile land, of which 1600 are grass, and the remainder arable; the surface is in some parts undulated. Limestone is abundant, and the blue lias kind crops up to the very surface. The river Leam and the Warwick and Napton canal pass by the parish. The living is an endowed vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £695; patron, E. D. Sitwell, Esq. The church is an ancient structure with a very fine tower and two Saxon doorways; the windows contain the armorial bearings of the Trevor and Wheler families. A parochial school at Hill, rebuilt in 1842, is supported by the produce of land granted at the inclosure of the parish. Eight almshouses are endowed with estates left by Humphrey Davis, and two with lands purchased with a bequest by Dame Wheler. There was anciently a chapel at Broadwell.

LEAMONSLEY, a hamlet, within the county of the city of LICHFIELD, and in the parish of ST. MICHAEL, union, and S. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 1 mile (S. W.) from Lichfield. In this hamlet, which is of small extent, is a large worsted-factory. A district church, called Christ Church, was erected in 1844, chiefly by a contribution of £3500 from Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley, and grants from church-building societies. A parsonage-house has been built; and there is a day and Sunday school.

LEAP, a tything, in the chapelry of EXBURY, parish of FAWLEY, union of NEW-FOREST, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 11¼ miles (E. by N.) from Lymington. The village is nearly opposite to the town of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.

LEARCHILD, a township, in the parish of EDLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (W. S. W.) from Alnwick; containing 35 inhabitants. It lies one mile west from Edlingham, and the road between Morpeth and Wooler runs at a little distance on the west.

LEARMOUTH, a district, in the parish of CARHAM, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (S.) from Coldstream. It includes East and West Learmouth, Tithe-Hill, and Hagg, and comprises 2200 acres, of which the whole is arable, with interspersions of woodland; the surface is undulated, and the soil a good loam, with some light turnip ground: there is a whinstone quarry, overlaid with freestone. The river Tweed bounds the district on the north for a quarter of a mile. The hamlet of West Learmouth is situated near the bourne to which it gives name, and though now very small, was once a thriving village; it became almost depopulated by the system of throwing a number of small farms into one of great extent. East Learmouth lies at the junction of four roads. The great tithes have been commuted for £229, and those of the incumbent of Carham for £129. There is an old burial-ground now neglected. In a marl-pit were found, some years since, several large stag-horns, and a curious oaken paddle, such as the South Sea Islanders use. A spring here is impregnated with iron.

LEASINGHAM, NORTH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2¾ miles (N. by W.) from Sleaford; containing, with the hamlet of Roxholme, 472 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united, in 1726, to the rectory of South Leasingham, and valued in the king's books at £10. 15. 5. The church has been demolished.

LEASINGHAM, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Sleaford; containing 397 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of North Leasingham united, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 8½.; net income, £924; patron, Sir J. Thorold, Bart. The tithes of South Leasingham have been commuted for £640, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. A small school is supported partly by charity.

LEATHERHEAD (*St. Mary and St. Nicholas*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of EPSOM, Second division of the hundred of COPTHORNE and EFFINGHAM, W. division of SURREY, 12 miles (E. N. E.) from Guildford, and 18 (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 1740 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called *Leddrede*, comprises 3507 acres, of which 416 are common or waste; it is pleasantly situated on the river Mole, over which is a bridge of fourteen arches, built of brick. The vale through which the stream flows, in its course to Reigate, is bounded on each side by a range of steep eminences, on the

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declivities of which are numerous elegant seats, with fine parks and plantations; and the scenery in the neighbourhood generally is highly beautiful. The trade of the town is inconsiderable: there are a tanyard and a brewery; and a fair is held on Oct. 11th, in a field to the north, chiefly for the sale of horses and pigs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester: the great tithes have been commuted for £582, and the small for £269. The church is a cruciform structure, said to have been founded by Edward I.; the nave and aisles are in the early, the chancel in the decorated, and the tower and north transept in the later, English style: the east window is ornamented with stained glass, and there is a fine screen. Col. Drinkwater Bethune, author of the *History of the Siege of Gibraltar*, was buried here in 1844. The Independents have a place of worship. A free school, endowed with £30 per annum, principally from bequests by John Lucas and David White, has merged into a national school, for which a school-house was erected in 1839. Several benefactions have been made for distribution among the poor. Judge Jeffreys resided in a house in the town, now the property of Mr. Bland.

LEATHLEY, a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York; containing, with the township of Castley, 382 inhabitants, of whom 272 are in the township of Leathley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Otley. This parish, which is situated on the north side of the vale of the river Wharfe, comprises by admeasurement 1839 acres; the surface is varied, and the village neatly built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £302. The church, which appears to have been erected about 400 years, is from its peculiar situation, when viewed at a distance, a pleasing object in the scenery. There is a place of worship for dissenters. A free school, and almshouses for four persons, were founded in 1769, by Mrs. Anne Hitch, who endowed them with £30 per annum; the school and master's house form the centre, and the apartments for the almspeople the wings, of a handsome range of building.

LEATON, with Woolascott, a township, in the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, hundred of Pimhill, N. division of Salop, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 277 inhabitants, of whom 254 are in Leaton. The tithes have been commuted for £157, payable to Shrewsbury grammar school.

LEAVELAND (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Faversham, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Faversham; containing 100 inhabitants. It contains 345 acres, of which about 15 are in hop plantations, and 35 in wood. A fair is held in Whitsun-week. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Badlesmere, and valued in the king's books at £4.

LEAVENING, a township, in the parish of Acklam, union of Malton, wapentake of Buckrose, E. riding of York, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Malton; containing 434 inhabitants. It comprises about 1180 acres of land, broken into abrupt and occasionally picturesque undulations: the village, which is considerable, is situated upon a pleasant acclivity at the western foot of the Wolds. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

LEAVESDEN, Hertford.—See Cashio.

LEAVINGTON, CASTLE, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Leavington, union of Stockton, W. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Yarm; containing 46 inhabitants. The manor and estate, which, at the time when the Domesday survey was taken, were demesne of the crown, continued in the possession of the successive sovereigns till the reign of Edward I., when they were granted to the Meinells, who held the lands till the time of Edward III., since which the property has passed through various families. The township is on the western side of the river Leven, and comprises 1006*a.* 17*p.*, of which 532 acres are arable, 389 meadow and pasture, 77 wood, and 6 road and waste. On a large and steep eminence, of conical form, rising from the river side, and now called Castle Hill, was anciently a castle, the residence of the Meinell family. The hill, on the west, south, and south-west, is guarded from the adjoining fields by a deep trench; the sides on the east, south-east, and north, are almost perpendicular, and rise about 200 yards above the river: the crown of the hill is a plain, measuring 40 paces in diameter, and defended by a breastwork of earth of considerable height, with an opening or entrance on the south. The tithes, which belong to the Archbishop of York, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £54. Here are the Druidical remains of Ravenscarr.

LEAVINGTON, KIRK (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Stockton, W. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York; containing, with the townships of Castle-Leavington, Pickton, and Low Worsall, 483 inhabitants, of whom 233 are in the township of Kirk-Leavington, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Yarm. This place, formerly called *Leventon*, and in Domesday book *Lentune*, or "the town upon the river Leven," was once the inheritance of the crown, and was bestowed by the Conqueror upon the Bruces, who held under the king. They continued proprietors until about the time of Richard I., or John, when the estate passed to the Percys, with whom it remained up to the reign of Henry VIII., since which time the lands have been owned by different families. The place suffered greatly in the incursion made by the Scots under the command of Sir James Douglas and the Earl of Murray, in the 12th of Edward II., and on this account the inhabitants were exempted in the following year by that monarch from paying his taxes. The parish is on the road from Yarm to Thirsk, and is bounded on the west by the river Tees, and on the east by the Leven, which flows through a picturesque dale: the township comprises 2133*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.*, of which 1170 acres are arable, 782 meadow and pasture, 20 woodland, and 160 road and waste. The soil is chiefly a strong fertile clay, more favourable for corn than grass. The level grounds near the Tees at Worsall, and on the border of the Leven at Castle-Leavington, consist of a deep rich loam; about Pickton the soil is rather inferior. From various situations are fine views of the Cleveland hills. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes in the township of Kirk-Leavington have been commuted for £428. The church is a small ancient edifice.

LECHLADE (*St. Lawrence*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Farringdon, hundred of Brightwells-Barrow, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 28 miles (S. E.) from Gloucester, and 75 (W. by N.) from London; containing 1300 inhabitants. The name is derived from the little river Leche, and the Saxon word *ladean*, to empty; that stream, which rises near Northleach, falling into the Thames below St. John's bridge, in the parish. The town is situated on the margin of the Thames, and on the road from Cirencester to London; it is neatly built, and consists principally of two long and wide streets: the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. Its chief business was formerly in the transport of commodities, particularly Wiltshire and Gloucester cheese, brought hither for conveyance to the metropolis by the Thames, which becomes navigable at this place, where also the canal terminates which unites this river and the Severn; but the traffic has within the last few years been diverted into another channel. The market, for which a grant was obtained by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., is held on Friday, but is almost disused: a fair for cattle and for toys on September 9th, is much frequented. A constable and a tythingman are appointed at a triennial court leet held by the lord of the manor. The parish comprises 3542*a*. 1*r*. 7*p*.; the pastures are rich, and the farms under good management; the surface is pleasingly varied.

The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. Hebert, whose tithes have been commuted for £710. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, built about the middle of the fifteenth century, at the joint expense of the vicar, the inmates of Lechlade Priory, and the inhabitants of the parish; the spire is remarkable for its symmetrical beauty: the interior of the edifice was newpewed and beautified in 1829. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Benefactions amounting to about £80 per annum, have been made to the poor. In a meadow near St. John's bridge stood a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which was founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry III., and the revenue of which, on its suppression in 1473, was applied to the foundation of a chantry in the parochial church. There was also an hospital on or near the bridge, founded by Peter Fitz-Herbert, about the same time as the priory. Towards the end of the last century, a subterraneous structure was discovered in a meadow in the vicinity, with brick pillars and mosaic pavement, supposed to have been a Roman bath; and it has been conjectured that this was a Roman town, to which a vicinal road extended from Cirencester. There is a mineral spring. Thomas Coxeter, an eminent antiquary, was born here in 1689.

LECK, a township and chapelry, in the parish of Tunstall, union of Lancaster, hundred of Lonsdale south of the Sands, N. division of the county of Lancaster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 288 inhabitants. This township belonged to the Gernets, of Halton, in the reign of John; the abbot of Croxton had lands here, and in the reign of Edward I. claimed to exercise various feudal privileges in Leck. The Girlington family were early proprietors, and the family of Welch succeeded, by purchase: Hipping Hall, here, has long been a seat of the family of Tatham. The township is seated on the east side of the river Lune, and comprises 4636*a*. 2*r*. 26*p*. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Tunstall. A tithe rent-charge of £73 is paid to the vicar of Tunstall, and one of £66 to the impropriators.

LECKBY, with Cundall.—See Cundall.

LECKFORD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Stockbridge, hundred of King's-Sombourn, Andover and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Stockbridge; containing 231 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2200 acres, chiefly arable, with some excellent pasturage for sheep; the surface is varied, and the scenery in some parts picturesque. The village is situated near the Andover canal, which passes through the parish, affording facility of conveyance for the produce of the chalk-pits here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Sinecure Rector: the rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, is in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £400, and the vicarial for £142. 10.; there are 30 acres of rectorial, and one of vicarial, glebe. The church is an ancient edifice.

LECKHAMPSTEAD, a chapelry, in the parish of Chieveley, union of Newbury, hundred of Faircross, county of Berks, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from East Ilsley; containing 372 inhabitants. It comprises 1742*a*. 1*r*. 29*p*., of which 22 acres are common or waste. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £118. 10., and the vicarial for £100; there is a glebe of nearly 13 acres. A school is endowed with £14 per annum.

LECKHAMPSTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Buckingham; containing 505 inhabitants. It comprises 2522*a*. 2*r*. 16*p*., of which 1921 acres are meadow and pasture, 334 arable, and 266 woodland. The surface is finely undulated, and the scenery enriched with wood; the low lands are watered by a brook that issues from Whittlebury forest. The substratum abounds with limestone, which is quarried for building. A branch canal from Buckingham passes through the parish, and communicates with the Grand Junction line at Cosgrove. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4., and in the gift of H. W. Beauclerk, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £517, and the glebe comprises 79 acres. The church contains an octagonal font, ornamented with representations of the Crucifixion, St. Catherine, &c., rudely executed in basso-relievo. Wycliffe is said to have held this living with that of Lutterworth. A school for boys was endowed by John Smith, Esq., with £15 per annum, in 1801. There is a chalybeate spring.

LECKHAMPTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Cheltenham, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Cheltenham; containing 1770 inhabitants, and consisting by survey of 1560 acres. There are quarries of stone of good quality both for building and for burning into lime, for the conveyance of which facilities are afforded by a branch of the Gloucester and Cheltenham railway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £356; patron, H. N. Trye,

Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1778; the glebe altogether comprises 170 acres. An additional church, dedicated to St. Philip, was consecrated in May, 1840; it is a neat structure, and contains 800 sittings, half of which are free: the living is in the gift of Trustees.

LECKONFIELD (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of Beverley, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Beverley; containing, with the hamlet of Arram, 347 inhabitants. This place was the residence of the Percy family, earls of Northumberland, whose stately castle, falling into decay, was taken down in 1600, to furnish materials for the repair of their castle of Wressel; the site, comprising an area of about 4 acres, is now a rich pasture, but parts of the moat by which the building was surrounded may still be distinctly traced. The manor, on the death of the 11th earl without issue male, passed to his daughter's son, Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and from him to Sir Chas. Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, and is now the property of Col. Wyndham. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, and a considerable portion is let to cottagers, in allotments of 3 or 4 acres, by the lord of the manor, at a moderate rent; the surface is pleasingly varied. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £48; patron and impropriator, Col. Wyndham. The Rev. Robert Machell, the present incumbent, is a descendant of the family of Machell, one of whom accompanied Earl Percy from the north to the castle of Leckonfield, in which, in the reign of Henry VII., he had a chamber always appointed for his use.

LEDBURN, a hamlet, in the parish of Mentmore, union of Leighton-Buzzard, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from the market-town of Leighton-Buzzard; containing 169 inhabitants.

LEDBURY (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Radlow, county of Hereford; containing, with the township of Parkhold, 4591 inhabitants, of whom 4549 are in the town, 15 miles (E. by S.) from Hereford, and 120 (W. N. W.) from London. This place derives its name from the river Leden, which intersects the parish from north to south. The manor at the time of the Conquest belonged to the bishops of Hereford, to whom it had been given by Edwin the Saxon, and who had a park called Dingwood and a palace, of which there are now no remains. Queen Elizabeth gave other lands to the bishops in exchange for the manor, which was bestowed by James I. upon his son Charles I., who sold it to the citizens of London, from whom it was purchased by the predecessors of the present proprietors. Edward II., when made prisoner by the Earl of Leicester in the castle of Lanstephen, was conveyed to this town, and lodged for some time in the bishop's palace previously to his confinement in Berkeley Castle. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the Earl of Leven besieged and took a small garrison of royalists at Canon-Froome, in the neighbourhood; and on the 22nd of April, 1646, the parliamentary forces, under Col. Massey, were attacked and routed at Ledbury by Prince Rupert, who had fixed his head-quarters here: on this occasion 100 of the enemy were killed, and 27 officers and 400 others made prisoners.





The town, which stands at the eastern angle of the county, and at the southern extremity of the Malvern hills, is situated on a declivity, and consists of three continuous streets; the central of these is the principal, and is detached at each end from the northern and southern portions of the line by smaller streets crossing at right angles. The streets are macadamized; the footway in the high-street is paved with flags, and the inhabitants are indifferently supplied with water brought from reservoirs in Coninger wood. In the more ancient parts, the houses are composed of timber and brick, with projecting stories; but those of more modern erection are handsomely built of brick. A subscription reading and news room is supported; there is also a circulating library with an extensive collection of volumes, and assemblies are held during the season in the ball-room of the Feathers' inn. Races take place in August; and a temporary theatre is opened by an itinerant company. The manufacture of silk and broadcloth was carried on to a considerable extent during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., but it has declined. There are some malting establishments, and some tanneries: the chief trade, however, is in cider, of which very great quantities are made in the parish and vicinity; and in cheese, for which the town is the best mart in the county. The canal from Gloucester to Hereford materially benefits the district. The market is on Tuesday, for poultry, butter, and pedlery; and fairs are held on the Monday after Feb. 1st, Monday before Easter, May 12th, June 22nd, Oct. 2nd, and the Monday before Dec. 21st, for cattle, pigs, &c. The market-house is an ancient edifice of timber and brick, supported on 16 strong oak pillars; the lower part is used as a butter and poultry market, and the upper part as a store-room, and also as a national school. The parish is divided into five parts, the Borough, Wall Hills, Ledon and Haffield, Wellington, and Mitchell and Netherton: the four last form the Foreign of the manor, for which courts leet and baron are held annually, when the constables for the town are chosen; the borough is called the Denizen, and has likewise a court leet and baron. Petty-sessions for the hundred are held every Wednesday. The powers of the county debt-court of Ledbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Ledbury. The town sent members to two parliaments in the reign of Edward I., but surrendered the elective franchise subsequently, on the plea of poverty.

The parish comprises, according to survey, 8324 acres, in the highest state of cultivation; much of the land is laid out in orchards and market-gardens, and great quantities of fruit and vegetables are raised. There are some quarries of excellent limestone, which is used for building, and also for burning into lime; and a grey marble is quarried extensively. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 6.; the rectory is divided into the two portions of Overhall and Netherhall: the Bishop of Hereford appoints to the vicarage. The tithes have been commuted for £250 each to the portions of Netherhall and Overhall, £52. 10. to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and £400 to the vicar. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, exhibiting some fine specimens of Norman architecture, particularly the door in the centre of the west front, and the chancel, on the north side of which is a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, of decorated character; the north

porch is in the early English style, as is also the tower, which is detached from the church, and surmounted by a well-proportioned spire about 60 feet in height. Over the altar is a painting of the Lord's Supper, copied from an original by Leonardo da Vinci, by T. Ballard, Esq., a native of the town, and student of the Royal Academy; and at the east end of the south aisle, is a new window ornamented with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, in stained glass. There are also numerous ancient and highly interesting monuments, some antique sculptures, and much carving in good preservation. A district church has been erected at Wellington Heath, by private munificence: the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Bishop, with an income of £100. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Plymouth Brethren, and Wesleyans.

The hospital of St. Catherine was established in the thirteenth century, by Hugh Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, and endowed originally for six widowers and four widows: the revenue of it was valued at the Dissolution at £32. 7. 11. It was refounded by Elizabeth, in 1580, for a master, seven widowers, and three widows. The increase of funds enabled the trustees to erect a new hospital in 1822, from a design by Mr. Smirke, intended to comprise twenty-four dwellings for as many brethren, twelve of which have been completed, at an expense of £5888; the building is of handsome design, and erected with grey marble raised in the parish. Morning service is performed in a chapel adjoining the hospital, twice in the week, by a chaplain. There are several almshouses for poor persons; and a dispensary established in 1824. The union of Ledbury comprises 22 parishes or places, of which 21 are in the county of Hereford, and one in that of Worcester; the whole containing a population of 12,899. At Wall Hills, about a mile from the town, is a camp, supposed to have been originally British and subsequently occupied as a Roman station, containing an area of about 30 acres; a smaller camp at Haffield was probably used as a temporary position. Within the parish is also part of the famous Beacon camp, considered by some antiquaries as one of the fortresses constructed by Caractacus, when this part of Britain was invaded by the Romans under Ostorius Scapula. At Ledbury died Jacob Tonson, the eminent bookseller, whose epitaph was closely copied by Dr. Franklin for his own tombstone, and has been often recorded in print.

LEDSHAM, a township, in the parish of Neston, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of Wirrall, S. division of the county of Chester, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chester; containing 81 inhabitants. In Domesday book the name is written *Levetsham*, and the lands are therein stated to have been held by Walter de Vernon. In the reign of Richard II., the Gerards were connected with the place; and in that of Elizabeth, a portion of the estate came by purchase to the Masseys, from whom it passed in 1715, by will, to Sir Thomas Stanley, of Hooton. The township comprises 790 acres, of which 26 are common or waste; the soil is clay. The tithes have been commuted for £1. 5. payable to an impropriator, £1. 10. to the vicar, and £70 to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

LEDSHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, W. riding of York; containing, with the township of Fairburn and part of Ledstone, 1061 inhabitants, of whom 340 are in the township of Ledsham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ferry-Bridge. This parish, which is near the great north road, comprises by computation 5150 acres. The soil is in some parts fertile, in others luxuriantly rich, but in more very indifferent land; the substratum abounds with coal and limestone of excellent quality, of which several mines and quarries are in operation. The village is pleasantly situated in a vale, near the source of a rivulet. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the Aire and Calder rivers, which bound the parish; and the Leeds and Selby, and York and North-Midland railways both pass in the immediate vicinity. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2.; net income, £397, with a glebe-house; patron, the Rev. Charles Medhurst. The vicarial tithes of Ledsham township have been commuted for £46, and the glebe consists of 52 acres. The church contains a splendid monument to Lady Elizabeth Hastings and her two sisters; she is represented seated on a sarcophagus, reading a book of devotion, and the statues of her sisters Frances and Ann are on pedestals by her side: opposite is a monument of Sir John and Lady Lewis, her grandfather and grandmother. Schools for 20 boys and 20 orphan girls, the latter of whom are also fed and clothed, were liberally endowed by Lady Elizabeth. An hospital for five aged bachelors and six unmarried women was founded in 1670, by Sir John Lewis, who endowed it with £60 per annum; the endowment was augmented by Lady E. Hastings, with a rent-charge, which has been increased by her trustees, and by benefactions, and the present income exceeds £152 per annum: the building was repaired in the year 1816.

LEDSTONE, a township, partly in the parish of Ledsham, Upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, and partly in the parish of Kippax, Lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, W. riding of York, 5 miles (N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 259 inhabitants. The township comprises nearly 2000 acres: the soil is extremely fertile, and the surface beautifully varied, and embellished with wood. Ledstone Hall is a handsome mansion, anciently the seat of the Witham family, and subsequently of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. After the attainder of the earl, the property was purchased by Sir John Lewis, Bart., and from him descended, through Granville H. Wheler, Esq., to the present possessor, the Rev. Charles Medhurst. The Hall is situated on an eminence, and surrounded by an extensive park inclosed with a stone wall; it was honoured on the 29th Sept., 1806, with the presence of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence, who paid a visit to Michael Angelo Taylor, then resident here.

LEDWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of Sandford, union of Woodstock, hundred of Wootton, county of Oxford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Neat-Enstone; containing 205 inhabitants. A fine sand, used in the manufacture of glass, is found in the vicinity. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

LEE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Amersham, hundred of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Great Missenden; containing 142 inhabitants. It comprises 461 acres, of which about 281 are arable, 125 meadow, 5 woodland, and 50

uninclosed waste; the soil is a wet cold clay, and the surface is level, but considerably elevated. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patrons, the family of Deering. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to the rectory of Weston-Turville.

LEE (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Lewisham, hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 2360 inhabitants. This parish, which within the last few years has much increased in population, formerly consisted only of a few detached houses. A very handsome range of buildings, called Lee Park, has been erected, consisting of villas on both sides of the road, with grounds tastefully laid out, and forming one continuous line with Blackheath Park. Great additions have also been made to the village, and in various parts of the vicinity are elegant mansions. The parish comprises 1210 acres, of which 70 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £407, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The ancient church, with the exception of the tower, was taken down, and the present edifice erected on the site in 1814; it is built of flint and stone, and has a neat cemetery containing several handsome monuments, the most conspicuous of which are those of the great astronomer, Edmund Halley; the comedian, William Parsons; the amiable Lady Dacre; and Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., who, as lord mayor of London in 1761, gave a sumptuous banquet to George III. and his royal consort. Some indications of insecurity in the structure having appeared, it was deemed advisable to prepare for the probable result; and on the 17th of July, 1839, the foundation stone of a new church was laid. This building, which is an elegant specimen in the early English style, with a lofty and graceful spire, was completed at an expense of £8000, and consecrated on the 11th March, 1841. The interior is beautifully arranged; the windows are embellished with stained glass, and the central east window, the design of which is taken from the "Five Sisters" in York Minster, is finely executed. There is also a chapel of ease in the parish. Lee Park proprietary grammar school is a good edifice, after the Propyleum of Athens. Christopher Boone, in 1683, founded and endowed an almshouse for six persons, with a chapel attached, and a school for twelve children; the endowment produces about £71 per annum. Behind Boone's almshouses are others endowed by the Merchant Tailors' Company for 29 widows of freemen; the houses are built of white brick, ornamented with stone.

LEE, a tything, in the parish and poor-law union of Romsey, hundred of King's-Sombourn, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 156 inhabitants.

LEE-BOTWOOD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Church-Stretton, hundred of Condover, S. division of Salop, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Church-Stretton; containing 233 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a flat valley between the Caer-Caradoc, Lawley, and Longmynd hills, which form the south-western boundary of the hundred; and comprises 1286*a*. 2*p*. A considerable portion of the land is rough pasture. There are quarries of limestone of very good quality, both for building and for burning into lime; coal is found, and some mines are in operation. The surface is varied, and the lower grounds are intersected by a brook called the Rae, which is increased by numerous smaller streams from the hills. The village is on the road from Shrewsbury to Ludlow. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Longnor united; net income, £135; patron, Archdeacon Corbett: the tithes have been commuted for £105. The church belonged to the abbey of Haughmond.

LEE-BROCKHURST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Wem, Whitchurch division of the hundred of North Bradford, N. division of Salop, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wem; containing 165 inhabitants. It comprises 579*a*. 1*r*. 33*p*. Sandstone of suitable quality for building and other purposes is found, and for its conveyance facilities are afforded by the river Roden, on which the village is situated. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and impropriator, John Walford, Esq.

LEE, CHAPEL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the parish of East Tilbury, union of Orsett, hundred of Barstable, S. division of Essex; containing 11 inhabitants, and comprising about 300 acres of land.

LEE, ST. JOHN, a parish, in the union of Hexham, S. division of Tindale ward and of Northumberland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Hexham; containing 1947 inhabitants. This is an extensive parish, consisting of the townships of West Acomb, Anick, Anick-Grange, Bingfield, Cocklaw, Fallowfield, Hallington, Portgate, Sandhoe, and Wall, and comprising by computation 15,000 acres. The soil is in general good, and the surface varied and picturesque; it is rich in mines of coal and lead, and well watered by the Tyne and the northern branch of that river. The parish contains several villages and hamlets, but no village of its own name. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £280; patron, T. W. Beaumont, Esq.: the impropriation belongs to the Misses Smith and the family of Errington. The church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, and situated on a fine eminence on the northern side of the Tyne, was noted for an annual procession made to it by the monks of Hexham; the east end was rebuilt in 1819, and the west end, with the spire, in 1842. There are chapels of ease at Bingfield and Wall.

LEE-WARD, a township, in the parish and union of Rothbury, W. division of Coquetdale ward, N. division of Northumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Rothbury; containing 91 inhabitants. It is the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

LEEDS (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Hollingbourne, hundred of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 675 inhabitants. The parish is said to have derived its name from Ledian, councillor to Ethelbert II., who built a fortress here in 978. In 1119, a priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, was founded by Robert de Crepito Corde, alias Crevecœur, or Crouchheart, Knt.; the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £362. 7. 7. The abbey church was equal in beauty to a cathedral; and the monastic buildings, remains of which still exist, were of correspondent size and grandeur. Leeds Castle, one of the most stately castles in the kingdom, is seated in a beautiful park, and surrounded by a moat: the buildings, which are entirely of stone, are ranged round a spacious quadrangle, and though they exhibit the architecture of

different periods, produce, as a whole, a most striking effect. The structure has two ancient gateways, a grand hall, and a magnificent suite of apartments: there are also the remains of the inner vallum, of the keep, and various other detached parts, said to have been erected by the Crevecœurs, by William of Wykeham, and by Henry VIII. George III. and his royal consort were entertained here in their excursion to Coxheath Camp, in 1779. The castle has lately been very extensively repaired, and the style prevailing in the time of Henry VII. has been adhered to, being that which was most prominent in the remains of the ancient edifice. The parish comprises 1602 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, to which that of Broomfield is united; net income, £163; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has a remarkably low square tower, and contains some good monuments to the Meredith family.

*Present Seal and Arms.*

LEEDS (*St. Peter*), a parish, and liberty, in the W. riding of York, comprising the market-town and borough of Leeds, which has a separate jurisdiction, but is locally in the wapentake of Skyrack; and containing 152,054 inhabitants, of whom 88,741 are in the town, 24 miles (S. W. by W.) from York, and 194 (N. N. W.) from London. This place is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station connected with that of *Cambodunum*, an opinion in some degree corroborated, by the discovery of traces of a Roman road, and other ancient remains in the vicinity. After the destruction of *Cambodunum* by Cadwallo, a British prince, and Penda, King of Mercia, the place was made a royal vill, and obtained the Saxon appellation of *Loidis*, though on what account does not clearly appear. During the heptarchy a memorable battle occurred here, between Oswy, King of Northumbria, and Penda, the pagan King of Mercia, who in 655 had invaded Oswy's territories; Penda, with many of his vassals, was slain, and numbers of his forces, in their attempt to escape from the field of carnage, perished in the waters of the river Aire, which had at the time overflowed its banks. At the Conquest, the manor of Leeds was given to Ilbert de Lacy, who erected a baronial castle here, which was besieged by Stephen, King of England, on his route to Scotland, and in which Richard II., after his deposition, was for some time confined, previously to his removal to the Castle of Pontefract, where he was inhumanly murdered. During the war in the reign of Charles I., numerous skirmishes between the contending parties took place in the immediate neighbourhood, and that monarch resided for a short time at Red Hall, a brick mansion so called from the colour of its material, situated in the part of the borough now called Guildford-street. In 1643, the town was taken by the parliamentary forces under General Fairfax, who had marched from Bradford to besiege it, and to whom, after an assault of two hours, it surrendered. After the battle of Marston-Moor, in 1643, the Scottish troops halted here; on which occasion Charles, who was then a captive at Red Hall, refused the opportunity offered to him by a female servant of the house to effect his escape in disguise: her fidelity, however, was amply acknowledged and rewarded after the Restoration, on the production of a token given to her for that purpose by the unfortunate monarch. In the reign of William III., Thomas, Marquess of Carmarthen, was created Duke of Leeds, and the title is still inherited by his descendants.

This flourishing town, which is more celebrated as the chief seat of the woollen manufacture, than for its antiquity or historical importance, is pleasantly situated on the acclivities and summit of a gentle eminence rising from the north bank of the river Aire, over which are six bridges. *Leeds* bridge, consisting of five arches, forms the principal avenue to the south entrance of the town, but is inadequate to its purpose, the nature of the ground and the surrounding property presenting great obstacles to improvement. *Wellington* bridge, a handsome structure of one noble arch, 100 feet in span, was erected in 1818, at an expense of £7000, from a design by Rennie, and affords communication with the townships of Wortley and Armley. *Victoria* bridge, connecting Sandford-street with the Holbeck road, was completed in 1838, at a cost of £8000, and is a substantial structure of one arch, 80 feet in span, and 45 feet in breadth between the battlements; during its erection it withstood the shock of an overwhelming flood without injury. Two of the other bridges are *Suspension* bridges; one constructed in 1829, at an expense of £3950, by Messrs. Hartop and Co., of the Milton iron-works, and forming a direct communication between Hunslet and the road to York on the east; and the other communicating with Holbeck and the western part of the town. A sixth bridge, of stone, and very commodious, called *Crown-Point* bridge, has been completed under an act of parliament, about 500 yards below Leeds bridge, opening a communication between Hunslet-lane (the London entrance of the town) and the eastern precincts; it cost, with approaches, at least £20,000.

The streets in the more ancient parts are inconveniently narrow, but in other parts spacious and well built; *Briggate*, the principal street, is more than 600 yards in length, gradually ascending in a direct line from the old bridge to St. John's street, and forming one of the widest and handsomest thoroughfares in the north of England. From St. John's church, the town extends towards the west by a gentle slope, on which are many good streets, squares, and public buildings; and eastward extends towards the Sheepscar beck, which receives the Gipton stream, flows southward through a populous district, and falls into the river Aire about a quarter of a mile below the parochial church. Considerable improvements were made under acts of parliament obtained in 1809 and 1815. The town is amply supplied with water, formerly conveyed from Addle into three capacious reservoirs, from which it was distributed to the houses of the inhabitants; but now brought from Eccup, near Harewood, about six miles north of the town, by a company incorporated by parliament, in 1840, and by whom works at Headingley and on Woodhouse Moor were constructed in 1841. In 1842 an act was obtained, very ample in its provisions, relating to lighting, paving, improvement, and police; its administration is in the hands of the town-council, and a board of works has been constituted. In the same year an

act was passed for providing additional parochial burial-ground, which was much wanted. The houses are in general neatly built of brick, and roofed with grey slate; and in various parts are elegant mansions, and handsome ranges in the modern style, of which Park-place has some ground in front, tastefully laid out in parterres and shrubberies. Park-square, Hanover-square, and Woodhouse-square are similarly inclosed and planted. The town is rapidly increasing in the west and north-west, particularly in the district of Little Woodhouse, which affords excellent sites for building.

*The Leeds Subscription Library*, in Commercial-street, was instituted in 1768, at the recommendation of Dr. Priestley, and has now one of the most extensive collections, literary and scientific, in the north. The New Subscription Library in Park-row, the New Library, and the Young Man's Library, have all valuable collections; and there are also a Parochial Library, a Church of England Library containing chiefly books on divinity, and libraries connected with some of the dissenting places of worship. The *Literary and Philosophical Society* was established in 1820; and a building of stone, erected by Mr. Chantrell, in the Grecian style, at a cost of £6500, and containing a library, lecture-room, and museum, is appropriated to the use of the members. The *Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society*, which possesses no fewer than 800 members, is composed of two societies formerly distinct, namely, the Mechanics' Institute founded in the year 1825, and the Literary Institution established in 1834, which were combined in one under the above title in 1842. It has a library of more than 5000 volumes, arranged in a handsome saloon, used for lectures and as a reading-room for the members, and which contains also a valuable philosophical apparatus: there are likewise several class-rooms. The building was purchased a few years since, principally with the proceeds of a successful exhibition. Part of it is occupied by a school of design, established in 1845 by the government. The *Theatre*, a plain edifice of brick, erected in 1771, is opened occasionally by the York company. The *Assembly Rooms* over the White-Cloth Hall were built in 1775, and the *Music Hall* in Albion-street, in 1792; they are both neat buildings of brick, and the latter is often appropriated to various other uses. The *Public Baths* in Wellington-street, a handsome range in the Grecian style, erected in 1820, under the superintendence of Mr. Chantrell, at an expense of £6000, are conveniently arranged, and comprise hot, cold, shower, and vapour baths, with others artificially prepared, and possessing the properties and temperature of the Matlock and Buxton waters. The *Commercial Buildings*, a spacious structure of stone, also in the Grecian style, were erected in 1826, at an expense of £34,000, under the superintendence of Mr. Clark, architect, and are used as an exchange for the merchants and manufacturers of the town; the buildings contain numerous apartments, among which are a newsroom, well supplied with journals and periodicals, and an elegant room for public meetings and exhibitions. A *Museum* of natural curiosities, established in 1827 by Mr. Calvert, contains more than 15,000 specimens. A *School of Medicine* for the benefit of practitioners and their pupils, has been instituted, of which the sessions commence in October, and close in April. There is also a *Floral and Horticultural Society*.





The SUBURBS comprise several villages and hamlets connected with the town by long ranges of factories in some parts, and in others by series of detached villas of pleasing and picturesque appearance. The environs abound with handsome mansions, the seats of merchants and families of distinction; and the country is rich in interesting features. On the northern acclivity of Aire-dale, between Headingley and Burley, are the *Botanic Gardens*, comprising an area of 20 acres, embellished with appropriate buildings, interspersed with several sheets of water, and richly planted with every variety of foreign and indigenous specimens, tending to illustrate science. Nearly adjoining Woodhouse Moor, is the *General Cemetery*, for the interment of persons of all religious denominations, which was opened in 1835, and occupies an area of 10 acres of land, purchased for £4000, by a company of £50 shareholders, who expended more than £11,000 in the requisite buildings and arrangements. It is situated on a gentle acclivity, commanding a fine view of the town and of the vale of the Aire. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and adapted for 14,000 graves, in addition to the vaults and catacombs; in the centre is a chaste and elegant chapel in the Grecian style, and on one side of the principal entrance through a portal of good design, are the residences of the chaplain and registrar, and on the other the house for the sexton and keeper. At *Burmantofts* and *Woodhouse-Hill* are other cemeteries, both formed in 1845, by the town-council, and each comprising about ten acres; they are tastefully laid out, and the charges for interments are moderate. The *Cavalry Barracks*, at the north approach to the town, were erected in 1820, at an expense of £28,000, and occupy an area of 11 acres; the buildings are of brick, and form a very complete establishment, including grounds for exercise and parade, with stabling for several troops of horse.

To the great extent and variety of the MANUFACTURES carried on in the town and neighbourhood, and particularly to the manufacture of woollen-cloth, which has been brought to a high state of perfection, may be attributed the present prosperity of the West riding of the county. The pre-eminence obtained by the town over its once successful competitors, Halifax and Bradford, is not of more ancient date than the middle of the seventeenth century, since which period the rapidity of its progress, more especially during the last thirty years, has been altogether unprecedented. Formerly, only the coarser kinds of woollen-cloth, distinguished from those of the west of England by the appellation of Yorkshire cloths, were manufactured here; but since the introduction of machinery, and particularly since the great improvements made by Mr. William Hirst, a native of this place, cloths have been produced equalling, and in some instances surpassing, those of the western counties, in fineness of texture, and brilliancy and permanence of colour; and superfine black and blue cloths, made from wool carefully selected, have been sold for £5 per yard. In some of the many factories the whole process, from the first breaking of the wool to the finishing of the cloth for the consumer, is performed by machinery propelled by steam. The chief branches of the manufacture are, superfine broad and coarse narrow cloths, ladies' pelisse cloth and shawls, and carpets, with Scotch camlets. The worsted manufacture is also carried on here and in the vicinity to a considerable extent;

but the chief quantities of stuffs are purchased in the rough state at Bradford and Halifax by the Leeds merchants, to be dyed and finished here, and afterwards sent to all parts of the kingdom. In the town are likewise several spacious factories for spinning flax, and the making of canvas, sacking, linen, thread, and other articles; with numerous fulling-mills, dye-houses, and other establishments connected with the woollen, worsted, and linen manufactures. In the immediate vicinity are large manufactories for crown and flint glass, and glass bottles, and an extensive pottery, the reputation of which procures for its wares a demand in every part of the kingdom; fire-bricks and tobacco-pipes, also, are made in great quantities, for which clay of excellent quality is obtained in the parish. There are several large iron-foundries, and works for the manufacture of steam-engines, and machinery of all kinds; and on the banks of the Aire are numerous mills for grinding corn, crushing rapeseed and dye-woods, with mills for the manufacture of tobacco and snuffs, in which a good trade is carried on. The business of the cloth manufacture is chiefly transacted in the *Cloth Halls.* That for the sale of coloured or *mixed* cloths, was built in 1758, and is a spacious, neat, quadrangular structure, 127½ yards long and 66 yards wide; the area is divided into six compartments, called streets, each containing two rows of stands for the exposure of the goods: in 1810 an additional story was built on the north side, principally for the sale of ladies' cloth in an undyed state. The *White Cloth Hall*, of nearly the same dimensions as the former, was built in 1775. The halls are open for business every Tuesday and Saturday morning, the Mixed Hall at half-past eight in the summer, at nine in the spring and autumn, and at half-past nine in the winter; and the White Hall immediately after the former is closed. The time allotted does not exceed one hour and a quarter, in which short interval business to a large amount is frequently transacted; but the progress of the factory system has of late years materially diminished the business done in the cloth halls.

The *River Aire*, which passes through the southern part of the town, is navigable to the Humber. The *Leeds and Liverpool Canal* joins the Aire, and is part of a direct line of navigation between Hull and Liverpool. This canal, for which the first act was obtained in 1770, was not completed to Liverpool till 1816: the whole length is 128 miles, the average breadth 72 feet, and the depth 5 feet; the number of locks from Leeds to the summit is 44, and the rise 411 feet 4½ inches, and the number of locks from the summit to Liverpool 47, and the fall 433 feet 3 inches. It communicates with the Ribble by the Douglas navigation, and a branch from Wigan to Leigh connects it with the Bridgewater canal. The Aire and Calder Navigation Company have extensive ranges of warehouses and a commodious wharf, from which fly-boats pass daily to Goole. The *Leeds and Derby Railway*, belonging to the Midland Company, completes the communication between the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, and the Midland counties and London; its station is in Hunslet-lane, and is an appropriate range of building, comprising offices also for the companies of the Manchester and Leeds, and the York and North-Midland, railways, with carriage-sheds 300 yards in length, &c. In the front is a handsome arcade having two gateways from Hunslet-lane, with a central gateway for waggons proceeding to the docks, at the northern extremity, and on the opposite side two other gateways for passengers arriving by the trains. The erection of the buildings cost £14,000, and contiguous to them is a depôt for goods, built at an expense of £7000; the whole occupying an area of 14 acres. The *Leeds and Selby Railway*, which forms a portion of the great transverse line from Liverpool to Hull, has a station in Marsh-lane, which includes an extensive depôt; near its commencement at Leeds, it passes along a tunnel 700 yards long, 22 feet wide, and 17 feet high, cut through strata of shale and coal measures, with some portions of rock. The line was opened to the public in 1840, and was subsequently sold to the York and North-Midland Company; the principal station for passengers being removed to Hunslet-lane, though the original station is still partially used for heavy goods and coal. The *York and North Midland Railway*, opened in June 1840, quits the Derby line at Methley, near Normanton, and, proceeding towards York, intersects the Selby line at right angles near Sherburn: the *Manchester Railway*, completed in October, 1840, quits the Derby line also near Normanton, not very far from the Methley junction. The *Leeds and Bradford Railway*, opened June 1846, commences near the river Aire, at Wellington-street, on the west side of Leeds, and, crossing over a weir on the river at a considerable altitude, follows the course of the Aire: a branch quits the line on the south side, to join the Hunslet station, on the south of Leeds. An act was passed in 1845 for the construction of a railway from Leeds to Dewsbury and Kirk-Heaton, there to join the Huddersfield and Manchester railway: a direct communication between Leeds and Manchester will thus be obtained. Another act was passed in 1845, for a railway to Harrogate, Ripon, and Thirsk; and in 1846, an act for a direct railway between Leeds and York.

The MARKET days are Tuesday and Saturday, the former principally for corn, and the latter for provisions. The corn-market is held in the *Corn Exchange*, a handsome building in the Grecian style, completed in 1828, at an expense of £12,500, raised in shares of £50 each; the front in Briggate is ornamented with Ionic columns supporting an entablature and a cornice, with a pediment, surmounted by an elegant campanile turret. In a niche between the columns is a marble statue of Queen Anne, originally presented to the corporation by Alderman Milner, and placed in front of the ancient moot hall, which once stood conveniently in the centre of Briggate. Part of the exchange is appropriated as an hotel, in the rear of which is a court surrounded by a piazza, where the corn is sold by sample. The *Central Market* is a spacious edifice at the corner of Duncan-street, commenced by a proprietary, and completed in 1827 at an expense of £35,000, from a design by Mr. Goodwin, of London. The principal front is divided into three compartments by fluted columns of the Ionic order and antæ of corresponding character, supporting an entablature on which are inscribed the words "Central Market," and surmounted by a pediment. The interior is divided into three ranges of stalls, and a gallery extends round three sides of the area, of which the fourth side is occupied by a bazaar. The *South Market*, extending from Hunslet-lane to Meadow-lane, was erected in 1824, after a design by Mr. Chantrell, at an expense of £14,500; the interior comprises a spacious area laid out in streets,

with regular shops for the sale of leather, and a semicircular range of building for general wares, in the centre of which is a circular market-house, crowned with a dome resting on pillars of the Doric order. The *Wholesale Carcase Market*, called "Leadenhall," in Vicar-lane, is a well-arranged area, with slaughter-houses under ground, sufficiently capacious for the slaughter of 150 beasts, exclusively of calves and sheep; it is amply supplied with water, and kept perfectly clean. The *New Shambles* and *Fish Market* were erected in 1826, on ground purchased at a cost of £6000, and form two streets, Cheapside and Fleet-street; above the central row of shops is a bazaar 80 yards in length, formerly let in shops to dealers in various kinds of fancy articles. The *Free Market* for the sale of vegetables, fruit, hay, cattle, and pigs, occupies an area of nearly 10,000 square yards, purchased in 1823 by the commissioners, under a special act of parliament; though originally intended to be free, as its name implies, the parties frequenting it pay moderate tolls, producing from £1200 to £1400 a year, now, by the new improvement bill, under the control of the town-council. *Fairs* are held on July 10th and 11th for horses, and on November 8th and 9th for cattle; and eight fairs are held annually for leather in the South market.

*Former Seal and Arms.*

The town received its first CHARTER of incorporation in the second year of the reign of Charles I.: this having been forfeited, a new charter was granted by Charles II., in the 13th of his reign, under which the inhabitants were governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants, a recorder, deputy recorder, town-clerk, coroner, clerk of the market, and other officers. Since the passing of the general Municipal act, the borough has been divided into 12 wards, and the corporation has consisted of a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors; the total number of magistrates is 30, but a few have not qualified. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session for the borough; and the Michaelmas sessions for the West riding take place here. Petty-sessions for the borough are held every Tuesday and Friday, and for the several parishes in the wapentake of Skyrack by the magistrates of the riding weekly. The borough justices sit daily for the examination of offenders, and the regulation of police affairs, two attending in rotation. The powers of the county debt-court of Leeds, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Leeds and Hunslet: the court of bankruptcy, established in 1842, embraces the county of York, and part of the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln. The police force consists of a chief constable and about 100 men. An act was obtained in 1839, exempting the inhabitants of the manor from the obligation of grinding their corn and malt at the king's mills, upon paying an adequate compensation to the lessee; for which purpose £13,000, and a sum for attendant expenses, were raised by rates on the owners and occupiers. The *Court-house* is an elegant building in the Grecian style, consisting of a centre and two wings, erected in 1813, from a design by Mr. Taylor: the central front is decorated with a lofty portico of four Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a pediment, enriched with appropriate designs sculptured in bas-relief. The *Prison*, a massive edifice of stone, about a mile west of the town, was completed in July 1847, at a cost of about £40,000, and is constructed according to the most improved system of discipline: when viewed at a distance, it has a noble castellated appearance. The town, during the usurpation of Cromwell, sent a member to the house of commons, but the privilege was afterwards discontinued till the 2nd of William IV., when the inhabitants were empowered to return two representatives to the imperial parliament; the right of election being vested in the £10 householders.

The PARISH comprises by computation 21,760 acres; the soil is generally fertile, and much of the land is in a very high state of cultivation. The substratum is rich in mineral produce; and the abundance of excellent coal found in various parts, has contributed greatly to the establishment of the extensive works and factories to which the place is indebted for its distinguished prosperity. Within the limits of the parish are the chapelries of Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Farnley, Chapel-Allerton, Headingley with Burley, Holbeck, Wortley, and Hunslet; also the township of Potter-Newton, and part of the townships of Seacroft and Temple-Newsom.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £38. 0. 2½.; net income, £1257, with a good glebe-house; patrons, twenty-five Trustees; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The *Parochial church*, dedicated to St. Peter, supposed to have been built on the site of a more ancient structure, in the reign of Edward III., and enlarged in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., was entirely rebuilt by subscription in 1838-40, at an expense of £28,000, after a design by Mr. Chantrell. It is a spacious and handsome cruciform edifice, in the transitional style from the decorated into the later English, with a lofty square embattled tower rising from the north transept. The interior is finely arranged, and contains some ancient monuments preserved from the old church, and several of modern date, among which is one by Flaxman, in statuary marble, to the memory of Captains S. Walker and R. Beckett, who fell in the battle of Talavera. There is also a fine full-length monumental statue by Parke, raised by subscription, of Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq., M.P., an eminent linen merchant of this town, who introduced into parliament a bill for limiting the labour of children in factories to ten hours per day, and to whose exertions and example is owing the turn which legislation has taken in behalf of the industrious classes.

At the close of the year 1843, a plan was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, for the division of the parish and vicarage into numerous distinct parishes and vicarages, under the authority of an act of parliament to be obtained by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and at a meeting of the commissioners, held on the 9th of January, 1844, they assented to the principle of the intended arrangements. The plan, as settled by the act (7 & 8 Vict., c. 108), includes within its scope, the formation of new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes, the incumbent of each to be a vicar, and to receive all tithes, moduses, and similar payments, now received by the vicar of Leeds. Churchwardens, with the usual full

powers, will be chosen in each new parish; marriages and all other offices will be performed in every church, as in ancient parish churches; parsonage-houses and schools will be provided; and the nave or body of each church will become free and unappropriated. Nearly all the patronage, also, now vested in the vicar, will be placed in the hands of the bishop of the diocese.

The church dedicated to *St. John the Evangelist* was built in 1634, at the expense of John Harrison, Esq., who endowed it with a house and eighty-four acres of land, now producing £322. 10. per annum, of which he appropriated one-ninth part for the repair of the church, and the residue for the minister. It is in the later English style, with an embattled tower crowned by crocketed pinnacles; the walls, originally of perishable stone, have been rebuilt at an expense of £1500, with stone of more durable quality. The founder was buried in the church, under a monument of black marble. The living was made a vicarage under the new act in 1845, and is in the joint patronage of the Vicar of Leeds, the Mayor, and the three senior Aldermen; net income in 1843, £375. The church dedicated to the *Holy Trinity* was erected in 1721, at a cost of £4563, of which £1000 were given by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and the remainder raised by subscription; it was endowed with £80 per annum, by the Rev. Henry Robinson, nephew of the founder of St. John's. The building is in the Grecian style, with a tower of two stages, of which one is of the Corinthian and the other of the Ionic order; there is a monument to Mr. Robinson, recording his benefactions. The living is at present a perpetual curacy; net income, £300; patrons, the Vicar, the Recorder of the borough, and the Minister of St. John's. The church dedicated to *St. Paul* was erected in 1793, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. Miles Atkinson, vicar of Kippax, who, with the assistance of numerous friends, raised the structure at an expense of £10,000, on a site given by Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Bristol, who laid the first stone; it is a neat edifice of stone, with a handsome Ionic portico supporting an entablature and pediment. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £133; patron, the Vicar of Leeds. The church dedicated to *St. James* was formerly a place of worship belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, but was purchased by two clergymen of the Established Church, and afterwards by a recent incumbent, and was consecrated by Archbishop Markham; it is a plain octagonal building. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Leeds.

The church on Quarry Hill, dedicated to *St. Mary*, was erected in 1824, at an expense of £10,456, by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 2000 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, the Vicar of Leeds. *Christ-Church*, in Meadow-lane, was erected in the same year as St. Mary's, at an expense of £10,951, from the same fund; it is an elegant structure in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower, strengthened by buttresses, and crowned with crocketed pinnacles, and contains about 2000 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; patron, the Vicar of Leeds. The church dedicated to *St. Mark*, in the populous suburb of Woodhouse, was erected in 1825, at an expense of £9000, parliamentary grant, and is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: a district has been assigned, and the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patrons, the Trustees of Leeds vicarage. The church at Mount Pleasant, dedicated to *St. George*, was erected for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the north-western suburbs, in 1837, at an expense, including its endowment, of more than £12,000; it is a commodious structure in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of five Trustees. The church dedicated to *St. Luke*, in North-street, was erected in 1841, at a cost of £1300, raised by subscription; it is a neat structure in the early English style, and contains 450 sittings: underneath is a schoolroom. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Leeds. A benevolent individual having resolved to build a church at Leeds through the instrumentality of the Rev. Dr. Pusey, *St. Saviour's* church was completed at a cost of £20,000 in 1845, and the living made an independent vicarage under the act 7 & 8 Vict. in 1846; patrons, Trustees. *St. Andrew's* church, the first stone of which was laid Nov. 1843, was completed at an expense of £4090, and consecrated March 26th, 1845: the living is a district perpetual curacy in the gift of John Gott, Esq., with a net income of £150. Other churches are situated at Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Chapel-Allerton, Farnley, Hunslet, Headingley, Holbeck, Kirkstall, and Wortley, all of which are described in the articles on those townships; and under the act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 37, "to make better provision for populous parishes," two districts have been endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, named *St. Philip's*, and *St. Matthew's Little London:* both of the livings are in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop, alternately. A church for the former district or ecclesiastical parish was completed in 1847, at a cost of nearly £5000, half of which was defrayed by John Gott, Esq. There are also places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, members of the Scottish Church, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics; many of the buildings are spacious and elegant, and several of them possess organs of unusual tone and power.

The *Free Grammar School* was founded in 1552, by Sir William Sheafield, who endowed it with land on the condition that the inhabitants should erect a school-house, which was fulfilled by John Harrison, in 1624, at his own expense; the school-house was enlarged in 1692, by Godfrey Lawson, mayor, and a dwelling was erected for the master by the trustees in 1780, since which other additions have been made. The endowment, augmented by subsequent benefactions, now produces above £2000 per annum; and the school is conducted by a head master and second master, with assistants, and is open to all boys of the parish for instruction in the classics and mathematics, and writing. It has the privilege of sending a candidate for one of Lady Elizabeth Hastings' exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford, and is entitled, with the schools of Haversham and Halifax, to one of the four scholarships of £80 per annum founded by the Rev. T. Milner, in Magdalen College, Cambridge, tenable till the holder takes the degree of M.A.; and also, in failure of a candidate from Normanton school, to one of the two scholarships founded by Mrs. Frieston, in Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

The *General Infirmary*, founded in 1771, is a neat edifice, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and contains accommodation for more than 150 patients: it is furnished with cold, warm, and medicated baths; the wards are well ventilated, and a piece of contiguous ground, comprising 4000 square yards, purchased at a cost of £1500, and presented to the institution in 1817, by Richard F. Wilson, Esq., has been appropriated as a garden. The charity is supported by subscription and collections, averaging £2500 per annum, and by the dividends on £3000 three per cent. consols. bought with the amount of various bequests; the usual number of in-patients is about 1600, and of out-patients 3000, annually. The *House of Recovery*, for the reception of patients in contagious fever, is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and donations; the present building, at Burmantofts, was completed in 1846, at a cost of £6000, exclusively of the purchase of the ground. The *Dispensary* in North-street was established in 1824, and is supported by subscriptions and benefactions, averaging about £600 per annum. The *General Eye and Ear Infirmary*, in Kirkgate, was commenced in 1821. The *Stranger's Friend Society*, established in 1790, dispenses about £350 annually in visiting and relieving the sick poor; and the *Church of England District-Visiting Society*, established in 1834, distributes upwards of £500 among the poor, without distinction of country or creed. The *Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution* was established in 1843, and has a fund of £4000, and an annual income from subscriptions of £1000. Eight houses were bequeathed in 1643, by *Josias Jenkinson*, for the reception of aged persons, but without any funds for keeping them in repair: they have been rebuilt, partly by a bequest of £500 by John Blayds, Esq.; and the rent of a farm left to the poor by the founder, has been appropriated to their endowment. *Harrison's Hospital*, comprising originally 30 almshouses, to which 12 have since been added, were founded in 1653, by John Harrison, who endowed them with lands producing £80 per annum: the endowment has been augmented by benefactions from Mrs. Catherine Parker, Mr. Joseph Midgley, Arthur Iken, Esq., and others; and the buildings, which occupy a large quadrangular area, afford an asylum to 64 aged women. Houses for ten aged widows were founded in 1729, by Mrs. *Mary Potter*, who endowed them with £2000, to which £400 were added by Mrs. Barbara Chantrell; these sums, with subsequent benefactions, produce an income from which each of the inmates receives £12. 12. per annum. There are also considerable bequests for the poor generally, a large savings' bank, and innumerable schools. The township of Leeds was placed under 18 guardians, by the Poor-Law Commission, in 1844: the workhouse is at the top of Lady-lane; and at Burmantofts is a large industrial school, erected by the guardians, at an expense of £12,000.

Among the distinguished *Natives* or *Residents* of the town and neighbourhood have been, Hartley, author of the *Observations on Man*; Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, and builder of the Eddystone lighthouse; Thoresby, the antiquary; Dr. Priestley; Joseph and Isaac Milner, theologians; Dr. James Scott, author of three Seatonian prize poems, and a writer in the Public Advertiser under the signature of Anti-Sejanus; and Benjamin Wilson, F.R.S., an eminent painter. The place gives the title of Duke to the family of Osborne.





LEEK (*St. Edward the Confessor*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the S. division, but chiefly in the N. division, of the hundred of Totmonslow, N. division of the county of Stafford; comprising the townships of Bradnop, Endon, Heaton, Leek, Leek-Frith, Longsdon, Onecote, Rudyard, Rushton-James, Rushton-Spencer, Stanley, and Tittisworth; the whole containing 11,576 inhabitants, of whom 7071 are in the town, 23 miles (N. N. E.) from Stafford, and 154 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, which is of great antiquity, and has been styled "The Metropolis of the Moorlands," subsequently to the Conquest became the property of the earls of Chester, one of whom obtained for it the grant of a market from King John; it was eventually given to the monks of the abbey Dieu la Croix, in the parish. In 1745, the troops of the Pretender marched through it on December 3rd, in their advance to Derby, and returned on the 7th of the same month. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the road from London to Manchester: the streets are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied with water by means of pipes from the springs on Leek Moor. The curious phenomenon of a double sunset occurs here at a certain time of the year, owing to the relative position of a rocky mountain westward from the town.

The principal business is the silk manufacture, which has long been in a flourishing state, and of late years several very extensive mills have been erected for twisting, throwing, and weaving the silk. The articles for which the town is chiefly celebrated, are sewing-silks, twist, buttons, ribbons, ferrets, galloons, handkerchiefs, shawls, sarcenet, serges, velvet, and broad silk. A large quantity of buttons covered with worsted stuff are also manufactured, affording employment to many hundred women and children in the surrounding villages, who are engaged in sewing the cloth upon moulds. A considerable quantity of cheese is made in the neighbourhood; and there are valuable mines of lead and copper in the adjacent hills, some of which were worked before the year 1680. The Caldon branch of the Trent and Mersey canal passes within half a mile of the town, and near it runs the river Churnet. Along the beautiful vale of this river, passes the Churnet-Valley portion of the North Staffordshire railway, forming part of the direct line from Manchester to London. In 1806, the old market-cross, which stood at the foot of the market-place, was taken down, and a town-hall erected on its site. Petty-sessions for the Northern division of the hundred are held at the Red Lion inn, on alternate Wednesdays. The market is on Wednesday; and there are fairs, chiefly for cattle, on the Wednesday before February 3rd, Easter-Wednesday, May 18th, Whit-Wednesday, July 3rd and 28th, and the Wednesday after October 10th: the principal cattle-fair is that on the 18th of May. The powers of the county debt-court of Leek, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Leek and Longnor. Courts leet and baron are held by the lord of the manor, at which a constable is appointed.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £200; patron, the Earl of Macclesfield: the tithes were commuted for land in 1805. The church, a very ancient structure in the later English style, has a tower with eight pinnacles,

and stands on an eminence which commands a very extensive prospect: in the interior are several neat mural monuments to the Daintry, Wedgwood, Jolliffe, Mills, and other families; and in the churchyard are the remains of a pyramidal cross, adorned with rude imagery and fret-work, supposed to be of Danish workmanship. A church district named St. Luke's, with a computed population of 3300, was endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in June, 1845; and a church is now in course of erection, of which the estimated cost is £4795: it will be in the decorated style, and will consist of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower at the west end. The living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately. At Endon, Meerbrook, Onecote, and Rushton, are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel, adorned with some fine old paintings brought from a convent at Lisbon, by the nuns of Aston Hall, near Stone. A school was erected at the expense of the Earl of Macclesfield, in the beginning of the last century. Eight almshouses for single women or widows, not under 60 years of age, were endowed by Elizabeth Ash, in 1676, with a rent-charge of £40, and additional benefactions make the total income £78 per annum. Very munificent donations have been made from time to time in aid of the poor, now amounting to the annual sum of £290. The union of Leek comprises 19 parishes or places, and contains a population of 21,307. There are some remains of Dieu la Croix or *Dieulacres* Abbey, which was founded by Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, in 1214, in honour of St. Mary and St. Benedict, for Cistercian monks, and was valued at the Dissolution at £243. 3. 6. per annum. The ruins have been dug up and used in erecting barns and stables; but the shafts of the chapel columns are left standing to the height of several feet: the exterior walls of the farm-buildings are decorated with many fragments of arches and capitals, and in one of them is a stone coffin with a crosier and sword carved upon it. Thomas Parker, first earl of Macclesfield, who became lord high chancellor, and president of the Royal Society, was born in 1666, at Leek, where his father practised as an attorney.

LEEK-FRITH, a township, in the parish and union of Leek, N. division of the hundred of Totmonslow and of the county of Stafford, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Leek; containing 926 inhabitants. This is an extensive township between two branches of the river Churnet, comprising within its limits many scattered houses, and the hamlets of Abbey-Green, Blackshaw-Moor, Meerbrook, Upper Hulme, Pool-End, and White's-Bridge. There are several considerable farms. At Meerbrook, *which see*, is a chapel.

LEEK-WOOTTON.—See Wootton, Leek.

LEEMAILING, a township, in the parish and union of Bellingham, N. W. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, 1 mile (W. N. W.) from Bellingham; containing 325 inhabitants. The township comprises 4274 acres, and is bounded on the north by the North Tyne river, which sweeps round two-thirds of it, high and rugged rocks skirting portions of the township in the opposite direction; the land is mostly heath and sheep-walks, but such parts as are in cultivation produce good crops. There are limestone and freestone quarries; iron-ore is found, and the remains of a furnace for smelting it, used in the reign of William III., are visible. Hesleyside, in the township, has been in the possession of the Charltons from the time of Richard II., who is recorded to have lent the sum of £100 to an ancestor of the family: the Hall is a handsome structure of white freestone, commanding a varied prospect embracing the picturesque scenery along the vale of the Tyne; attached is a neat Roman Catholic chapel. Lee Hall is beautifully situated near the river, which abounds with trout.

LEEMING, a chapelry, in the parish of Burneston, union of Bedale, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. riding of York, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Bedale; containing, with the hamlets of Exelby and Newton, 682 inhabitants, of whom 347 are in Leeming. The chapelry comprises 2298*a*. 2*r*. 18*p*., of which 1295 acres are arable, 952 meadow and pasture, and 74 woodland and plantations; its surface is generally flat, and the scenery possesses few attractions, but the soil is fertile. The village, which is of ancient appearance, is situated on the great Roman road, here called Leeming-Lane, and now so little frequented that grass is growing on its surface; the river Swale bounds the township on one side. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt by subscription, and consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, in 1839; it is of brick, in the later English style, and has an east window embellished with stained glass. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Burneston; net income, £100. The tithes have been commuted for £313. 16. and £138. 14., payable respectively to the impropriator and the vicar.

LEES, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Ashton-under-Lyne, hundred of Salford, S. division of the county of Lancaster, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Manchester, and 2 (E. S. E.) from Oldham, on the road to Huddersfield. This place is in the northern portion of Knott-Lanes, and so situated as to be more connected, locally, with Oldham than Ashton-under-Lyne. A part of the village, which is of some extent, is in Oldham chapelry, and another portion in Saddleworth, Yorkshire; the houses have been for the most part built within the last eighty years, and now number about 600. The population is chiefly employed in the numerous factories in the immediate vicinity, the establishment of which has given importance to the place. A literary society was formed in 1840. Fairs are held in the spring and autumn. The living of Lees is a curacy, net income, £150; patron, the Rector of Ashton. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, is a neat edifice of stone, erected in 1742. An ecclesiastical parish, named St. Thomas, Leesfield, was formed in 1846, by the Ecclesiastical Commission, out of the parish of Ashton and the parochial chapelry of Oldham: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the alternate gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, with a net income of £150. The church cost £5000, and is a neat building with a square tower. There are several places of worship for dissenters. Near the village is a chalybeate spring, called Lea Spa.

LEESE, a township, partly in the parish of Sandbach, and partly in that of Middlewich, hundred of Northwich, S. division of the county of Chester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Middlewich; containing 151 inhabit-

ants, and comprising 588 acres, of a clayey soil. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £43, and the vicarial for £28.

LEFTWICH, a township, in the parish of Davenham, union and hundred of Northwich, S. division of the county of Chester, 1 mile (S.) from Northwich; containing 2001 inhabitants. It comprises 883 acres, the soil of which is loam and sand. The manor was for several generations the property of the family of Leftwich, until, early in the seventeenth century, an heiress conveyed it to the Oldfields, who sold the estate about 1736.

LEGBOURN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Louth; containing 461 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3500 acres, of which about 100 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in equal portions: the surface is level; the soil chiefly clay, producing good wheat and beans; and the scenery of pleasing character. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Powley family; net income, £84; impropriator, H. R. Allenby, Esq., of Kenwick House: the tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1780, when 167 acres were assigned in lieu of the small tithes. The church is an ancient and handsome structure in the early English style, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A priory of Cistercian nuns, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded here before the reign of John, by Robert Fitz-Gilbert: at the Dissolution its revenue was £57. 13. 5., and the site, now occupied by a mansion, was granted to Sir Thomas Heneage.

LEGH, HIGH, a township, in the parish of Rostherne, union of Altrincham, hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester, 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Warrington; containing 982 inhabitants. The township comprises by measurement 4170 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 3030 meadow and pasture, and 140 woodland. There are two chapels very near each other: one, which is in the grounds of G. Cornwall Legh, Esq., and is a donative in the presentation of that gentleman, was built in 1581, though some part of it is of an earlier date; and the other was erected by the late Egerton Leigh, Esq., and is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, E. Leigh, Esq.

LEGSBY (*St. Thomas the Apostle*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, W. division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 326 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2861*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.*, inclusive of the hamlets of Collow and Bleasby. The village, which is small, is situated on the acclivity of a picturesque valley. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2.; net income, £104; patron and impropriator, Sir J. Nelthorpe. The church is an ancient thatched building, without tower or steeple. Sir J. Nelthorpe, in 1669, bequeathed the tithes of hay at Bleasby, now under composition for £15, to the incumbent, for an afternoon sermon on every Sunday; and a moiety of his endowment of the school at Glandford-Brigg is appropriated to the poor of this parish, jointly with the poor of Fullsby. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.



LEICESTER, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the county of Leicester, of which it is the chief town, 97 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing 48,167 inhabitants. Leicester, which had flourished from remote antiquity as the principal town of the *Coritani*, was, upon the Conquest of Britain by the Romans, made one of their stipendiary cities; and is clearly identified with the *Ratæ* of Antoninus, and the *Ratiscorion* of Richard of Cirencester. That it was a Roman station of considerable importance is evident from the remains of a temple, supposed to have been dedicated to Janus, and from numerous tessellated pavements and other relics of Roman antiquity which have been discovered in the vicinity: one of these relics, found in the year 1830, is a fragment of pavement 20 feet in length, and 17 in breadth, divided into octagonal compartments of great variety, ornamented with wreaths, and formed of tesseræ of exceedingly small dimensions, worked into a regular pattern. By the Saxons the place was, from its situation on the river Lear, now the Soar, called *Legerceastre*, of which its present name is simply a contraction. Under the heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, and was for about two centuries the head of a see, afterwards removed to Dorchester, and finally to Lincoln. In 874, the Danes, having overrun this part of the kingdom, seized upon Leicester, which they constituted one of the five great cities of their empire in Britain, and retained till Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, and widow of Ethelred, Duke of Mercia (who, upon her husband's death, continued to govern the province), rescued it from their possession, after a successful encounter, in which the Danes were defeated with considerable slaughter.

*Arms and former Seal.*

At the time of the Norman Conquest, the castle, which had been nearly destroyed in the Danish wars, was rebuilt, and entrusted to Hugo de Grentemaisnel, on whom William bestowed the greater part of the town; but in the disputed succession to the throne after the death of the king, Hugo embracing the cause of Robert, Duke of Normandy, in opposition to William Rufus, the castle was demolished by the partisans of the latter, and remained for some time in ruins. In the reign of Henry I., Robert de Mellent, being created Earl of Leicester, repaired, enlarged, and fortified the castle, which he made his baronial residence; but his son Robert le Bossu, and grandson Robert Blanchmains, having taken part in the rebellious cabals formed against Henry II., Leicester was besieged by Richard de Lucy, and fell into the hands of the king. The royal forces set fire to the town in several places, razed the walls, and destroyed the fortifications; and, having ultimately reduced the castle, which held out for a considerable time, demolished it entirely. Blanchmains was afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Fornham, but regained his liberty and the favour of his sovereign. His father, Robert le Bossu, founded the monastery of St. Mary de Pratis, near the town; in which, having assumed the habit of a

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monk, he spent the remainder of his life. A royal mint which was established at Leicester in the reign of Athelstan, and situated near the North bridge, was maintained till the commencement of this reign.

In the reign of King John, Robert Fitz-Parnel, Earl of Leicester, obtained from that monarch a charter of incorporation and many privileges, which were extended and confirmed by Henry III., at the solicitation of Simon de Montfort, then Earl of Leicester, who, rebelling against his sovereign, and engaging in the baronial wars of that reign, was slain at the battle of Evesham. Upon the death of Montfort, Henry III. conferred the earldom of Leicester on his second son, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, whose grandson, Henry, made this place his principal residence; under him and his two immediate successors the castle was restored to its former strength and magnificence, and after the accession of the house of Lancaster to the throne, Leicester was frequently visited by the sovereigns of that family. A parliament was held here by Henry V.; and another by the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, during the minority of Henry VI. In the conflict between the houses of York and Lancaster, the castle is supposed to have suffered severely; and in the reign of Richard III. it had become so dilapidated, that when that monarch was at Leicester, a few evenings prior to the battle of Bosworth-Field, he preferred to sleep at an inn. During the parliamentary war the town was much impaired; it was taken by storm by the royal army in May, 1645, but was retaken by the republican forces under Fairfax, in June following, prior to which, orders had been issued by Charles I. to pull down what remained of the castle, and to dispose of the materials. The remains are intermixed with the various buildings that have been erected on or near the site; the most conspicuous and complete portion of them is a beautiful arched gateway tower, called the magazine, from its having been purchased by the county as a depôt for the ammunition of the trained bands, in 1682.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the county, and on the banks of the river Soar, over which are four bridges, named respectively North, West, Branston, and Bow bridges; the first a handsome structure erected in 1796, the others ancient buildings lately repaired. The principal thoroughfare, extending from south to north, is upwards of a mile in length, and there are many other spacious streets: the houses, which, within the last half century, have been much improved, are chiefly built of brick and roofed with slate; the town is paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. A promenade, called the *New Walk*, which extends nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, in a south-eastern direction, was formed about the year 1785; the ground was given by the corporation, and laid out by subscription: it affords, in many parts, pleasing views of the town, and of the hills of Charnwood Forest, which abound with beautiful scenery. In the environs several handsome villas have been recently erected. The town library, established by the corporation in 1632, consists chiefly of theological works. The public rooms, in Wellington-street, comprise a hall, a room used as a mechanics' institute, a newsroom, and other apartments. A new theatre was erected in 1837; and assemblies are held during the winter, in a suite of rooms in a building originally erected for an hotel, and purchased by the county for the accommodation of the judges of the assize, and for the meetings of the county magistrates: the ball-room is elegantly painted by Reinagle, and lighted on assembly nights by eight splendid lustres, and branches held by statues, after designs by Bacon. A very handsome edifice was erected in Belvoir-street in 1837, as a general newsroom and library, at an expense of about £6000, from the designs of Mr. Flint; it contains a gallery for the library, and committee-rooms, and apartments for the librarian. The Literary and Philosophical Society was instituted in 1835, the Atheneum in 1845, and the Mechanics' Institute in 1833. Races are held in September, on the south-east side of Leicester, where a grand stand has been erected, and every means adopted for the improvement of the course; and on the north-east side of the town is an extensive inclosed cricket-ground. An agricultural society holds its meetings in October.

The staple manufacture, that of worsted and cotton hosiery, has been established for more than two centuries; the number of frames in the town and county is about 14,000, and the number of persons employed in the frame-work knitting, worsted-spinning, wool-combing, and dyeing, about 30,000. In addition to those engaged in the manufacture of hose, of which a great quantity is exported, there are manufacturers of lace, cotton, thread, ropes and twine, stocking-frames, needles, and pipes, and several woolstaplers; the trade in thread and cotton gloves also employs a large number of hands; and shawls, a new article of manufacture in the town, are now made in great variety. In 1791 an act of parliament was obtained for opening a communication with the Loughborough canal, and through that with the various lines of navigation connected with the Trent, the effect of which was to introduce the coal of Derbyshire by the cheaper conveyance of water carriage. The *Leicester and Swannington Railway*, principally for the conveyance of coal, granite, and paving-stones from the collieries and quarries near Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Leicester, whence they are sent to London and other places, and also for a few passengers, was commenced under an act of parliament in 1830, empowering the company to raise a joint-stock capital of £140,000, and £35,000 by loan; the line was completed at an expense of £175,000, and was opened to the public in July, 1832. The most important means of communication, however, is the *Midland* railway, which has a large station here. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Wigston Magna, near Leicester, to Nuneaton; and in the same year another act for a branch at Leicester, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, of the Swannington railway. The market, which is on Saturday, is principally celebrated for the quality of the butcher's meat: the fairs principally for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese, are on Jan. 4th, March 2nd, the Saturday before Easter, May 12th (which lasts for three days), June 1st, July 5th, Aug. 1st, Sept. 13th, Oct. 10th (for three days), November 2nd, and December 8th.

Leicester is a BOROUGH by prescription. King John, in the first year of his reign, granted a charter, which was extended by succeeding sovereigns, and renewed, with all former privileges and immunities, in the 41st of Elizabeth; the government being vested in a mayor, 24 aldermen, and 48 common-councilmen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, high bailiff, steward, chamberlain,

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and subordinate officers. The corporation, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, now consists of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors; the borough, divided into seven wards, comprises 2126 acres, the municipal and parliamentary boundaries being co-extensive, and the number of magistrates is 24. The freedom is acquired by servitude, and inherited by all the sons of a freeman born after the father has taken up or been admitted to his freedom: among the privileges are, exemption from toll in all the fairs of England, and the liberty of pasturing cattle in certain grounds near the town. The present seal of the corporation bears the inscription, "Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Leicester, 1836." The elective franchise was first exercised in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time the borough has returned two members to parliament; the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session for offences not capital; and a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, was formerly held by prescription, confirmed by charters of Elizabeth and James I.: there are petty-sessions every Monday and Friday; and one of the magistrates attends at the guildhall every morning for hearing night cases. This being the county town, the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held in it; and it is also the place of election for the southern division of the county. The powers of the county debt-court of Leicester, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Blaby and Leicester, and part of those of Barrow and Billesden.

The *Guildhall* is a building of rude character, of which the hall is embellished with a portrait of Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of London, and founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and the portraits of several other benefactors to the town. The *County rooms*, appropriated as the judges' lodgings, and to the weekly meetings of the county magistrates, were originally built by subscription as an hotel, and were purchased in 1819, under an act of parliament, for the use of the county. The *Courthouse*, for holding the assizes and quarter-sessions for the county, was the great hall of the ancient castle. The *Borough gaol*, nearly in the centre of the town, was originally the gaol for the county, but, on the erection of a new county gaol, was purchased by the town magistrates, who made considerable alterations and improvements. The *County gaol*, situated on a commanding eminence near the entrance to the town from Welford, was erected in 1828, at an expense of £50,000, and was greatly altered and enlarged in 1846, at an expense of about £25,000; the county house of correction was built about thirty years since.

The old borough, which comprised 325 acres, consisted of the PARISHES of All Saints, containing 4608 inhabitants; St. Leonard, 466; St. Martin, 2889; and St. Nicholas, 1501; and part of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary, the former wholly containing 31,249, and the latter 8406 inhabitants. The living of *All Saints'* is a discharged vicarage, with the vicarages of *St. Clement's*, *St. Michael's*, and *St. Peter's*, the churches of which are demolished, and of which St. Clement's and St. Michael's are not in charge; it is valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown, and the net income is £126. The church is an ancient structure, combining various styles, with a tower on the north side of the north aisle. The chancel is modern, but in various parts of the church are fine old portions intermixed with later insertions; the interior contains a font of curious device, and some carving in wood: the edifice was repewed in 1843, at a cost of £400. The living of *St. Leonard's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £50. The church was demolished during the parliamentary war. The living of *St. Margaret's* is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Knighton; net income, £440; patron, the Prebendary of St. Margaret's in the Cathedral of Lincoln. The church is a beautiful structure, combining portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a tower; it contains some wooden stalls and seats richly carved, and among the monuments is an alabaster tomb of Bishop Penny, who before his elevation to the prelacy was abbot of the neighbouring monastery of St. Mary de Pratis, from which the monument was removed at the period of the Dissolution. In the churchyard is the tomb of Andrew, Lord Rollo, decorated with military trophies. The living of *St. Martin's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £140. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, in the Anglo-Norman, early English, and later styles, with a tower rising from the centre, supported on four semicircular arches; the lower part of the tower is in the Norman style, and it is surmounted by a spire of later date. The interior was despoiled of its ornaments by the parliamentary troops, who converted it into barracks during their occupation of the town, but it has been restored with due regard to its ancient character; the chancel is decorated with three stone stalls under the south-east window, and the church has a noble organ, built by Snetzler, and a fine painting of the Ascension, by Francesco Vanni, presented by Sir William Skeffington, Bart. The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £221. The church is an ancient structure, combining almost every variety of style, from, perhaps, the Saxon to the latest English: the tower, which is surmounted by a lofty spire, is at the west end of the south aisle, and detached from it; the spire was erected in 1783, at the expense of £300, in the place of one destroyed by lightning. On the south side of the old chancel are three fine Norman stalls, with double shafts and enriched mouldings; and on the south side of the Hungerford chantry, or present chancel, are three early English stalls, highly ornamented. The font is of curious and beautiful design; and the oak roofs, which are exquisitely carved, are in good preservation. This church was restored in 1846. The living of *St. Nicholas'* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150. The church is in the early Norman style, with a tower between the nave and the chancel, and is said to have been partly built with the materials of a Roman temple, of which a considerable fragment still remains in a wall adjoining the churchyard.

*St. George's* church, in the parish of St. Margaret, and to which a district containing a population of 14,000 has been assigned, was erected by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at a cost of £18,000, from the designs of Mr. Parsons. It is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, the view of which from one of the principal streets has been

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obstructed by the injudicious erection of a schoolroom in the churchyard. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of St. Margaret's; net income, from pew-rents, £250. *Trinity* church, in the parish of St. Mary, was erected and endowed by Thomas Frewen, Esq., in 1838, and is from a design by Mr. Sydney Smirke. In its external appearance there is an absence of architectural taste, but utility and not ornament was the object proposed in the building of the edifice; it contains 1040 sittings, one-third of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the hands of the Frewen family. *Christ Church,* in St. Margaret's parish, is a handsome edifice, built entirely by subscription, at a cost of £7000, and consecrated in July, 1839: a district with a population of 7000, has been assigned to it, which, for all ecclesiastical purposes, is a distinct parish: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees. There are places of worship in the town for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Huntingtonians, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel, a good edifice in the early English style.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded by Thomas Wigston, and was refounded, and a new school-house erected by the corporation, in 1575. There are two exhibitions of £6 per annum to Lincoln College, Oxford, established by Mr. Thomas Hayne, for boys of the school; an annuity of £4 to be paid to two poor boys so long as they continue in the school; and an exhibition of £6 per annum to Oxford or Cambridge, tenable for five years, founded by Henry, Earl of Huntingdon. Two proprietary schools, one called the *Collegiate school,* and the other the *Proprietary school,* have been erected by subscription; the Collegiate, in the English style, is supported by members of the Established Church, and the Proprietary, of the Tuscan order, with a very fine portico, belongs to dissenters. The *Green-coat charity school* was founded by Gabriel Newton, alderman, and was rebuilt in 1808. The *Old Trinity Hospital* was founded in 1330, by Henry, Earl of Leicester and Lancaster, who endowed it for 50 infirm and aged men, and five women to attend on them; also for a master, four chaplains, and two clerks. In 1354, the foundation was greatly augmented by his son, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who engrafted on it a collegiate church, or *Collegium Novi Operis;* and it was further extended by John of Gaunt, son-in-law of Duke Henry. The establishment eventually consisted of a dean, twelve prebendaries, thirteen vicars-choral, three clerks, six choristers, one verger, one hundred poor men, and ten nurses and other attendants. There are at present about ninety men and women. An hospital for a master, confrater, twelve aged men, and twelve aged women, all unmarried, was founded, and dedicated to *St. Ursula,* in the latter part of the fifteenth century, by William Wigston, merchant-stapler, and mayor of Leicester, and other persons. The hospital of *St. John the Baptist,* founded in 1235 for a master, brethren, and sisters, was given by Queen Elizabeth to the corporation, it having been previously converted into a hall for wool; in the reign of James I. they placed in it six poor widows. The *Infirmary,* at the southern extremity of the town, was erected in 1771, and is supported by subscription; the building consists of a centre and two wings, and attached is a house of recovery from fever or other contagious diseases, added in 1820. Adjoining the infirmary was formerly the *County lunatic asylum,* towards the erection and support of which Mrs. Topp bequeathed £1000, and Mrs. Ann Wigley, £200; but this having become inadequate, a more capacious structure was built in 1836-7, on an eminence to the south-east of the town: it will accommodate about 200 patients. *Sir Thomas White* bequeathed a portion of the rents of certain estates, which have since accumulated to upwards of £16,000, to be lent for nine years, without interest, in sums of £50, subsequently enlarged to £100, to the inhabitants of Leicester; and there are various other bequests for distribution among the poor, including the produce of a grant by Charles I. of 40 acres of land in the forest of Leicester. The union of Leicester comprises the whole of the town parishes, and the townships of New Works and Castle-View, and contains a population of 50,932.

Among the MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENTS anciently existing here, was a collegiate church, founded long before the Conquest, within the precincts of the castle, and which was destroyed, with the city and the castle, in the wars during the reign of the Conqueror, and refounded in 1107 by Robert de Mellent, Earl of Leicester. The greater portion of its revenue was tranferred to the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis; but it continued, under the designation of *St. Mary the Less,* till the Dissolution, when the remaining part of the income was valued at £24. 13. 11. The abbey of *St. Mary de Pratis* was founded in the year 1143, by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for Regular canons of the Augustine order, and dedicated to St. Mary. Here that earl ended his days; and the establishment became possessed of great wealth, and was visited by several of the kings of England and other illustrious personages, among whom was Cardinal Wolsey, who, lodging here on his route to London, after his disgrace, died within its walls, and was buried in the church. At the Dissolution its gross revenue was £1062. 0. $4\frac{3}{4}$.: the remains consist chiefly of the outer walls, on which is an inscription curiously worked in bricks of different colours. In the north part of the town was an *Hospital for Lepers,* founded in the reign of Richard I., by William, son of Robert Blanchmains. In the north-western part was a convent of *Franciscan* or *Grey friars,* founded in 1265, by Simon de Montfort; in the church of which was interred the body of Richard III., after the battle of Bosworth-Field. On an island in the Soar was a house of *Black friars,* founded in the reign of Henry III., and dedicated to St. Clement, by one of the earls of Leicester; and in the town was also a priory for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to *St. Catherine,* which remained till the Dissolution.

Of the *Roman relics,* the most curious are a tessellated pavement, found in a cellar nearly opposite the town prison, in 1675; another discovered in 1830, in Jewry-Wall-street; and a milliary, or Roman milestone, discovered in the year 1771, on the side of the fosse-road leading from Leicester to Newark in Nottinghamshire, and about two miles from the town. This stone, which has given rise to much archæological research, was removed to the town by the corporation, and was till recently placed in Belgrave Gate, on a square pedestal, with a column above it, surmounted by a cross; it is now in the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society. From the inscription, it appears to have been

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erected in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, and it is said to be the oldest milliary that has been discovered in this country. About a quarter of a mile south of the infirmary are the ancient artificial embankments called the Rawdykes, supposed also to be of Roman origin; and among smaller remains is an abundance of coins, of which it is supposed that a complete series might have been formed from Nero to Valentinian. Dr. Richard Farmer, the learned author of an essay on the learning and genius of Shakspeare, was a native of the town. Miss Linwood, whose exhibition of needlework in London was much patronised by the public, died here at the age of ninety, in 1845. Leicester gives the inferior title of Earl to the Marquess Townshend; and T. W. Coke, Esq., of Holkham, in the county of Norfolk, was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester, by patent of creation dated Aug. 12th, 1837: the family, however, is not connected by property or residence with the town or county.

LEICESTER-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of West Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, 1 mile (N.) from Leicester; containing 22 inhabitants, and comprising 832 acres. It takes its name from the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, which was founded within its limits, and which is described in the article on Leicester.

LEICESTER-FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Blaby, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester; containing 106 inhabitants. This liberty is divided into East and West, and extends from $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, west and west-south-west of the town of Leicester. It comprises about 1400 acres of land.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north-west by that of Derby, on the north by that of Nottingham, on the east by Lincoln and Rutland, on the south-east by Northampton, and on the south-west by Warwick. It lies between 52° 23′ and 52° 58′ (N. Lat.), and 0° 40′ and 1° 37′ (W. Lon.); and consists of 804 square miles, or 514,560 statute acres. Within its limits are 44,774 inhabited houses, 3273 uninhabited, and 449 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 215,867, of whom 105,616 are males.

This county, which derives its name from the principal town, formed part of the territory of the *Coritani*, and, subsequently, of the Roman division of Britain called *Flavia Cæsariensis*; under the Anglo-Saxons, it was a central portion of the powerful kingdom of Mercia. It suffered severely from the incursions of the Danes, who, landing on the eastern coast, laid waste the whole county as far as Leicester, which town, having finally fallen into their possession, became, on their peaceable establishment in this part of the kingdom, one of their five principal cities in England. Leicestershire was formerly included in the diocese of Lincoln, but under the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it has been transferred to the diocese of Peterborough, in the province of Canterbury. It forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Akeley, Christianity, Framland, Gartree, Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe, and containing 213 parishes. For civil purposes it is divided into the hundreds of Framland, Gartree, East Goscote, West Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe. It contains the borough and market-town of Leicester; and the market-towns of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market-Bosworth, Market-Harborough, Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Melton-Mowbray, and Mountsorrel. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was formed into the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two representatives to parliament; and two members are returned for the borough of Leicester. The county is included in the Midland circuit, and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Leicester, where stands the county gaol.

The general SURFACE is a succession of gently rising hills, with a few precipitous declivities, so that almost the whole is available for cultivation. The highest grounds are some of the summits of the Charnwood Forest hills, which consist of barren rocks, projecting abruptly above the surface, and composed of a kind of granite; and these peaks, though their elevation is not more than 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea, command some of the most extensive and beautiful views in the kingdom. About 240,000 acres of land are under occasional tillage. A considerable quantity of wheat is grown, but barley is the favourite grain crop; and oats are cultivated to a great extent, on account of the number of horses bred and kept in the county. About half the inclosed land consists of permanent grass, and the natural meadows on the banks of the rivers and brooks are very numerous and extensive, and frequently of excellent quality. In various parts are good dairies which produce large quantities of cheese; and Stilton cheese, the richest and highest-priced thick cheese produced in Great Britain, is made in most of the villages about Melton-Mowbray: it obtained its name from the circumstance of the first maker of it resident at Wymondham, near Melton-Mowbray, having supplied an inn at Stilton, where it first became generally known and esteemed. The county has long been distinguished for the improvement of every species of live-stock.

The Mineral productions comprise *ironstone*, which is plentifully found on Ashby Wolds, and has been smelted and cast into pigs, and utensils for various purposes, at the works by the side of the Ashby canal; *lead-ore*, which is found of a rich nature in the fissures of the limestone obtained at Staunton-Harold, and is smelted; *coal*, of which there are mines at Cole-Orton, the Lount, and Ashby Wolds; *slate*, which is raised in large quantities of a rather thick and heavy quality at Swithland, to the east of Charnwood Forest; *limestone*, of which the Bredon quarries are excavated in an isolated rock of considerable extent having a slight covering of earth, and of which there is some in extremely high request at Barrow-upon-Soar, producing the famous Barrow lime; and *freestone*, which exists in most parts, as does also *clay* suitable for bricks. The *red granite* from the rocks at Mountsorrel furnishes a valuable material for macadamizing the roads. The principal *Manufactures* are those of woollen-yarn, worsted, and stockings, which prevail not only in Leicester, Hinckley, and other towns, but also in the principal villages throughout most parts of the county; indeed, the number of persons employed in trade here is to the agricultural class nearly as seven to four, and of these a very large portion are employed in the manufacture of wool into stockings, principally at Leicester, Hinckley, and Loughborough, both for the London market and for exportation. At Loughborough, Hinckley, and Ashby, hats are manufactured. The making of machine lace, introduced of late years, is car-

ried on to a considerable extent, principally in the towns and neighbourhoods of Loughborough, Leicester, and Ashby. At the two first places are several malt-kilns. Cheese is a considerable article of exportation, it being computed that not less than 1500 tons are annually conveyed down the Trent, for the consumption of the metropolis and the navy.

The principal river is the *Soar*, which, with the aid of different artificial cuts, has been made navigable from the Trent (into which river it empties itself near Sawley in Derbyshire) up to several miles above Leicester, a distance of above twenty miles. The *Ashby canal* was first designed to communicate with the navigable channel of the Trent, below Burton, and with that view was constructed so as to be navigable for barges of sixty tons' burthen; but all the money subscribed, amounting to £180,000, having been expended, the line from Ashby to the Trent, on which are a tunnel and several locks, was abandoned, and tramways substituted on the high grounds. The canal is navigable from Ashby Wolds to the Coventry canal, in which it terminates, for boats of 24 tons' burthen, being such only as can float on the Coventry canal. The line of the *Leicester navigation* is down the valley of the Soar, to the Trent, being sometimes along the channel of the Soar, and at others carried from it by means of locks into a new channel, as before stated. The *Melton canal* is carried from the Leicester Soar navigation along the valley of the Wreke, to Melton-Mowbray, whence it has been continued to Oakham: the *Grantham canal*, from the Trent below Nottingham to Grantham, passes through the north-easternmost part of the country. The *Union canal*, from the navigable channel of the Soar, near Leicester, was designed to pass by way of Market-Harborough, and join the Nene at Northampton, and also to communicate with the Grand Junction canal; but its progress towards completion was arrested by unfavourable circumstances. The railways attached to the Ashby canal extend about twelve miles from that navigation, by the town of Ashby, to the Lount colliery, Cole-Orton, Ticknall, and the Cloud-Hill lime-works; they were constructed at an expense of £30,000, and along the line are various embankments and deep excavations, besides a tunnel about a quarter of a mile in length. The *Midland* railway enters the county from the south, at Claybrooke, near Lutterworth, and, taking a northern course, passes by Leicester, Syston, and Loughborough, near which last place it quits the county for Derby and Nottingham. At Syston a line branches off to Melton-Mowbray, and the county of Rutland. The Leicester and Swannington railway is noticed under the head of Leicester.

The Roman stations within or close to the limits of the county were, *Rate*, at Leicester; *Vernometum*, on the northern border, supposed to have been at Willoughby; *Venones*, near High Cross; and the celebrated station of *Manduessedum*, at Mancetter, on the borders of this county and Warwickshire. The principal remains of Roman buildings have been found at Leicester; and other miscellaneous Roman remains have been discovered at Rothley, Wanlip, Harborough, Burrow, and Catthorpe. The ancient *Watling-street* first touches Leicestershire at Dove bridge, on the Avon, whence it proceeds in a north-eastern direction towards the Anker, near Mancetter, where it quits for Warwickshire, after having formed the south-western boundary of the county for a distance of upwards of 20 miles. The *Fosse-road* from Lincolnshire enters near the Roman station *Vernometum*, and joins the Watling-street at High Cross; its course may be distinctly traced, more particularly on the eastern side of the county, and near the village of Narborough. The *Via Devana* from Colchester to Chester, enters near Cottingham, and at Leicester joins the Fosse, which, however, it soon leaves for Grooby, whence it proceeds by Ashby to Burton-upon-Trent; it is visible on a hill between the parishes of Cranoe and Glooston, and in other parts of its course. Another ancient road, which the Rev. T. Leman, in his account of the Roman roads and stations in Leicestershire, calls the "*Salt Way*," and considers of British origin, entered the county from Lincolnshire, in its way to the salt-works at Droitwich, and is visible in some parts of its course over Charnwood Forest. The number of *Religious Houses* prior to the Dissolution was thirty-one, including three colleges, six hospitals, three commanderies of the Knights Hospitallers, and one alien priory; the principal remains are those of the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, near Leicester, of Ulverscroft Priory, and of Grace Dieu nunnery. There are few remains of ancient castles; the chief are the picturesque ruins of the castellated mansion of Ashby, the most ancient portions of which are of the reign of Edward IV., and the ruins of Kirby Castle. Among the numerous elegant seats that adorn the county, the most distinguished are, Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, and Donnington Park, that of the Marquess of Hastings. There are medicinal springs at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Burton-Lazars, Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Gumley, Neville-Holt, Leicester, and Sapcote.

LEIGH, a tything, in the parish of WIMBORNE-MINSTER, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of the county of DORSET, 1 mile (E.) from Wimborne-Minster; containing 574 inhabitants. Here was anciently a chapel.

LEIGH, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of YETMINSTER, union of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of the county of DORSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Sherborne; containing 396 inhabitants.

LEIGH (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish and sea-port, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Rochford; containing 1271 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the bank of the river Thames, and includes an island called Leigh Marsh, and the eastern extremity of Canvey Island. The grounds rise gradually from the river to a considerable elevation, commanding beautiful views of the surrounding country; and the variety of the scenery, and the numerous pleasant rides and walks, render the place a favourite resort during the summer for the company visiting Southend, in its immediate neighbourhood. A trade in shrimps employs about 200 persons and nearly 100 boats. A small port is formed here by a channel from the Thames towards South Benfleet; a custom-house has been erected, and vessels of 180 tons come up with coal to the quay. A fair is held on the second Tuesday in May. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; net income, £284; patron, the Bishop of London. The church, situated on the summit of a hill, is a handsome structure with a lofty tower. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyans.

LEIGH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Tewkesbury, partly in the lower division of the hundred of Westminster, but chiefly in the Lower division of that of Deerhurst, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Cheltenham; containing, with the hamlet of Evington, 489 inhabitants. It is situated in the vale of Gloucester; the surface is nearly level, but richly embellished with timber, of which oak and elm are the prevailing kinds. The soil is a blue clay, and the chief crops are wheat and beans; the pastures are rich, and the lands are watered by the river Severn, and intersected by the Coombe-Hill canal. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 3.; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown, and the net income of the incumbent is £247. The church is ancient.

LEIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Seven-Oaks, partly in the hundred of Somerden, but chiefly in that of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Tonbridge; containing, with the hamlet of Hollanden, 1245 inhabitants. This parish, from various ancient records, appears to have been formerly of considerable importance, and to have included a portion of that of Penshurst. It comprises 4659*a*. 3*r*. 15*p*.; about 150 acres are hop plantation, and about 70 orchard grounds: the soil is a retentive clay, with a substratum of sandstone rock; the prevailing timber is oak. The manufacture of gunpowder is carried on in some mills here. The river Medway flows through the parish, and the South-Eastern railway nearly bisects it, passing along an excavation of 513,420 cubic yards, cut through a stratum of hard marl, in the removal of every 1000 yards of which 100 lbs. of gunpowder were employed; the soil was used in forming the embankment of the river, which is crossed by the railway. The village is situated on the road from London to Penshurst; a fair, chiefly for pleasure and pedlery, is held in it on the 16th of June. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 9.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. May; impropriators, Sir J. S. Sidney, Bart., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £555, and the vicarial for £510. 15.; the glebe comprises three acres. The church, which contains some ancient tablets, had a chantry, but it was suppressed by Edward VI. There is a mineral spring similar to, and even more powerful than, the water of Tonbridge Wells.

LEIGH (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire, 46 miles (S. S. E.) from Lancaster, and 197 (N. W.) from London; containing 22,229 inhabitants, and comprising the parochial district of Tyldesley *cum* Shakerley, the chapelries of Astley, Atherton, and Bedford, and the townships of Pennington and Westleigh. The name is derived from the Saxon *Ley*, synonymous with the English word *Lea*, a field or pasture: the parish appears to have been under the feudal control of the barons of Warrington, and several of its townships, at an early date, communicated their names to local families. The manufacturers of Lancashire are eminently indebted to the ingenuity of Thomas Highs, a reed-maker of Leigh, who in 1764 constructed the first spinning-jenny, which he named after his daughter Jenny or Jane; and in 1767 invented the water-frame, subsequently improved and extensively introduced by Sir Richard Arkwright. The manufacture of silk, cambrics, muslins, and fustians is carried on here, but that of the first, introduced in 1824, is the most considerable. The general trade of the place has been greatly improved by the Bolton, Leigh, and Kenyon railway, and a branch of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, which here forms a junction with a branch of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Coal is found in great abundance in the parish, and also a peculiar kind of limestone, which forms an excellent cement, impervious to water. The town is principally in the township of Pennington, and partly in that of Westleigh: courts baron are held here for the manors of Pennington and Westleigh, by their respective lords, and petty-sessions for the Warrington division of the hundred of West Derby are held on every alternate Thursday. The powers of the county debt-court of Leigh, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Leigh. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the 24th and 25th of April, and the 7th and 8th of December, for cattle, pigs, pedlery, &c.

The parish comprises 11,969 acres, of which 2767 are arable, 8304 pasture, and 150 woodland; it is bounded on the north by the parish of Deane, on the east by that of Eccles, on the south by the parishes of Newchurch and Lowton, and on the west by Wigan parish. A rivulet from the parish of Deane enters the township of Atherton, and passes by Shakerley, near which it is joined by three small rivulets in the township of Bedford: it is increased by a stream that flows out of West Houghton, and by another from Little Hulton; and the whole of these rills make their final confluence on the margin of Chat Moss, where they give rise to the little river Glazebrook. The features of the country in all the townships of the parish are interesting, though little varied by hill and dale; the meadows are luxuriant, the hedge-rows numerous, and tolerably well stocked with trees in the more sheltered parts. The soil of the parish is chiefly a stiff rich loam, except on the border of the moss land, where it is peaty. Light-Oaks Moss and Bedford Moss, as also the heath called Black-Moor Moss, in Astley, are all portions of Chat Moss; and Tyldesley Moss, though now separated from it by cultivation, once formed a part of that extensive tract. Potatoes are grown to a considerable extent; and the dairies, which are remarkable for the quality rather than the quantity of milk they produce, yield excellent cheese. Few parishes in the kingdom combine so extensively the elements of manufacturing and of rural prosperity.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of Lord Lilford; net income, £270, chiefly derived from land and houses, for the most part bequeathed subsequently to the Reformation: there is a good glebe-house. The church is a large stone structure in the Tudor style, consisting of a nave, aisles, and a chancel, with two sepulchral chapels; that on the north side formerly belonged to the family of Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, and that on the south to the Athertons, of Atherton, of whom Lord Lilford is the present representative. At the west end is a handsome embattled tower, containing an excellent peal of eight bells. At Astley, Atherton, Bedford, Tyldesley, and Westleigh are other churches. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics,

and others. The free grammar school was endowed in 1655, by Piers Ranicar, with a rent-charge of £5; and subsequent bequests have raised the endowment to £28. Among the other schools are spacious national and infant schools, built in 1841, and endowed with two cottages worth about £12 per annum. The poor-law union of Leigh consists, in addition to this parish, of the adjoining parishes of Newchurch and Lowton, and comprises a population of 28,568.

LEIGH, a hamlet, in the parish of ASTHALL, poor-law union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD; containing 191 inhabitants.

LEIGH, a tything, in the parish, liberty, and union of HAVANT, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 547 inhabitants. Leigh Park, the seat of Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., is a handsome residence here; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and are ornamented with lodges of pleasing appearance.

LEIGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of UTTOXETER, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Cheadle; containing 1012 inhabitants. This parish, including the township of Field, comprises 7037*a.* 39*p.*, of which about one-third is arable, and a very little in wood, though hedge-row timber is abundant; the surface is varied, the soil clay, and the scenery generally pleasing. It is intersected by the river Blithe; and a branch of the North Staffordshire railway passes through. Park Hall, an ancient mansion now a farm-house, is surrounded by a moat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 5., and in the gift of Lord Bagot: the tithes have been commuted for £688. 15., and the glebe comprises 69½ acres, with a house. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, mostly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre; the south aisle has an altar-tomb, of the date 1523, to Sir John and Lady Aston, with their recumbent effigies, and in the north transept are monuments to the Ashenhurst family. This church was lately restored at a cost of nearly £6000. The chancel was entirely rebuilt at the sole expense of the late incumbent, the present Bishop of Bath and Wells; it has a stone groined roof, and the pavement is the most beautiful specimen of encaustic tiling that has yet been produced. The eastern window, a decorated one of seven lights, is filled with stained glass, by Wailes, of Newcastle; the subject is the "Communion of Saints," the church being dedicated to All Saints, and the design and execution of it are perhaps superior to any other modern performance: the north-east and south-east windows are filled with ancient stained glass. A free school for boys was endowed by Stephen Spencer, in 1620, with lands now producing about £72. 15. per annum; and other schools are supported by W. Evans, Esq.

LEIGH (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union, and First division of the hundred, of REIGATE, E. division of SURREY, 3 miles (S. W.) from Reigate; containing 495 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2988*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.*, of which 1965 acres are arable, 504 meadow and pasture, and 116 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Dendy family; net income, £146. The church is in the early English style; on the floor of the chancel are several figures, scrolls, and shields in brass, principally memorials of the Ardern family. On the estate of Leigh Place, and in the moat surrounding the house, various coins of Edward I. and subsequent monarchs have been found, together with a cannon-ball and other military relics.

LEIGH, a chapelry, in the parish of ASHTON-KEYNES, union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of the county of WILTS, 3¼ miles (W. by S.) from Cricklade; containing 299 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £280, and there is a glebe of above 45 acres.

LEIGH, a township, in the parish and hundred of WESTBURY, union of WESTBURY and WHORLWELSDOWN, Westbury and S. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS; containing 1380 inhabitants.

LEIGH (*ST. EDBURGH*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Worcester; containing, with the chapelry of Bransford, and the ecclesiastical district of The Link, 2011 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 6180 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture, with many orchards. The surface is finely varied, in some parts swelling into gentle hills; the soil is fertile, and the place is celebrated for the best perry made in England, called "Squash Perry." The river Teme flows on the north of the parish, which is intersected by the road from Worcester to Hereford. The living is a rectory and vicarage, valued in the king's books at £29. 10. 10.; patron, Earl Somers: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £695, and the incumbent's for £330; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with later details; it has a tower, and contains a monument to Sir Walter Devereux. The Huntingtonians and Wesleyans have places of worship. The sum of £50, arising from bequests, is appropriated to the support of a free school, and other charitable purposes.

LEIGH, ABBOT'S (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET, 3¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Bristol; containing 366 inhabitants. This place belonged to the abbot of St. Augustine's in Bristol, from which circumstance it derived its name. After the battle of Worcester, Charles II. was concealed in the old manor-house, which has since been replaced by an elegant mansion called Leigh Court, commanding fine views of the Bristol Channel, Gloucestershire, and the Welsh hills. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bedminster: the great tithes, which belong to St. Mary's College, Winchester, have been commuted for £75, and the small tithes for a like sum.

LEIGH-DE-LA-MERE (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM; Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 4¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Chippenham; containing 113 inhabitants, and consisting of 1400 acres by computation. At this place Alfred encamped on the night before his attack upon the Danes at Edingdon; and near a field called Courtfield, is a garden surrounded by a moat, supposed to be the site of a palace of one of the Saxon kings. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's

books at £8, and in the gift of Joseph Neeld, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £236, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. Mr. Neeld has rebuilt the church and the parsonage. The living was held by a brother of Bishop Latimer.

LEIGH, HIGH, CHESTER.—See LEGH, HIGH.

LEIGH, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of NORTHWICH, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Northwich; containing 387 inhabitants. It comprises 1523 acres, the soil of which is clay, loam, and gravel. The Grand Trunk canal passes in the vicinity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patron, the Vicar of Great Budworth. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded, of which £1. 10. are payable to an impropriator, £10 to the vicar, and £120 to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel is an ancient building, repaired in 1664. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

LEIGH, NORTH, a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of COLYTON, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 3¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Colyton; containing 252 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1000 acres, of which 150 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 7., and in the gift of the Rev. H. Braddell: the tithes have been commuted for £169. 10.

LEIGH, NORTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 3¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Witney; containing 617 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2460 acres of land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £147; impropriators, the Governors of Bridewell Hospital. The church, an ancient structure, contains a chantry chapel with some fragments of painted glass, and a monument to William Lenthall, who was father of the speaker of the house of commons in the reign of Charles I., and died in 1596; also two recumbent figures in alabaster, the one a knight in complete armour, and the other a female sumptuously attired, the effigies of Sir William Wilcote and his lady. There are, besides, many handsome monuments to the Perrot family; of whose mansion near the church, only the dove-cote and some of the offices are remaining, mantled with ivy. About half a mile to the south of the Akeman-street, which passes by the northern boundary of the parish, the remains of a Roman villa were found in 1813.

LEIGH, SOUTH (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of COLYTON, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 2¾ miles (W. by S.) from Colyton; containing 357 inhabitants. It comprises 2173 acres, of which 43 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 9., and in the gift of Charles Gordon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and there are 30 acres of glebe. Near Wiscombe House is Blackbury Castle, one of the most perfect Roman encampments in the county; and immediately opposite to it is a long line of intrenchments, called Kingsdown. There are also numerous barrows.

LEIGH, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of STANTON-HARCOURT, union of WITNEY, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 2¾ miles (E. S. E.) from the town of Witney; containing 326 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. James.

LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of FROME, hundred of MELLS and LEIGH, E. division of SOMERSET, 5½ miles (W.) from the town of Frome; containing 619 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Mells.

LEIGH, WEST (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of FREMINGTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bideford; containing 526 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road to Barnstaple, comprises by computation 2300 acres. Many of the females are employed in glove-making, for the manufacturers of Torrington. Stone of excellent quality for building is quarried extensively, and this and other produce can be conveyed by the river Torridge, which flows in a direction parallel with the road, and is navigable for vessels of 300 tons' burthen. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 1.; net income, £159; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; impropriator, R. N. Incledon, Esq.: the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church is an ancient structure, containing some handsome marble monuments to the Cleveland and Willett families; many of the old oak seats, elaborately carved, are still preserved.

LEIGH, WEST, LANCASHIRE.—See WESTLEIGH.

LEIGH-WOOLEY, a tything, in the parish and union of GREAT BRADFORD, hundred of BRADFORD, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of the county of WILTS; containing 1511 inhabitants.

LEIGHLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of OLD CLEEVE, union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Watchet. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, the Vicar of Old Cleeve. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles.

LEIGHS, GREAT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHELMSFORD, partly in the hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division, and partly in that of WITHAM, N. division, of ESSEX, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Braintree; containing, with the hamlet of Chatley, 765 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from London to Norwich, and comprises about 3000 acres of land, formerly in pasture, from which circumstance it is supposed to have derived its name; the soil is various, consisting in some parts of a hard gravel, and in others of a sandy loam of tolerable fertility. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 7. 1., and in the patronage of Lincoln College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £865. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a round tower of flint and stone, surmounted by an octangular spire of wood. Various benefactions have been made for the benefit of the poor. On the side of the road from Braintree to Chelmsford was a hermitage, now converted into an inn.

LEIGHS, LITTLE (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 5¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Braintree; containing 182 inhabitants. A priory of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist, was founded here in the reign of Henry III.; and its revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at

£141. 14. 8.: the gate-house, which still remains, is in the later English style. The parish comprises about 500 acres of land; the soil is various, but chiefly a sandy loam resting on clay, in many parts very fertile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the family of Stewart: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church, which is about half a mile from the road to Braintree, is a small edifice with a shingled spire, and contains some ancient monuments.

LEIGHTERTON.—See Boxwell.

LEIGHTON, a township, in the parish, union, and hundred of Nantwich, S. division of the county of Chester, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 237 inhabitants. The manor belonged anciently to a family that took their name from the township, and by whom it was conveyed, by a deed without date, to the Oulton family. The Erdswicks acquired the estate in 1328, by exchange with the Oultons; and in 1625, Richard Erdswick appears to have sold it to the Eytons. Henry Stych was lord of the manor in 1662, and it subsequently came by inheritance from the Werdens to the family of Drummond. The township lies on the road from Nantwich to Middlewich, and comprises 1195 acres, the soil of which is clay and moss; the surface is level. Here is a station on the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. A church dedicated to St. Peter was erected in 1838, and a district assigned to it which includes this township, and the township of Minshull-Vernon, in the parish of Middlewich; with a population of 640. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester; income, £100. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have places of worship, and there is a national school.

LEIGHTON, a township, in the parish of Neston, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of Wirrall, S. division of the county of Chester; containing 374 inhabitants. At the time of the Domesday survey this place belonged to Robert de Rodelent, after whose death it was given to the barons of Montalt, of whom it was held by the Leighton family. By successive heiresses it afterwards came to the Houghs, Whitmores, Savages, and Mostyns, with which last the estate remains. The township comprises 613 acres, of a clayey soil. The fisheries here were formerly considerable, but are now much neglected; and previously to the alteration in the channel of the Dee, there was some trifling trade. From that part of Parkgate which is within the township, passage-boats run daily to the opposite shore of Flintshire. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

LEIGHTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Leightonstone, union and county of Huntingdon, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Huntingdon; containing 448 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3000 acres, of which about one-half is arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 30 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture; the soil is chiefly a stiff clay. A cattle-fair is held on the 1st of May. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Leighton, in the Cathedral of Lincoln, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £90: the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church, which had fallen into a state of dilapidation, was rebuilt in 1626, by the then prebendary, and is a neat edifice containing 300 sittings. Some remains exist of an ancient mansion that belonged to the Clifton family. There is a chalybeate spring, formerly in high repute, but now not much noticed.

LEIGHTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Atcham, Wellington division of the hundred of South Bradford, N. division of Salop, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Wenlock; containing 403 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; net income, £218; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Robert Maddock.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Manshead, county of Bedford; comprising the chapelries of Billington, Eggington, Heath with Reach, and Standbridge; and containing 6053 inhabitants, of whom 3965 are in the town, 20 miles (W. S. W.) from Bedford, and 42 (N. W.) from London. The adjunct to the name is either derived from *Bosard*, the name of a family in the county, who were knights of the shire in the reign of Edward III., or from *Beau desert*; the prevailing opinion being in favour of the latter. The town is believed to be the *Lygean burgh* of the Saxon Chronicle, which was taken from the ancient Britons in 571, by Cuthwulph, the brother of Ceawlin, King of Wessex. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Ouse, and consists of one wide street, branching off to the right and left at its upper extremity; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. Near the market-house is an elegant cross of pentagonal form, in the later English style, said to have been erected more than 500 years: the entire height, from the base to the top of the vane, is 38 feet; the upper story is divided into five niches, each of which contains a statue. A considerable trade is carried on in timber, iron, lime, brick, corn, &c.; and several females are employed in making lace and straw-plat. The Grand Junction canal, which is navigable for vessels of 80 tons, passes near the town; and at a short distance on the western side of the Ouse is a station of the London and Birmingham railway, which in this part runs through a slightly curved tunnel 272 yards in length: the Dunstable branch quits the line here. The market, which is one of the oldest in the county, is on Tuesday, and is amply supplied with cattle, corn (which is toll free), lace, straw-plat, &c. Fairs are held on February 5th, the second Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, July 26th, October 24th, and the second Tuesday in December; the first is remarkable for an extensive sale of horses. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who meet on the market-day, in a room over the market-house; and courts leet and baron are held at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas, by the lessee of the manor, under the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The powers of the county debt-court of Leighton-Buzzard, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Leighton-Buzzard and Woburn.

The parish comprises about 8990 acres, of which 2355*a*. 2*r*. 28*p*., are in the township of Leighton: an act for inclosing lands was passed in 1843. The Living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Leighton in the Cathedral of Lincoln, valued in the king's books at £15; net income, £193. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a large cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, with various additions and insertions of a later character, and has north, south, and west porches, together with a

fine massive tower, surmounted by an octagonal stone spire, rising from the intersection; the western door is a curious specimen of iron-work: within the edifice are several ancient monuments, and a portion of good screen-work. There are chapels in all the four hamlets of the parish; and the Baptists, Society of Friends, and Wesleyans have meeting-houses. In 1630, almshouses for eight women were founded and endowed by Edward Wilkes, Esq., and an additional endowment was bequeathed by Matthew Wilkes, Esq., in 1692; the estates belonging to the charity produce about £200 per annum. The poor-law union comprises 15 parishes or places, 10 of which are in the county of Buckingham, and 5 in that of Bedford; and contains a population of 13,945. In the time of Henry II. there was an alien priory at Grovebury, subordinate to the abbey of Fontevrault, in Normandy; also a house of Cistercian monks in the parish, a cell to Woburn Abbey. About half a mile from the town are the remains of an extensive circular camp.

LEINTHALL, EARLS, a chapelry, in the parish of Aymestrey, union of Leominster, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford, 7 miles (S. W.) from the town of Ludlow; containing 170 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, the Vicar of Aymestrey. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew. A charity school has a small endowment; and there is an almshouse.

LEINTHALL-STARKES (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Ludlow, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from the town of Ludlow; containing 147 inhabitants. The parish consists of 993 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, Sir W. R. Boughton, Bart.; appropriator, the Bishop of Hereford. A school is endowed with £14 per annum, the bequest of Thomas Allen, Esq., in 1704.

LEINTWARDINE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the unions of Ludlow and Knighton, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford; including the townships of Brakes, Heath with Jay, Kington, Leintwardine, Marlow, Walford with Letton and Newton, Whitton with Trippleton, and Adforton with Stanway, Payton, and Grange; and containing 1568 inhabitants, of whom 454 are in the township of Leintwardine, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Ludlow. The parish is situated at the northern extremity of the county, where it borders on Shropshire, and near the confluence of the Teme and the Clun; and from the quantity of fine fish, particularly graylings, with which these rivers abound, it is much resorted to as a fishing-place. It comprises about 8000 acres, and is intersected by the road from Knighton to Ludlow. There are quarries of limestone. A fair is held on the 4th of April. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 8.; net income, £180; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Oxford. The church is a large structure, once famous for a profusion of stained glass, of which the windows still display some beautiful fragments, representing crowns, lions, fleurs-de-lis, the arms of Mortimer, &c. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The Right Hon. Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, founded a free school in the reign of Anne, and endowed it with land now producing about £50 per annum; and Salwey Cockram, Esq., in 1774 bequeathed £100 for the instruction of 12 children of Adforton and the Grange, and a like sum to purchase bread for the poor. The ancient forest of Mocktree, which has long been disafforested, is in the parish, and forms part of the demesne of Downton Castle.

LEIRE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Lutterworth, hundred of Guthlaxton, S. division of the county of Leicester, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Lutterworth; containing 406 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1074*a*. 2*r*. 18*p*.: the soil is loamy; about two-thirds are pasture and the remainder arable, and the lands are watered by a small rivulet called the Soar. The Midland railway passes through the parish, in which an excavation was made, extending for a considerable length, and 62 feet in depth, and also an embankment 40 feet in height, and containing 430,000 cubic yards; 3700 men, 370 horses, two locomotive-engines, and one fixed engine, were all employed in the construction at the same time. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £292; patron, Earl de Grey. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1779; the glebe altogether comprises 143 acres. The church is ancient.

LEISTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blything, E. division of Suffolk, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Saxmundham; containing, with the hamlet of Sizewell, 1177 inhabitants. This place was the seat of a monastery of Præmonstratensian canons, founded in 1182, and endowed by Ranulph de Glanville, in honour of the Virgin Mary; the establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £181. 17. $1\frac{1}{2}$.: there are considerable remains. The parish is bounded on the east by the sea, and comprises 4893 acres; the surface is varied. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the alternate patronage of Christ's Hospital and the Haberdashers' Company, London; net income, £376. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £435, and the glebe comprises 30 acres.

LELANT, UNY (*St. Ewyn*), a parish, in the union of Penzance, W. division of the hundred of Penwith and of the county of Cornwall, 3 miles (S. E.) from St. Ives; containing 2012 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the north by St. Ives bay, and on the east by Hayle harbour and river; and nearly opposite to the church, when the tide is out, carriages can cross to St. Ives, by Hayle, from Truro and the east, thus saving a distance of several miles. The parish comprises 3757 acres, whereof 435 are common or waste; the soil near the sea-shore is sand, with a substratum of granite, which abounds throughout, and forms the substance of the various hills. Tin is abundant, and within the parish are the mines of Wheal Reeth and Wheal Speed, both in operation; a species of fine yellow clay, also, is found. A fair for cattle is held on August 15th. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of St. Ives and Towednack annexed, valued in the king's books at £22. 11. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £441; patron, the Bishop of Exeter: impropriator, W. Praed, Esq. The impropriate tithes of Uny-Lelant have been commuted for £250, and the vicarial for £205; there are 9 acres of glebe. The church is surrounded by banks of sand: in the churchyard, and on the outside of it, are ancient crosses. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans.

LELLEY, a township, in the parish of PRESTON, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Hull; containing 136 inhabitants. This place has always been attached to the seigniory of Holderness, as a member of the manor of Burstwick. It comprises about 800 acres, belonging to several persons; the hamlet is situated on the road between Preston and Humbleton, and about two miles to the north-east of the former village. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769.

LEMINGTON, a village, chiefly in the township of SUGLEY, but partly in that of NEWBURN-HALL, parish of NEWBURN, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (W.) from Newcastle. It is a populous place, situated on the north bank of the Tyne river, and contains the extensive works of the Tyne Iron Company for the manufacture of pig and bar iron, castings of all kinds, &c.; also some large crown-glass works; and three staiths where coal from the Wylam and Walbottle collieries is put into keels, to be shipped at Newcastle and Shields. Vessels of 40 or 50 tons' burthen can lie alongside. Lemington House stands at the foot of a fine eminence on the west side of the village.

LEMINGTON, LOWER, a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 53 inhabitants. The parish comprises 786*a.* 3*r.* 24*p.*: the railway from Moreton to Stratford passes through it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron and impropriator, Lord Redesdale. The church is a very small structure. Two closes producing £12 per annum, bequeathed by Dr. Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury; and £146. 3. 1. three per cents., left by his descendant, Susanna, Dowager Countess Fane; are appropriated to the poor. The ancient Fosse-way passes by this place, which, from the coins frequently discovered, seems to have been a Roman station.

LEMMINGTON, a township, in the parish of EDLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Alnwick; containing 125 inhabitants. It comprises about 2060 acres, the whole of which, with the exception of 300 acres of moor, and 70 of wood, are arable land; the surface is undulated, and the scenery very pleasing, embracing a fine view of the rich vale of Whittingham. Good freestone is wrought, and there is a land-sale colliery. The Hall, a fine modern mansion of hewn freestone, is surrounded by plantations.

LENBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish, union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (S.) from the town of Buckingham; containing 56 inhabitants.

LENCH, ABBOTS.—See HOB-LENCH.

LENCH, ATCH, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCH-LENCH, union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5½ miles (N.) from Evesham; containing 82 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and comprises 656 acres. The land was formerly nearly barren, but by care and industry it is now equal to most land in this fine part of the county. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LENCH, CHURCH, a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, and partly in the Upper division of that of HALFSHIRE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5¾ miles (N. by W.) from Evesham; containing, with the hamlets of Atch-Lench and Sheriff's-Lench, 393 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and comprises 2530 acres, of which 736*a.* 2*p.* are in the township of Church-Lench. The land is elevated, the soil a stiff clay; and few places in the county present richer or more extensive prospects than are found in this parish, which abounds in views of the most picturesque character, the Malvern hills forming a fine outline. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £117. 1. 6.; the glebe consists of 81 acres, with a new glebe-house. The Bishop of Worcester is impropriator of Atch-Lench and Sheriff's-Lench. The church is beautifully situated in the township of Church-Lench.

LENCH, ROUSE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Evesham; containing, with the hamlet of Radford, 280 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and comprises 1431*a.* 2*r.* 6*p.*, of which 100½ acres are wood. The surface is varied: the soil in the higher grounds is a rich loam, and in the lower grounds marl; the substratum is clay, which is used for brick-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 5.; net income, £346: patrons, the family of Boughton. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778; the glebe altogether comprises 299 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is in the Norman style, of which it displays some interesting details; it contains monuments to the Rouse family. In the parish is a quadrilateral moat, for the most part dry.

LENCH, SHERIFF'S, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCH-LENCH, union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Evesham; containing 83 inhabitants. It lies on the borders of Warwickshire, and is of rather an inferior quality of soil, but the land has been very much improved within the last twenty years by careful cultivation.

LENCH-WICK, a tything, in the parish of NORTON, union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2¾ miles (N.) from Evesham; containing 162 inhabitants. This place belonged to the abbey of Evesham before the Conquest, and continued to be connected with that establishment until the general dissolution. A chapel, which was dedicated to St. Michael, has been demolished.

LENHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURNE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 2214 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Folkestone, and comprises 6948*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.*, of which 3497 acres are arable, 1825 pasture, 800 woodland, 160 in hop plantations, and 46 garden-ground. There are quarries of Kentish ragstone, which is burnt as a sub-

stitute for lime, and is also used for building, and repairing the roads. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the 6th of June and 23rd of October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 15. 2½.; patron, T. F. Best, Esq.; impropriator, G. Douglas, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £1205, and the vicarial for £670; the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower, and contains sixteen ancient stalls, a stone confessional, and other relics of antiquity. There is a place of worship for Independents. John Foord, in 1766, founded a school, and endowed it with £300, now applied in aid of a national school. In 1622, Anthony Honywood erected and endowed six almshouses for widows.

LENTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Radford, S. division of the wapentake of Broxtow, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Nottingham; containing 4467 inhabitants. This place was granted by the Conqueror to his son William Peveril, who, in the reign of Henry I., founded a Cluniac priory here in honour of the Holy Trinity, which, being subordinate to the abbey of Cluny, was, on the suppression of alien priories, made denizen. The priory continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £417. 19. 3., and in the 5th of Elizabeth the site and remains were granted to John Harrington: there are scarcely any vestiges; but several stone coffins, a curious Norman font, now put up in the church, a crucifix, and some other relics have been dug out of the ruins. The parish takes its name from the small river Leen. It is beautifully situated in the vale of that river, near its confluence with the Trent, and comprises 5970 acres, of which 3409 are in Beskwood Park, the property of the Duke of St. Alban's, a detached portion of the parish five miles distant from the village of Lenton, and 261 at Hyson-Green, nearly two miles distant. The two last portions are chiefly arable; while the lands in Lenton are principally rich meadows, with some corn land, and several acres of garden-ground. The substratum contains coal of good quality, of which a seam five feet in thickness is now being worked by Lord Middleton. Lenton Hall, a handsome mansion, is the residence of Francis Wright, Esq.

The village of New Lenton is spacious and well built, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of lace; there are also a large bleaching establishment, a starch manufactory, a leather factory, two steam flour-mills, two others driven by water, and two extensive malting establishments. The Nottingham and Cromford canal is here joined by a cut called the Trent navigation, on which are some small wharfs; and the Midland railway runs for nearly a mile and a half through the parish. Fairs for cattle are held on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and November 11th. The Peverel court, which was granted by charter of William the Conqueror, and confirmed by charters of Charles II. and Queen Anne, is held here every Tuesday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £50, under a steward, deputy steward, judge, prothonotary, and capital bailiff; and attached to it is a prison for debtors. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 5½.; net income, £230, chiefly from land assigned in lieu of tithes in 1767 and 1796; patron and impropriator, the Crown. The late church, a very ancient structure originally belonging to an hospital dedicated to St. Anthony, was pulled down with the exception of the chancel, reserved for the burial-service, and a new church was consecrated in October, 1842; the cost of its erection, £6000, being principally contributed by Francis Wright, Esq., and his family: it is a noble structure in the later English style, and has 900 sittings. A parsonage-house, in a corresponding style, has been built at a cost of £1500, of which £1000 were given by Mr. Wright, and £500 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. At Hyson-Green is a second church, dedicated to St. Paul, and consecrated April 18th, 1844; it cost £1911, and is a neat building in the early English style, with a small tower: the living is in the gift of the Crown, and has a net income of £150. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A commodious national school has been built at a cost of £2000, almost exclusively by Mr. Wright; and an infant school is supported by the Misses Wright.

LEOMINSTER (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford; comprising the borough of Leominster, which has separate jurisdiction, and the townships of Brierley, Broadward, Cholstrey, Eaton, Hide with Wintercott, Ivington, Newtown, Stagbatch, Stretford with Hennor, and Wharton; the whole containing 4916 inhabitants, of whom 3892 are in the ancient borough, 13½ miles (N.) from Hereford, and 137 (W. N. W.) from London. This place, according to Leland, partly derives its name from a minster or monastery, founded here about 660 by Merwald, King of West Mercia, who is also said to have had a castle or palace about half a mile eastward of the town. A fortress was standing in 1055, when it was seized by the Welsh chieftains, and fortified. At the time of the Norman survey, the manor, with its appurtenances, was assigned by Edward the Confessor to his queen, Editha; and in the reign of William Rufus, the fortifications were strengthened to secure the place against the incursions of the Welsh. In the reign of John the town, priory, and church, were plundered and burned by William de Breos, Lord of Brecknock; in the time of Henry IV. the town was in the possession of Owain Glyndwr, after he had defeated the Earl of March. In the sixteenth century, the inhabitants took a decisive part in the establishment of Mary on the throne, for which service she granted them a charter of incorporation, in the year 1554. The monastery founded by Merwald having been destroyed by the Danes, a college of prebendaries, and, subsequently, an abbey of nuns, were established; but these institutions were destroyed previously to the time of Edward I., who endowed the abbey of Reading with the monastery of Leominster, which afterwards became a cell: the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £660. 16. 8.

*Seal and Arms.*

The town is situated in a rich and fertile valley, on the banks of the river Lugg, which bounds it on the north and east; the Kenwater and Pinsley, two smaller streams, pass through the town itself, and three other

rivulets within half a mile. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from springs; several of the houses are in the ancient style of timber and brick, the beams being painted black, and ornamented with grotesque carvings. There are a public reading-room, or subscription library, and a theatre. Near the town is a good race-course, where races take place about the end of August; and an agricultural society holds its meetings here. The wool produced in the neighbourhood is excellent, and the cider and hops are in high estimation. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Hereford, by Leominster, to Shrewsbury. The market is on Friday. Fairs are held on Feb. 13th, the Tuesday after Mid-Lent Sunday, May 2nd, July 10th, Sept. 4th, and Nov. 8th; and two new fairs have been established, one on June 29th, for wool, the other on Oct. 17th, for cattle and hops; besides which, there is a great market on the Friday after Dec. 11th. A neat market-house, for the sale of grain, was erected in 1803.

The CHARTER of incorporation granted by Queen Mary was confirmed and extended by several subsequent sovereigns, who vested the government in a bailiff, chief steward, recorder, and 24 capital burgesses, with a chamberlain, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The borough is now under the control of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, elected agreeably to the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; and the number of magistrates is six. The town has sent two members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I.: the right of election was formerly vested in the bailiff, capital burgesses, and other inhabitants paying scot and lot, in number about 734; but, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, the limits of the ancient borough were enlarged, so as to include, for elective purposes, the £10 householders of the entire parish. A court of record is held for the trial of causes every Monday, the proceedings in which have been assimilated to those of the superior courts at Westminster. The powers of the county debt-court of Leominster, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Leominster, and five adjacent parishes. Petty-sessions for the Lower division of the hundred of Wolphy take place here; and there is a court leet annually. The town-hall, or butter-cross, was built in 1633, and is a singular edifice of timber and brick, supported by curiously carved pillars of oak. A gaol was erected in 1750.

The parish extends over 7284 acres, of which 784 are in the ancient borough: John Arkwright, Esq., of Hampton Court, is lord of the manor. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £200. The church is a spacious and irregular structure, exhibiting specimens of every period of Norman and English architecture. The tower, at the north-west angle, is of Norman character at the base, and of a later style in the upper stages; the western doorway, which is extremely beautiful, is ornamented with pillars and receding arch mouldings. The windows are in the decorated and later English styles; the massive pillars in the north aisle, supporting round arches surmounted by Norman arcades, are particularly curious: the south side, which is modern, is appropriated to the performance of divine service; the altar-piece is a painting of the Last Supper. At Ivington, about a mile and a half from the town, is a district church. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Moravians, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. A free grammar school, founded by Queen Mary, is partly supported by an endowment of £20 per annum. An almshouse for four widows was founded and endowed by Hester Clark, in 1735. The poor-law union of Leominster comprises 25 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,393. The place confers the title of Baron upon the Earl of Pomfret, who is styled Baron Lempster, that having been the ancient name of the town.

LEOMINSTER (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Arundel; containing, with the tything of Warningcamp, 785 inhabitants. This was the seat of a priory of Benedictine nuns, established by Roger de Mortimer, Earl of Arundel, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and which, on the suppression of alien priories, was granted to Eton College. At Pynham de Calceto, or the Causeway, a priory of Black canons was founded by Adeliza, second wife of Henry I., which continued till the Dissolution, when its revenues, amounting to £43, were given to Cardinal Wolsey, for the endowment of his intended colleges. The parish is situated on the Brighton and Chichester road, and bounded on the west by the river Arun. The Brighton and Chichester railway, opened in 1846, crosses the river here by a bridge of very peculiar construction, called a telescope-bridge, the first of its kind: it was necessary to have a clear water-way for shipping, of 60 feet, and this object was attained by the erection of the present bridge, which can be opened in a few minutes. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College (to whom the impropriation belongs), on the nomination of the Bishop of Chichester: the great tithes have been commuted for £375, and the vicarial for £350; the impropriate glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower. Richard Wyatt, Esq., of Court Wyche, in 1822 bequeathed £5000 three per cents., to be applied to the erection and endowment of a school after the death of his lady, which took place in 1839. There is a chalybeate spring on the Causeway Hill.

LEONARD, ST., a chapelry, in the parish of ASTON-CLINTON, union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Wendover; containing 178 inhabitants. The living is a donative; patrons and impropriators, Sir J. D. King, Bart., and others, as trustees. The chapel is endowed with lands producing £170 per annum.

LEONARD, ST., a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. E.) from Exeter; containing 1129 inhabitants. Here is an institution for deaf and dumb children for the four western counties. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Wills family: the tithes have been commuted for £162, and the glebe contains 2 acres. In the churchyard was a hermitage. The mansion called Mount Radford, erected in the sixteenth century, was garrisoned during the parliamentary war.

LEONARD'S, ST., ON SEA, a parish and fashionable watering-place, in the union of HASTINGS, chiefly in the hundred of BALDSLOW, but having a detached portion (adjoining the town of WINCHELSEA) in the hundred of GUESTLING, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 1½ mile (W.) from Hastings, and 62 (S. E. by S.) from London; containing 768 inhabitants. This interesting place is situated on a most beautiful bay on the south coast, and is screened from the northern and eastern winds by lofty cliffs, parts of which were cut away at an incredible expense, to allow for the site of the town. It was commenced in 1828, by the late James Burton, Esq., and has become a well-frequented watering-place. The mildness and softness of the air and its equability of temperature, combined with the influence of a marine atmosphere, render St. Leonard's a desirable residence for invalids affected with pulmonary disease; and the advantages of a bracing atmosphere, found in the more elevated portions, equally exempt from the bleakness of the eastern, and the humidity of the western, coasts, are favourable in cases of debility. Her Majesty, with the Duchess of Kent, passed the winter of 1834-5 at the place, occupying a residence since named Victoria House; the Princess Sophia Matilda at one time occupied the house now called Gloucester Lodge; and in 1837 Her Majesty the Queen Dowager passed the winter here. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water, under an act of parliament obtained in 1832 for its general improvement.

A range of buildings facing the sea, called the Marino, in a simple style of Grecian architecture, extends for nearly three-quarters of a mile, with a sea-wall and fine esplanade in front, along which is continued the high road from Dovor, through Hastings, to Eastbourne and Brighton. In the centre of the esplanade is an elegant edifice containing the Royal baths, a library with a reading and news room, a post-office, and a bank; and opposite to this range, is the Royal Victoria and St. Leonard's hotel, which has a handsome frontage nearly 200 yards in length, commanding a fine view of the sea, and contains hot and cold baths, with every accommodation for families. There are also the Conqueror's and the Harold hotels. In addition to the lines of building, are numerous pleasing villas; and in a natural ravine of considerable extent are the subscription gardens, tastefully laid out, and abounding with shrubs and plants of luxurious vegetation: within the grounds is a large flat stone, called the Conqueror's Table, on which William is said to have dined, on his landing near Pevensey. Between the subscription gardens and the hotel are the assembly-rooms, a handsome structure, with a portico of the Grecian-Doric order at each extremity; the ball-room is nearly 70 feet in length, of proportionate breadth, and 30 feet high, and attached to it are card and billiard rooms. A society for the practice of archery, designated the Queen's St. Leonard's Archers, hold occasional meetings on a ground tastefully embellished, and on the 17th of August contest for a prize given by Her Majesty. At the eastern entrance of the town is an elegant archway of the Doric order; near which are some good houses, recently erected, named the Grand Parade, with an hotel called the Saxon hotel. The Hastings and St. Leonard's races take place at the latter end of September, on a race-course about a mile to the west of the town, and are generally well attended. There is a direct railway communication with Lewes and Brighton.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. C. W. Leslie. The church, of which the first stone was laid by the Princess Sophia in 1831, is a handsome structure in the early English style, most picturesquely situated on the cliff; it contains 700 sittings, without galleries, 200 of the number being free. The windows are embellished with stained glass, in which the arms of the princess and other contributors are emblazoned; and there are some good monuments, among which is one to Mr. Burton, the founder of the town, with his profile in white marble inserted in a slab of dove marble. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

LEPPINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of SCRAYINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Malton; containing 110 inhabitants. The Carey family formerly possessed a castellated mansion here, and a member of it was created Baron Carey, of Leppington, in 1622, but the title became extinct about the period of the Restoration. The township comprises by computation 1210 acres, the property and manor of Earl de Grey. Gypsum is obtained near the Derwent; and about eighteen inches below the surface, is a stratum of petrified shells and other marine productions four inches in thickness. In the village is a chapel of ease to the church of Scrayingham; the Wesleyans, also, have a place of worship. Foundations of the old mansion still remain; and many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood.

LEPTON, a township, in the parish of KIRK-HEATON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Huddersfield; containing 3875 inhabitants. This township, which is on the Wakefield road, comprises 1578*a*. 3*r*. 7*p*. The villages of Great and Little Lepton are pleasantly situated, and neatly built; and the inhabitants of both are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloths and fancy goods, which is carried on also in the different hamlets of the township.

LESBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ALNWICK, partly in the S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, and partly in the E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Alnmouth, Bilton, Hawkhill, and Wooden, 1108 inhabitants, of whom 404 are in the township of Lesbury, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Alnwick, on the road to Warkworth. This parish, which is on the river Aln, and bounded on the east by the sea, comprises by computation 3947 acres; it contains good quarries of limestone and freestone. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Aln, over which is a neat bridge, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified; about two miles below the village, the river falls into the ocean at Alnmouth, where considerable quantities of grain are shipped for the London and other markets. There is a very extensive flour-mill. The Newcastle and Berwick railway, opened in 1847, crosses the Aln here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £326; impropriators, S. Ilderton and J. Cookson, Esqrs. The tithes for the townships of Alnmouth, Hawkhill, and Lesbury have been commuted for £484 payable to the impropriators,

and £298 to the vicar; there are about 5 acres of glebe. The church is a very ancient structure. Perceval Stockdale, author of several volumes of poetry, and the intimate friend and associate of Johnson, Garrick, and Goldsmith, was vicar of the parish.

LESNEWTH (*St. Knet*), a parish, in the union of Camelford, hundred of Lesnewth, E. division of Cornwall, 5¾ miles (N. by E.) from Camelford; containing 137 inhabitants. It comprises 2700 acres: the soil is fertile, and well adapted both for arable and pasture; the surface is hilly, and the lower lands are watered by several brooks. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £190; patron, Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart.

LESSINGHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the Tunstead and Happing incorporation, hundred of Happing, E. division of Norfolk, 3 miles (N. E.) from Stalham; containing 241 inhabitants. In the reign of William Rufus a priory was founded here, as a cell to the abbey of Okeburn, in Wiltshire, at that time the chief of the alien priories dependent on the abbey of Bec, in Normandy; on the suppression it was granted to Eton College, and subsequently to King's College, Cambridge. The parish comprises 639*a*. 2*r*. 2*p*., of which 567 acres are arable, and 57 pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Hempstead, and valued in the king's books at £6: the tithes have been commuted for £235, and the glebe contains upwards of 21 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a Norman font, and part of an ancient carved screen separating the chancel from the nave.

LESSNESS, a chapelry, in the parish of Erith, union of Dartford, hundred of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, 2¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Crayford. An abbey for Black canons, in honour of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, was founded here in 1178, by Richard de Lucy, chief justice of England, and some time regent of the kingdom, who assumed the habit, and shortly after died in the house; its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £186. 9., and was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his colleges. There is a place of worship for Baptists on Lessness-heath.

LETCHWORTH, a parish, in the union of Hitchin, hundred of Broadwater, county of Hertford, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hitchin; containing 108 inhabitants. It comprises by computation nearly 1000 acres: the soil is a strong clay, in some parts inclining to loam; the surface is hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 10½., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Allington: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 42 acres.

LETCOMB-BASSETT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Wantage, hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, county of Berks, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wantage; containing 293 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1562 acres, of which about 20 are pasture, 9 woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 0. 2½.; net income, £215; patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Dean Swift, during his residence at the rectory in 1714, wrote his pamphlet entitled *Free Thoughts on the Present State of Affairs*, printed in 1741.

LETCOMB-REGIS (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Wantage, hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, county of Berks, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Wantage: containing, with the chapelries of East and West Challow, 1030 inhabitants, of whom 446 are in the township of Letcomb-Regis. The parish comprises about 4350 acres, of which 2389*a*. 2*r*. 34*p*. are in the township; the land is chiefly arable. A branch of the river Ock, and the Wilts and Berks canal, pass through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 7.; net income, £200; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is an ancient structure. There are chapels at East and West Challow. On the summit of the chalk hills to the south of the village, is a very large quadrangular intrenchment, called Letcomb Castle, with singular earth-works; about a mile north of it, the Roman Ikeneld-street crosses the Vale of White Horse.

LETHERINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Plomesgate, hundred of Loes, E. division of Suffolk, 3 miles (N. W.) from Wickham-Market; containing 164 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Deben, and comprises 1143*a*. 9*p*. The soil is various, in some parts light, and in others a rich loam; there are some fertile tracts of meadow on the banks of the river. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Church-Patronage Society, with a net income of £42: the tithes have been commuted for £122. The church consists of a nave and tower; the former, being in a ruinous condition, was restored about 60 or 70 years since: there are some slight remains of the chancel, which contained numerous handsome monuments of the families of Wingfield and Naunton. Here was a small priory of Black canons, a cell to the monastery of St. Peter, Ipswich; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £26. 18. 5. Sir Robert Naunton, author of the *Fragmenta Regalia*, on obtaining possession of the priory, built a large house near its site, of which part has since been pulled down, and the rest converted into a farmhouse.

LETHERINGSETT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of Holt, W. division of Norfolk, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Holt; containing 273 inhabitants. It comprises 853*a*. 2*r*. 12*p*., of which 686 acres are arable, 43 meadow and pasture, and 125 woodland. The village is pleasantly situated in the deep and well-wooded vale of the Glavin, and on the road from Fakenham to Holt. On the bank of the river is an extensive brewery. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. Codd: the tithes have been commuted for £245, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower, and contains a Norman font and other interesting details.

LETTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Weobley, partly in the hundred of Stretford, and partly in that of Wolphy, county of Hereford; containing, with the township of Hurstley, 224 inhabitants, of whom 119 are in the township of Letton, 6¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Weobley. This parish, which is situated on the left bank of the river Wye, and inter-

sected by the road from Hereford to Hay, comprises 1196 acres of a fertile soil. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 7½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Henry Blissett: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe contains 20 acres.

LETTON, HEREFORD.—See WALFORD.

LETTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (S. E. by E.) from Shipdham; containing 154 inhabitants. It comprises 1255*a.* 27*p.*, of which 735 acres are arable, 435 meadow and pasture, and 77 woodland. The soil is extremely rich, and the dairy-farms have long been celebrated for their butter; the surface is varied, and the prevailing scenery of pleasing character. Letton Hall, the seat of T. T. Gurdon, Esq., lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion of white brick, beautifully situated in a well-wooded park abounding with oaks of venerable growth: within the grounds are the ruins of the parish church, the site of which is inclosed with a plantation of thorn; and near the entrance lodge is the source of one of the tributaries of the river Yare. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of Cranworth, and valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 7.: the tithes have been commuted for £198. 14.

LETWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, union of WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of UPPER STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Tickhill; containing 129 inhabitants. This chapelry comprises 1100 acres; the surface is pleasingly diversified, and embellished with timber of luxuriant growth, of which some groups in the hamlet of Langold are noticed by Repton as the most beautiful in the country. The family seat of the Knights, here, an ancient house, was taken down by the late Mr. Gally Knight when he removed his residence, a few years since, to the mansion at Firbeck; but the offices, with the gardens and pleasure-grounds, in the latter of which is an extensive lake, are still remaining. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, and originally a small structure, erected in the early part of the 16th century, was greatly improved and embellished at the expense of Mr. Knight. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Firbeck: the tithes have been commuted for £220.

LEVAN, ST., a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, W. division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, 9 miles (S. W.) from Penzance; containing 531 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2100 acres, of which 700 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, united, with that of Sennen, to the rectory of St. Burian: the tithes have been commuted for £250. The church is situated in a secluded dell opening at the lower extremity to the sea; the interior of the building contains specimens of curious carved work, and there are some ancient crosses in the churchyard. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Overhanging the sea, at the western extremity of the parish, are the celebrated rocks, or lofty piles of granite, called Castle Treryn, on the summit of one of which the remarkable block termed the Logan, or Rocking Stone, supposed to weigh about 90 tons, is so nicely balanced as to be moved to and fro by a single individual. In 1820, though considered almost the greatest curiosity in Cornwall, some sailors dislodged the mass; but this mischievous act exciting a general feeling of indignation, steps were shortly afterwards taken to replace it in its old position, secured by chains. About a mile and a half to the east of Castle Treryn is Cape Tolpedn-Penwith, separated from the main land by an old stone wall; and in it is the Funnel Rock, excavated nearly perpendicularly, and resembling an inverted cone. There is a well, called St. Levan's; and an ancient oratory remains in the parish.

LEVEN (*ST. FAITH*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Hempholme, 999 inhabitants, of whom 890 are in the township of Leven, 7 miles (N. E.) from Beverley. This place is of considerable antiquity, a church being mentioned as existing here at the time of the Norman survey, when the manor was in the possession of the church of St. John de Beverley, which retained it till the Dissolution. The parish is situated on the road from Hull to Bridlington, and comprises 5525 acres, of which about 4500 are arable, 20 wood, and the remainder pasture; the land has been improved by draining, and is in profitable cultivation. The village, which is large and well built, consists of two streets crossing at right angles, with several detached houses. A canal to the river Hull, three miles and a half in length, and navigable for vessels of sixty tons' burthen, was opened in 1802, and has a considerable traffic in corn, lime, coal, &c. Petty-sessions are held every Thursday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; net income, £1190; patron, the Rev. G. Wray: at the inclosure in 1791, a yearly modus and 136 acres of land were given in lieu of part of the tithes. The present church, in the centre of the village, was erected in 1844. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.

LEVEN-BRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of STAINTON, union of STOCKTON, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 2 miles (E.) from Yarm. It is situated on the road from Stokesley to Yarm; the surface of the land is elevated, and the soil a good clay, producing fine wheat. The river Leven passes through the hamlet.

LEVENS, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Milnthorpe; containing 993 inhabitants. On the eastern bank of the river Kent, which is crossed by a bridge on the Kendal road, is Levens Hall, the venerable mansion of the Howards, embosomed in a fine park, and crowned with towers, which, overtopping the highest trees, command extensive prospects on every side. The entrance hall contains various relics of ancient armour; one of the bed-chambers is hung with splendid Gobeline tapestry, and most of the other rooms are decorated with oak wainscoting exquisitely carved, and costly hangings of the richest colours. In the park are the ruins of a circular edifice, called Kirkstead, said to have been a Roman temple dedicated to Diana. There is also a petrifying spring, termed the Dropping Well; and above the park is Levens Force, a picturesque waterfall of the river Kent, formed by the dam erected to work the powder-mills at Sedgwick. There are limestone-quarries. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, an edifice with a low tower, was erected in 1828, at a cost of £2500: the living is a perpetual

curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £200, with a house. The Howard family built the chapel, a parsonage, and schools, and endowed the living. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. From the chapel-yard are most extensive views.

LEVENSHULME, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Manchester; containing 1231 inhabitants. This place, like other places in the neighbourhood of Manchester, is engaged in the cotton manufacture. It lies on the road from that city to Stockport; and has a station of the Manchester and Birmingham railway, situated midway between the Manchester and Stockport stations. A school here is partially endowed.

LEVER, DARCY, or LEVER-BRIDGE, a township and ecclesiastical parish, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from Bolton; containing about 2700 inhabitants, of whom 1700 are in the township of Darcy-Lever, which comprises 540 acres of land. Darcy-Lever was one of the original seats of the widely extended family of Lever, of whom was Robert Lever, founder of the grammar school at Bolton. It partakes of the local advantages of the district, and is a thriving place. There are several collieries in operation. The Lever-Bridge mills, established in 1790, and belonging to Messrs. William Gray and Sons, employ 400 hands; and the bleaching-works of Ridgway Bridson, Esq., are also on an extensive scale. The river Irwell passes on the south-west; over the valley of the Lever river here is a magnificent viaduct for the Liverpool, Bolton, and Bury railway, and an aqueduct of three arches for the Manchester canal also crosses the river. The parish of Lever-Bridge was constituted in 1844, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, and comprises the township of Darcy-Lever, and part of that of Haulgh. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately; income, £150, with a house. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen and all Martyrs, was built on a site given by the Earl of Bradford, at a cost of £3000, of which his lordship contributed £500. It is a cruciform structure of terra cotta, in the decorated English style, with a tower, surmounted by a graceful spire with open tracery; the interior is highly embellished, and has an eastern and a western window of stained glass, the latter with obituary memorials to the Rev. George Langshaw. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and national schools are arranged for 120 boys and 80 girls.

LEVER, GREAT, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON, union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Bolton; containing 657 inhabitants. This place was long held by the family of Lever, but in the 6th year of Edward IV., Sir Rauff Assheton, Knt., sued out a "write of right of warde" against Roger Lever, for the recovery of the manor, and obtained judgment against him at the assizes of Lancaster. Lever, however, with a number of dependants of his name, and a large concourse of persons, many of whom had been outlawed, riotously broke into Lancaster Castle, and carried off the record of recovery. Sir Rauff complaining of this outrage to the two houses of parliament, they ordained that the copy of the record which was annexed to his petition should be of the same force and efficacy as the original; and the justices thereupon ordered execution to issue, and reinstated him in the possession, which, notwithstanding, was not undisturbed until some time after. In the reign of James I., Sir Ralph Assheton held the property, which, in 1629, he sold to Dr. Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, from whom it has descended to the present noble possessor, the Earl of Bradford. Lever Hall, an ancient mansion, was the residence of Bishop Bridgeman; and an ancient chapel contiguous to it was the place of worship for his family and the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood. The township is bounded on the east by the Irwell, and comprises 770 acres of land; it is entirely insulated from the rest of the parish, and is distant west ten miles from the town of Middleton. The Bolton and Manchester railway, and the road between those places, pass through. Owing to its proximity to Bolton there are a number of elegant modern mansions, among which is Bradford House. A church was completed in 1848, on an eligible piece of ground presented by the earl, who contributed £500 towards the erection, and £1000 towards the endowment; among other liberal subscribers to the building were the Earl of Ellesmere, Messrs. Heys and Hamer, and T. Bonsor Crompton, Esq.: it is a substantial edifice in the early English style, with accommodation for about 400 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Bradford. His lordship allows the old chapel at Lever Hall to be used as a Sunday-school.

LEVER, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Bolton; containing 2580 inhabitants. This place was comprehended in the extensive barony of Manchester. Albert Gredle, styled *Juvenis*, gave to Alexander Fitz-Omoch lands in "Parva Lofre," which were held by his heirs in the reign of John. Little Lever Hall, a wood and plaster building, destroyed about 75 years ago, was a seat of the Lever family in 1567; recently the Andrews family, of Rivington, became possessed of the Lever estate in the township. The Heywoods, of whom was Oliver Heywood, the celebrated nonconformist divine, were long resident here. Little Lever comprises 1020 acres, mostly pasture; the soil is of a clayey quality, and wet, and the scenery varied by dells and dingles. The population is chiefly employed in four cotton-mills, in two paper-mills, some bleach-works, terra-cotta works, a rope-walk, and in numerous collieries. The Bolton and Manchester canal passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Bolton; net income, £150, with a house. The chapel was built in 1790, and is dedicated to St. Matthew. There are, a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school, rebuilt in the Norman style in 1845.

LEVERINGTON (*ST. LEONARD AND ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 2 miles (N. W.) from the town of Wisbech; containing, with the chapelry of Parson-Drove, 1954 inhabitants. It comprises 7871 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 0. 7½.; net income, £2099; patron, the Bishop of Ely. A school is endowed with £40 per annum from the town lands. An act for inclosing waste was passed in 1841.

LEVERSDALE, a township, in the parish of IRTHINGTON, union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. E.) from the city of Carlisle; containing 438 inhabitants. A school is partly supported by endowment.

LEVERTON, NORTH and SOUTH (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of SKIRBECK, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Boston; containing 687 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown, and A. Booth, Esq.; net income, £759: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Sixty-one acres and a half of land in the parish produce £100 per annum, for distribution among the poor; but by whom they were given is not known.

LEVERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CHILTON-FOLIATT, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, though locally in the hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 1 mile (N.) from Hungerford; containing 30 inhabitants.

LEVERTON, NORTH (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from East Retford; containing 344 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Trent, which here separates the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln; and comprises 1513*a*. 1*r*. 12*p*., whereof 881 acres are arable, 600 meadow and pasture, and 32 wood. Its surface is level, and the soil chiefly clay, with some rich meadow land on the margin of the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £200. The tithes were commuted for land in 1795; the glebe comprises 80 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LEVERTON, SOUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from East Retford; containing, with the chapelry of Cottam, 451 inhabitants, of whom 362 are in the township of South Leverton. This parish, which is situated on the river Trent, comprises by computation 2500 acres. The soil is chiefly clay, and towards the river a loam alternated with sand; the surface on the western side rises gradually to a considerable eminence, commanding some fine views over Lincolnshire. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £134; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln; impropriator, G. V. Vernon, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1795, when 57 acres were allotted to the vicar, in addition to an old glebe of 10 acres. The church is an ancient structure. At Cottam is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A grammar school was founded in 1691, by John Simpson, and endowed with a rent-charge of £20 per annum.

LEVESDON, or LEAVESDEN.—See CASHIO.

LEVINGTON, in ESKDALE ward, Eastern division of the county of CUMBERLAND.—See LINTON, WEST.

LEVINGTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Ipswich; containing 214 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the navigable river Orwell, comprises 1033*a*. 2*r*. 4*p*. Besides the village, there is a small hamlet called Stratton-Hall. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Nacton, and valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 8. Almshouses for six persons were founded and endowed agreeably with the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt., attorney-general to James I., and a native of the parish.

LEVISHAM, a parish, in the union and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Pickering; containing 168 inhabitants. The surface is a remarkably hilly moorland. The soil is of much variety, some of it very good; it is for the most part red and sandy, with a little clay in the romantic valley of Newton-Dale, situated to the north-west. The substratum is limestone, of which, and of freestone, some of excellent quality is worked for building and for lime. The Whitby and Pickering railway runs for three miles through the parish, and at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the village. There is a flour-mill. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £120; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, the Rev. Robert Skelton, who is also lord of the manor, and owner of most of the soil. The church, a neat edifice in a secluded part of the parish, was built in 1802. St. John's well, here, is a sulphureous spring of petrifying power, reputed to be good in scorbutic complaints.

LEVNS, county of WESTMORLAND.—See LEVENS.

LEW, a hamlet, in the parish and union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Witney; containing 195 inhabitants. A chapel of ease has been erected.

LEW, NORTH (*ST. THOMAS À BECKET*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Hatherleigh; containing 1051 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5306 acres, of which about 2000 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £342. At Redcliffe or Rutleigh, within the parish, are the remains of an ancient chapel; and near it a quarry of excellent freestone.

LEWANNICK (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston; containing 733 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north and north-east by the river Inny, comprises by measurement 4000 acres, whereof 176 are common or waste; the surface is hilly, and the scenery in many parts interesting. The soil is various, in some places a rich loam, and in others lighter; a considerable portion is in pasture, and large herds of cattle, chiefly of the North Devon breed, are reared. The substratum abounds with stone of superior quality for building and other uses: at Pollyfont is a quarry of remarkably fine freestone, which is also used for mantel-pieces, and, when polished, is of a rich green colour with black veins; there is also a quarry of exceedingly hard slate in the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown: the impropriate tithes, belonging to Miss

Hockin, have been commuted for £225, and the vicarial for £185 ; the glebe is valued at £60 per annum. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, Independents, and Wesleyans.

*Seal and Arms.*

LEWES, a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the rape of Lewes, E. division of Sussex, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Brighton, 38 (E. by N.) from Chichester, and 50 (S. by E.) from London; containing 9199 inhabitants. This place, which occupies the eastern extremity of the South Downs, is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon *Leswa*, signifying pasture ; and by some antiquaries is thought to have been the *Mutuantorris* or *Mantuantorris* of the Romans ; an opinion resting more on the presumed necessity for an intermediate station between *Anderida Portus*, in Pevensey, and *Ad Decimum*, near Bignor, than upon any conclusive evidence. Numerous remains of Roman antiquity have at various times been discovered, consisting of rings, pateræ, urns, fibulæ, and coins forming a regular series from the reign of Tiberius to the time of Constantine ; and at the village of Glynde, about three miles from the town, the vestiges of a Roman ford may still be traced. During the time of the Saxons, from its elevated and commanding situation, the spot was regarded by the inhabitants of the adjacent country as a place of refuge from the frequent incursions of the Danes ; and at a very early period it formed a part of the royal demesnes. A castle was built about the year 890, by Alfred ; and in the reign of Athelstan, the town, which was strongly fortified, had attained to such consideration, that two of the royal mints were established here by order of that monarch.

From this period, it steadily advanced in importance. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it obtained the privileges of a borough, and had a merchants' guild, and it continued to increase in prosperity till the Conquest, when it was granted by William to William de Warren, who had married his daughter Gundreda, and who rebuilt the castle as his chief residence. This splendid structure occupied an area 790 feet in length and 396 in width, inclosed with lofty walls, of which those on the north side formed part of the fortifications of the town ; it had within the area two strong keeps raised on artificial mounds, of which the western has been preserved, and is of quadrangular form, with hexagonal turrets at the angles. The principal gateway, affording an entrance from the high street, is also still remaining, and displays features both of Norman and of later styles of architecture. A Cluniac priory was founded at Southover, adjoining Lewes, in 1078, by William de Warren and his wife. This became the principal establishment of the order in England, and the prior was high chamberlain of the abbot of Cluny, and his vicar-general in England, Scotland, and Ireland ; the establishment was dedicated to St. Pancras, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £1091. 9. 6. There are but trifling remains of the structure, the chief portions having been removed to make room for the erection of the street and crescent to which it has transferred its name. In forming the Brighton and Hastings railway, which passes through the ruins, several interesting relics were dug up, and among them the coffins of the founders. An hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was erected in 1085, by the same founders, who endowed it for 13 poor brethren and sisters ; a portion of the wall only is remaining. In 1264, a sanguinary battle took place here, between Henry III., assisted by his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and the confederated barons under Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester ; in which the royal forces were at first victorious. Prince Edward, the king's son, having broken the enemy's line, threw them into disorder ; but confident of victory, pursuing the fugitives too far, the forces of the barons rallied, and. making a fresh charge, entirely defeated the royal army ; took the king and the Earl of Cornwall prisoners ; and compelled the king to sue for peace, and to deliver his son as a hostage for the fulfilment of the conditions, which were concluded on an eminence adjoining the town, distinguished by the appellation of the " Mise of Lewes." Not less than 5000 men are said to have fallen in the battle, most of whom were buried on the spot. Since this period, few events of importance have occurred. Lewes had the honour of a visit, in 1830, from His Majesty William IV. and his queen, Adelaide, who, attended by the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta, were entertained at the Friars, the residence of Nehemiah Wimble, Esq.

The town is principally situated on an acclivity, rising from the western bank of the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge of one arch, erected in 1727 to replace a bridge of wood that had been destroyed by a flood, and widened in 1829 by the formation of a footpath on each side. This bridge forms a communication with the vill of Cliffe, so called from its position under an impending cliff of chalk, and of which the site is supposed to have been anciently covered by the sea. The streets are regular and well built, containing many handsome houses ; the town is paved, lighted with gas, and watched under a local act obtained in 1806, and supplied with water under an act passed in 1833. About the year 1821, considerable improvement was made in the White Hill road, which passes through a valley near the town, by lowering the hill on each side, and filling up the valley with the materials, thus forming a causeway between 30 and 40 feet high ; and in 1828, the principal street in the vill of Cliffe was widened and greatly improved, under an act for this part. On the south side of the town is Southover ; and the environs extend to the South Downs, a chain of chalk hills, rising like an amphitheatre to the mean elevation of about 500 feet, and covered with the rich herbage which gives to the South Down mutton its admired flavour. Assemblies take place occasionally in the town-hall, and races are held on Easter-Monday, and in the month of August ; the former, called Hunter's races, were established in 1829. The race-course, formerly one of the finest four-mile courses in the kingdom, has been reduced in extent to $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ; it has a commodious stand, erected in 1772. A book society established in 1785 now possesses a library of several thousand volumes, many of them scarce works ; the society consists of 100 members, admitted by ballot, on paying £6. 6. towards the general fund, and an annual subscription of £1. 5.

LEWE

A mechanics' institute was founded in 1825, and the building formerly the theatre has been appropriated to its use. The trade consists principally in grain and malt; there are several large breweries and iron-foundries, a paper manufactory, and a yard for building ships. Railway communication was opened with Brighton and with Hastings in 1846; and in 1847 a line was completed to near Keymer, on the London and Brighton railway, thus diminishing the distance to London by railway by about eight miles. A line was subsequently opened to Newhaven. The river is navigable from a distance of some miles above the town to the sea, and greatly facilitates the trade of the district. A market for corn is held every Tuesday, and for live-stock every Tuesday fortnight: the present market-house for provisions was completed in 1793. There are fairs on May 6th for cattle and pedlery, July 26th for wool, Whit-Tuesday for cattle, and September 21st and October 2nd for sheep, the number of which brought for sale at each of these two fairs exceeds 50,000. A show of fat-cattle takes place about Christmas.

Lewes is a BOROUGH by prescription, and was formerly a county of itself; the government is vested in two constables and two headboroughs, who are chosen annually, by a jury of burgesses, at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions every Tuesday. The spring and summer assizes for the county are held here, and also the general quarter-sessions for the eastern division of the county, which comprises the rapes of Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings; there are likewise intermediate sessions for the trial of prisoners. The powers of the county debt-court of Lewes, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Eastbourne and Hailsham, and part of those of Lewes and Uckfield. The borough sends two members to parliament; the parliamentary boundaries comprise an area of 738 acres, and the constables are the returning officers. In 1812, a handsome assize-hall was erected, the expense of which, including the purchase of the ground and other property, was £15,500: it has a large entrance hall, with record-rooms, a room for the petty-sessions, two courts of judicature, and a room for the judges and magistrates; above these are, a spacious and elegant apartment for the grand jury, a council chamber, &c. In 1793, a house of correction for the eastern district was built, on Mr. Howard's plan; a southern wing was added to it in 1817, and very considerable additions have been since made, to adapt it to the improved system of prison discipline. The town is the place of election for the eastern division of the county.

The borough anciently comprised ten or eleven parishes, but these have been reduced to four. The parishes of St. Andrew, St. Mary in Foro, St. Martin, and St. Michael, were united in the 37th of Henry VIII., and now form the parish of *St. Michael*, containing 988 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectory of St. Andrew's annexed, valued together in the king's books at £17. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £116. The church, which was partially rebuilt and modernised in 1755, retains some good portions of later English architecture; there is a splendid mural monument to the memory of Sir Nicholas Pelham, Knt., and Anne his wife. The parish of *St. Anne* consists of the united parishes of St. Peter Within and St. Mary West-out, the latter being without the ancient borough, and contains 777 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued for both in the king's books at £19. 13. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown: certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for £193. 10., and the incumbent's for £130. The church, formerly that of St. Mary's, is partly Norman, and partly of the early English architecture; it contains a curious font: the boundary line of the ancient borough passes through the chancel. The parish of *St. John under the Castle* is of very considerable extent, but a small part of it only is within the borough, the remainder lying in the hundred of Swanborough; it contains 2502 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, to which that of St. Mary Magdalene's was annexed in 1539, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 3.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Peter G. Crofts. The tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe consists of three acres. The church was of considerable antiquity, but, being much too small, was taken down and rebuilt in 1840, chiefly by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated Society and the Chichester Diocesan Association; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 1013 sittings, of which 602 are free. On the outer wall of the new church have been placed the remains of a monument formerly in the churchyard, assigned to Magnus, son of Harold II., with an inscription mostly in Anglo-Saxon characters. The parish of *All Saints* is a union of the parishes of the Holy Trinity, St. Peter the Less, and St. Nicholas, and contains 2123 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £206; patron, Charles Goring, Esq. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in the year 1805. The precinct of the castle is extra-parochial, and is not rateable within the borough, or subject to any ecclesiastical jurisdiction. There are places of worship in the town for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians.

The parishes of *St. Thomas in the Cliffe*, with 1545 inhabitants, and *St. John Southover*, with 1229 inhabitants, although without the limits of the ancient borough, may be considered as forming part of the town of Lewes; they are included in the present parliamentary boundary, as is also part of the parish of South Malling. A constable and two headboroughs for the hundred of Ringmer, of which the Cliffe is the most populous part, are chosen annually at the court leet of Earl De la Warr. The living of St. Thomas is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 6.; net income, £130. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, contains a fine altar-piece, and an organ that was formerly in the chapel of the Duke of Chandos, at Canons. There are places of worship for Independents and Huntingtonians, the founder of which latter sect, William Huntington, was interred here. Southover parish comprises 550 acres, of which 400 are meadow, 122 arable, and 28 acres houses and gardens. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £30, with a glebe-house and 4 acres of land. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is chiefly in the decorated English style, and contains a tombstone to Gundreda, wife to the first earl de Warren; this relic, formerly in the priory, is of black marble, finely sculptured with foliage,

and bears around its edge a laudatory inscription in Norman characters. In ancient records Southover is called a borough, and it still has its distinct high constable and other officers. The manor was an appendage of the monastery, on the Dissolution of which it was given to Lord Essex: after his attainder it reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Henry VIII. to his divorced queen, Anne of Cleves, who, according to tradition, took up her residence here, in a very ancient building situated on the south side of the street.

The free grammar school was founded originally at Southover, in 1512, by Agnes Morley, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £20, together with a house and garden, for a master and an usher; and this endowment was subsequently increased by various legacies, particularly that of Mrs. Mary Jenkins, who in 1709 left a house, gardens, and appurtenances for the master, and the sum of £1533. Belonging to the borough is an exhibition to either university for four years, left by the Rev. George Steere, "to a poor scholar, the son of parents residing in or near Lewes;" the annual value is about £35. Evelyn, author of *Sylva*, and John Pell, the celebrated mathematician, were educated here. The poor-law union of Lewes is limited to the six parishes above enumerated, with the addition of South Malling, and contains a population of 9552. There are many interesting antiquities in and near Lewes, besides those already noticed. The *Castra*, or earthworks, on the summit of the Downs, are still remaining; and tumuli are scattered in various parts, in which have been found skeletons, urns, ashes, amber beads, and occasionally warlike instruments. Part is yet standing of the exterior walls of an hospital dedicated to St. James, now converted into a barn. Here was also a monastery of Grey friars, the memorial of which is preserved in the name of a modern mansion on the site, called the Friars. The town walls were erected during the residence of the earls of Warren and Surrey, and may still be accurately traced; a part of the western wall is standing, and vestiges of other parts are visible. In Southover is an ancient mansion, erected in 1572 with part of the materials of the priory, and in which are preserved three of the beautifully inlaid doors belonging to that establishment. Many varieties of vegetable and animal organic remains have been found in the chalk formation of the vicinity. Among the natives of Lewes may be mentioned Richard Russell, Esq., M.D. and F.R.S., who, by his writings on the efficacy of the sea water at Brighton, laid the foundation of the prosperity of that fashionable bathing-place.

LEWISHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from London, on the road to Tonbridge; containing 12,276 inhabitants. The name is a slight corruption of the Saxon *Lewesham*, "the dwelling among the meadows," anciently written *Levesham*. The parish, including the greater portion of the hamlet of Blackheath, the whole of Sydenham, Forest Hill, Brockley, Loampit Hill, and Loat's Pit, comprises 5490 acres, of which 100 are in wood; the soil is extremely rich, and the surface pleasingly varied. Its convenient distance from the metropolis, and its beautiful situation, have rendered Lewisham a favourite place of residence; and the neighbourhood is thickly studded with gentlemen's seats, many of which are splendid mansions, and with numerous handsome villas, the country residences of opulent merchants. The village extends about a mile along the high road; the inhabitants are supplied with water from a stream rising at the upper end of the village, and flowing through it. The county magistrates hold a weekly session on Monday.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 19. 2.; net income, £946; patron, the Earl of Dartmouth. The church, rebuilt in 1774, is a handsome edifice, with a square tower at the west end; a portico on the south side is supported on four Corinthian columns: the altar is placed in a circular recess. The building sustained considerable injury from a fire, but has been restored. On that part of Blackheath which is in the parish are two episcopal chapels, *viz.* Dartmouth chapel, partly rebuilt and enlarged by Lord Dartmouth in 1839, and Dartmouth-Place chapel; the former in the patronage of the Vicar of Lewisham, and the latter in that of his Lordship. There are also episcopal chapels at Southend and Sydenham; and a district church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, at Sydenham. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. The Rev. Abraham Colfe, in 1656, devised certain estates in trust to the Leathersellers' Company, for the foundation of two schools; one for the classical instruction of 31 sons of the laity in the hundred, and one son of each incumbent in this and the hundred of Chiselhurst; the other for the education of 31 boys of Lewisham. A school for girls was instituted in 1699, to which Dr. George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, bequeathed £150, and Mrs. Stanhope £50. Dr. Stanhope, who distinguished himself as a theological writer, was presented to the vicarage in 1689, and was buried here in 1728. The poor-law union comprises 7 parishes or places, and contains a population of 23,013. Here was a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Peter, at Ghent; it was suppressed in the time of Henry V., and the site granted to the convent of Sheen. Lewisham confers the inferior title of Viscount on the Earl of Dartmouth.

LEWKNOR (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Wycombe, partly in the hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, but chiefly in that of Lewknor, county of Oxford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Tetsworth; containing, with the tything of Postcombe, 847 inhabitants, of whom 221 are in Lewknor Uphill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 17.; net income, £320; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The great tithes of Lewknor Uphill have been commuted for £89, and the small for £188: the vicar has a glebe of 10 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style, and contains some interesting monuments and a beautiful effigy in stone; it is the burial-place of the Scroop family, and also of the Fanes, whose estate of Wormesley is partly in the parish. There is a chapel of ease at Ashampstead.

LEWSTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne division of Dorset, 4 miles (S.) from Sherborne; containing 7 inhabitants, and comprising 350 acres of land.

LEWTRENCHARD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Tavistock, hundred of Lifton, Lifton and S. divisions of Devon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Launceston; containing 527 inhabitants. It comprises 2500

acres, of which 244 are common or waste. Quarries of slate and limestone of good quality are worked. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 9., and in the gift of W. Baring Gould, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £265, and the glebe consists of 56 acres. The Rev. William Romaine, author of the *Life, Walk, and Triumph of Faith*, was minister of the parish.

LEXDEN (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and liberties of Colchester, N. division of Essex, 1½ mile (W.) from Colchester; containing 1454 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Maldon to Colchester, and comprises 2312*a.* 10*p.*, of which 1767 acres are arable, 443 pasture, and 37 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the family of Papillon: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £660, and the glebe comprises 29 acres of land. The church was rebuilt in 1820. A national school, erected in 1817, is supported by a bequest of £20 per annum from the late Mrs. Rawstorn, and by subscriptions. Roman antiquities of various kinds are frequently discovered; and before the inclosure of the heath, in 1820, evident traces of an encampment, supposed to be Danish, might be seen. The great rampart from the marshes to the river Stour passed obliquely through the parish, and considerable remains of it are still visible.

LEXHAM, EAST (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Launditch, W. division of Norfolk, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Swaffham; containing 236 inhabitants. It comprises 1190 acres, of which 866 are arable, 257 pasture and meadow, and 67 woodland. The Hall is a handsome mansion, situated in a small well-wooded park. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Litcham in the year 1742, and valued in the king's books at £8. 6.: the tithes have been commuted for £205. The church is an ancient structure, with a circular tower overspread with ivy, and contains a piscina of beautiful workmanship.

LEXHAM, WEST (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Launditch, W. division of Norfolk, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Rougham; containing 124 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, of which 1114 are arable, and 76 meadow and pasture, with some woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Litcham, and valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £188, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a circular tower, and appears to have been originally larger than at present; in 1842 a double piscina was discovered, which had been long concealed under a coat of plaster.

LEYBOURNE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Malling, hundred of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Maidstone; containing 255 inhabitants. It comprises 1510 acres, of which 508 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, Bart., of Leybourne Grange: the tithes have been commuted for £275, and there are 180 acres of glebe. The Rev. James Holmes, in 1775, conveyed to trustees a schoolroom and a dwelling-house in the parish, with the interest of £1000 four per cent. consols., for the education of children. Here are considerable remains of a castle, consisting of a gateway flanked by circular towers, various arches, walls, &c., and traces of the moat by which it was surrounded; part of the ruin has long been converted into a dwelling-house.

LEYBURN, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of Wensley, wapentake of Hang-West, N. riding of York, 46 miles (N. W. by W.) from York, and 236 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 829 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile district, and consists principally of one long, well-built street, the houses of which are of a superior and durable stone, and of modern appearance, many of them having been erected in the present century. There are a circulating and a subscription library. A large elm-tree formerly stood in the centre of the town, and served as a market-cross, but it was cut down in 1821. Leyburn attracts many visiters on their way to the lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland. The surface towards the north-west rises in bold undulations to the lofty moors of Wensleydale and Swaledale, and in the midst of beautiful scenery near the town is the celebrated walk called Leyburn Sparol, a magnificent natural terrace, commanding, among many others, fine views of the ruins of Middleham and Bolton Castles. Middleham is now connected with Leyburn by a suspension bridge across the Ure, on the site of the old ferry. The soil in the vicinity of the town comprises stiff clay and gravelly loam, but consists principally of a light limestone, having in some parts deposits of lead and coal. Petty-sessions are held on the last Friday in every month. The market is on Friday; and there are fairs on the second Fridays in February, May, October, and December, noted for large sales of cattle. The powers of the county debt-court of Leyburn, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Leyburn, Bedale, and Askrigg. A small chapel of ease was erected in 1836, at the cost of the Hon. T. O. Powlett; a national school is supported by subscription, and various benefactions have been made for apprenticing children, and other purposes. The poor-law union of Leyburn, comprises 41 parishes or places, containing, according to the census of 1841, a population of 9957.

LEYLAND (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Chorley, hundred of Leyland, N. division of the county of Lancaster; consisting of the chapelries of Euxton, Heapey, and Hoghton, and the townships of Clayton-le-Woods, Cuerden, Leyland, Wheelton, Whittle-le-Woods, and Withnell; and containing 14,032 inhabitants, of whom 3569 are in the township of Leyland, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Chorley. The name, originally "Leghland," indicates the early cultivation of the fields. Warin Bussel, one of the barons under Roger de Poictou, in the reign of William I., held, among his ample demesnes, the parish of Leyland: at a very early period, however, it was parcelled out into townships or manors; and in connexion with it are mentioned the families of Farington, Bracebrigge, Holand, Molyneux, Walton, and others. The parish comprises about 17,950 acres, whereof 3651 are in Leyland township; of the latter number, 371 are common or waste land: the soil in the parish is various, but stiff loam generally prevails. In the hilly townships are many valuable stone-quarries, and in Whittle-le-Woods no fewer than four quarries of

millstones: in Heapey and Hoghton similar quarries are worked; and slate, flags, and ashlar are got in abundance. The river Yarrow flows to the south of Euxton and Leyland, dividing the parish from Chorley; the Drownsnip or Ransnap brook waters Euxton, and, with another rill, runs into the Lostock, as do all the streams in the township of Leyland, for which the river forms a little estuary. The Moulden water, a romantic mountain stream, springs from three brooks in the wild gullies south of Withnell and Wheelton, and descends into the Darwen or Darwent, which washes the north-east side of the parish in its course towards Hoghton Tower, and falls into the Ribble at Walton-le-Dale. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the south-east extremity of the parish of Leyland; and at Golden Hill, a quarter of a mile from the village, is a station on the North-Union railway. Bleach-works, established in 1784, and now employing 100 hands, are carried on by Mr. James Fletcher. Petty-sessions for the division are held once in five weeks, on Monday. Worden Hall, the seat of James Nowell Ffarington, Esq., contains a choice museum of natural curiosities, and a collection of valuable paintings, some of which were found in the ruins of Herculaneum. Wellington Place is the seat of Robert Snell, Esq.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; patron, William Baldwin, Esq.; impropriators, Laurence Rawstorne, Esq., and J. N. Ffarington, Esq.: the great tithes of the township of Leyland have been commuted for £338, and the small tithes for £296; the vicar has a glebe of 44 acres. The church, originally erected without a single pillar, was rebuilt and enlarged in 1817, and contains several marble monuments: adjoining the chancel is an ancient chapel belonging to the Ffarington family. At Euxton, Heapey, Hoghton, Whittle-le-Woods, and Withnell are separate incumbencies. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Roman Catholics. Near the churchyard is a free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, with an endowment of £3. 18. per annum, in aid of which the Rev. Thomas Armetriding, in 1718, bequeathed £250: the annual income, with subsequent benefactions, amounts to about £30. Another school is endowed with £13 per annum; and there is also a school, erected at Golden Hill in 1785 by Mr. Balshaw, and endowed by him with lands now producing an income of £230: it is in union with the National Society. An almshouse for six persons was founded in 1607 by William Ffarington, Esq.; and six more almshouses were built and endowed in 1665, by John Osbaldeston, Esq.

LEYSDOWN (*St. Clement*), a parish, in the union, and liberty of the Isle, of Sheppy, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 9 miles (E. by S.) from Queenborough; containing 310 inhabitants. It comprises 2182*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, of which 816 acres are arable, 1357 pasture, and 9 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10., and united to the perpetual curacy of Harty; appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £394, and the vicarial for £265; the appropriate glebe contains 15 acres, and the vicarial 5. The church is a neat modern edifice, erected near the site of a more ancient and spacious one, the ruins of which are still visible.

LEYTON, LOW (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of West Ham, hundred of Becontree, S. division of Essex, 6 miles (N. E.) from London; containing 3274 inhabitants. This place derives its name, which appears to be a contraction of *Lee town*, from its situation on the river Lea. It is supposed by Camden and others to be the site of the ancient *Durolitum*; and it is evident here was a Roman station; various pavements, foundations of buildings, consular and imperial coins, and other Roman antiquities, having been discovered, particularly near the manor-house. The rural district of the parish contains about 1700 acres, of which 150 are marsh, about 250 waste, and nearly the same number in the occupation of nursery-men and market-gardeners; the remainder is all profitable land in a high state of cultivation: the soil is gravelly, and the grounds abound with fine springs of water. The village, which consists of a single street, extending nearly from Epping Forest to Stratford, and lighted with gas, is situated on a gentle slope reaching to the western bank of the river Lea; the hamlet of Leytonstone now comprises nearly one-half of the inhabitants of the parish. The Eastern Counties railway passes through the parish, and at the Lea-Bridge road is a station on the line; the booking-offices form a handsome elevation in the Italian style.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12.; net income, £534; patron, and impropriator of one-third of the rectorial tithes, J. Pardoe, Esq.; impropriators of the remaining two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, the Executors of R. James, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £369. 14. 6., and the vicarial for £399. 15. The church, a plain brick edifice with a tower at the west end, was repaired and enlarged in the seventeenth century, and again in 1822. The chancel contains some elegant monuments of the family of Hickes, and of that of Sir Robert Beachcroft, lord mayor of London in 1721; also a monument of Mr. John Wood, who travelled over several parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and one to the memory of the antiquary and biographer, John Strype, who was vicar of Leyton from 1669 till his death, which took place in 1737, at the age of 94: he rebuilt the vicarage-house, and was a liberal contributor to the church and parish. A chapel of ease erected at Leytonstone, in 1750, by subscription, has lately been made the church of the district parish of St. John the Baptist: the living is in the Vicar's gift. Within the parish are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. In 1697, Robert Ozler bequeathed £300 for the erection, and a rent-charge of £12 for the endowment, of a free school for a certain number of children of Leyton and Walthamstow; and there are national schools at Low Leyton and Leytonstone. Almshouses for eight widows were founded in 1653, by John Smith, who endowed them with £20 per annum, to which other benefactions have been added. Sir Thomas Rowe or Roe, an able statesman and ambassador, was born at Low Leyton about the year 1580; and Edward Rowe Mores, Esq., a distinguished antiquary, lived long in a house called Etloe Place, now occupied by Charles Morley Robison, Esq.

LEZANT (*St. Breock*), a parish, in the union of Launceston, N. division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Launceston; containing, with the hamlet of Trewarlet, 905

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inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the Manaton family, of Trecarrell House, of whom Ambrose Manaton had the honour to entertain Charles I. on his entrance into Cornwall, on the 1st of August, 1644. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Tamar, and on the south by its tributary the Inney; and comprises 3892 acres, of which about 400 are woodland, 233 common or waste, and the remainder chiefly arable. The surface is varied, especially on the banks of the Inney, at Trecarrell and Carthamartha; the substratum abounds with mineral wealth, and near Landew is a lead-mine in operation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32; net income, £406; patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church contains several ancient monuments. There were formerly chapels at Trecarrell and Landew; the former, of which there are some remains, was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and the latter to St. Bridget. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LEZIATE, a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, W. division of Norfolk, 5 miles (E.) from Lynn; containing 172 inhabitants. It comprises 1469*a*. 2*r*. 29*p*., of which 670 acres are arable, 462 meadow and pasture, 67 woodland, and 104 common or waste. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of Ashwicken: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe contains two acres. There are some slight remains of the church.

LIBBERSTON, or Lebberston, a township, in the parish of Filey, union of Scarborough, Pickering lythe, N. riding of York, 4 miles (N.) from Hunmanby; containing 153 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1480 acres, the property of various families: the village, which is small and straggling, is on the road from Filey to Cayton, and about two miles and a half westward of the former place.

*Arms.*

LICHFIELD, a city and county of itself, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the county of Stafford, 16½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Stafford, and 118 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 6761 inhabitants. This place, called by Bede *Licidfeld*, and by Ingulphus and Henry of Huntingdon *Lichfeld*, both implying "the field of the dead," is supposed to have derived its name from the martyrdom of more than 1000 Christians, who are said to have been massacred here in the reign of the Emperor Diocletian: an allusion to this event appears in the corporation seal of the city; and a spot within its precincts, in which they are said to have been interred, still retains the appellation of the Christian field. During the heptarchy, it appears to have been patronised by the kings of Mercia, of whom Peada, son-in-law of Osweo, King of Northumbria, having been converted by the preaching of Cedd, a hermit who had a cell near the site of St. Chad's church, is said to have erected the first Christian church here in honour of that recluse, who had been assiduous in his efforts to convert the Mercians to Christianity, and afterwards became their bishop. In the reign of Offa, this see not only obtained the precedence of all the Mercian bishoprics, but through the interest of Offa with Pope Adrian, was made the archiepiscopal see, and invested with the greater part of the jurisdiction of Canterbury. Eadwulph was appointed archbishop of Lichfield in 789, and had for his suffragans the Bishops of Worcester, Hereford, Leicester, Sidnacester, Elmham, and Dunwich; but in 803, Leo succeeding to the pontificate, restored the primacy to Canterbury, and Eadulph, stripped of his supremacy, died in 812.

At the time of the Conquest, Lichfield, notwithstanding the distinction it had enjoyed under the Saxon kings, was but an inconsiderable place; and in 1075, when the council decreed that sees should no longer remain in obscure towns, Peter, Bishop of *Licidfeld*, transferred his see to Chester. It continued there till it was removed by his successor, Robert de Limsey, to Coventry, whence it was restored to Lichfield in 1148 by Roger de Clinton, who began the church, and fortified the castle. At what time, or by whom, the castle was originally built, has not been clearly ascertained; it is asserted upon very good authority, that Richard II., after his deposition from the throne, was detained here as a prisoner, on his route to the Tower of London: no vestiges of the building remain. During the parliamentary war, Lichfield embraced the royal cause; and Charles I., after the battle of Naseby, slept for one night in the Cathedral Close. In 1643, Sir Richard Dyott, with some of the principal gentlemen of the county, under the command of the Earl of Chesterfield, fortified this part of the town against the republican forces under Lord Brooke and Sir John Gell, the former of whom, having stationed himself in the porch of an adjoining house, was shot by a member of the Dyott family, from the battlements of the cathedral. The attack being continued by Sir John Gell, the garrison surrendered on honourable terms, and the parliamentarians retired, leaving a body of troops, who, in the following month, were repulsed by Prince Rupert: the royalists kept possession of the town till its final surrender to the parliament. During these conflicts the cathedral suffered material injury; its rich sculptures were destroyed, it was converted into stables by the parliamentarian troops, and in 1651 it was set on fire, and, by order of parliament, left to neglect and decay.

The City is built in a pleasant and fertile vale, within two miles of the Roman station *Etocetum*, and about the same distance from Offlow Mount, another station at Swinfen. The houses in the principal thoroughfares are handsome and commodious; the streets in general are well paved, and the town is well lighted, and amply supplied with water. Certain property, called the Conduit lands, was granted in 1546 to trustees, by the brethren of the guild of the Blessed Mary, Lichfield, "for the common wealth of the city and town," and for keeping in repair the conduit pipes and pumps, providing fire-engines, and defraying other charges incidental to supplying the city with water from the springs at Aldershaw, which are about one mile and a half distant: the property consists of about 340 acres of land, and produces nearly £600 per annum. In the environs are numerous elegant seats and villas. A mechanics' institute was established a few years since, and is held in a room of the guildhall; the Rev. J. T. Law, the president, has endowed it with books and natural curiosities, and also contributes liberally towards its

support. A permanent library is maintained by subscription, and there is also a newsroom. A small theatre, in which Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance after her marriage, is open during the races, and occasionally at other times. The races take place in September, when a queen's plate of 100 guineas is run for on the first day; the course is on the road to Tamworth, about two miles from the city.

Lichfield is not a place of much trade; there are extensive coach and harness manufactories. The Wyrley and Essington canal runs within a quarter of a mile, and joins the Fazeley and Birmingham line about three miles distant. The Trent-Valley railway, opened in 1847, runs by the town: an act was passed in 1846, for a railway from Lichfield to Birmingham; and another act was obtained in the same year, for a railway to Walsall. The market is on Friday, and there are cattle-markets on the first Monday in every month, for cattle, sheep, bacon, and cheese; the charter fairs are on Shrove-Tuesday and Ash-Wednesday, and others are held on the 10th of January, and the first Tuesday in November. The market-house is a commodious building, occupying the site of the ancient market-cross; in the market-place is a colossal statue in stone of Dr. Johnson, erected in 1838, by the Rev. J. T. Law.

*New Corporation Seal.*

*Old Corporation Seal.*

The city was anciently governed by a guild, at the head of which were a master and four wardens, assisted by a council of twenty-four brethren. This guild, established in 1387, was dissolved in the 2nd of Edward VI., who granted to the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, which was confirmed and enlarged by Mary and by Elizabeth, the former of whom erected the city into a county of itself. Subsequent charters were conferred by James I. in 1623, and Charles II., in the 16th of his reign, under the latter of which the corporation consisted of two bailiffs and twenty-one brethren, assisted by a recorder, steward, town-clerk and coroner, sheriff, and two serjeants-at-mace. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76: the city is divided into two wards, the municipal and parliamentary boundaries being co-extensive; a sheriff is appointed by the council, and the number of magistrates is seven. Two chief constables are chosen by a jury of burgage tenants, at their court leet on St. George's day; and several petty constables at the great portmote court on the 22nd of July. The freedom is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, and acquired by servitude in one of the seven trading companies of the Cordwainers, Smiths, Saddlers, Bakers, Weavers, Tailors, and Butchers. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 33rd of Edward I., and continued to make regular returns till the 27th of Edward III., from which period it ceased till the time of its incorporation by Edward VI., who restored the privilege; two members are sent to parliament, and the sheriff is the returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, and also a court of record weekly for the recovery of debts to any amount above 40*s.*; the justices preside at a petty-session weekly. The powers of the county debt-court of Lichfield, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Lichfield. The guildhall is a neat edifice of stone, ornamented with a pediment in front, in the tympanum of which are the city arms; the hall is spacious, and well adapted to the purposes of the several courts, and underneath is the common gaol for the city. Formerly an annual fête, called the Court of Array, took place on Whit-Monday in the guildhall, whence it was immediately adjourned to an eminence named Greenhill, where a temporary bower was erected; the expense was defrayed by the corporation. This ceremony is supposed by some to have been instituted by King Osweo, to commemorate a victory obtained by him over Penda; but others, with more probability, ascribe it to an act passed originally in the reign of Henry II., ordaining the high constable in each town frequently to inspect the arms of the inhabitants. It is still kept up with some difference, but the expense is now defrayed by subscription. The town is the place of election for the southern division of the county.

Lichfield was at an early period a SEE jointly with Coventry, and, after the demolition of the abbey buildings at Coventry, became in reality, though not in name, the sole seat of the diocese. Within the last few years, Coventry has been transferred to the diocese of Worcester; the jurisdiction now extends over the counties of Derby and Stafford, and a considerable part of the county of Salop. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, the archdeacons of Salop, Stafford, and Derby, a number of canons residentiary and non-residentiary, five minor canons, and other officers. The bishop is now styled Bishop of Lichfield, and has the patronage of the archdeaconries, the chancellorship, and the canonries; the Dean and Chapter have the patronage of the minor canonries. The minor canons form a corporation of twelve members, including an organist and six choristers. The *Cathedral*, which had been reduced during the parliamentary war to a state of extreme dilapidation, was restored by Dr. Hacket, on his preferment to the see of Lichfield and Coventry in 1661, to its original state of splendour and magnificence: various improvements have subsequently been made; and the choir has been greatly enlarged, under the superintendence of Mr. Wyatt, by the removal of the screen in front of the Lady chapel. The prevailing character of the edifice is the early English, approaching very nearly to the decorated style. The west front is magnificently rich, and the spires of the western towers are in beautiful combination with the lofty central spire;

*Arms of the Bishopric.*

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the east end is hexagonal, and the whole exterior is highly ornamented in various parts with statuary and sculpture of exquisite design and elaborate execution. The interior presents various styles, with several later insertions. The transepts display considerable portions in the Norman character, and the choir, which deviates from the line of the nave, is in the decorated English style: it is richly ornamented, and lighted by windows of beautiful tracery; the bishop's throne, and the prebendal stalls, are fine specimens of tabernacle-work. St. Mary's chapel, built by Bishop Langton, is an edifice of elegant design, with nine lofty windows, of which the three at the east end are more rich in their tracery, and are ornamented with stained glass brought by Sir Brooke Boothby from the dissolved abbey of Herckenrode, in the bishopric of Liege; in the central window on one side is a painting of the Resurrection, by Egginton, from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In this chapel was the shrine of St. Chad, which was demolished at the Dissolution. Among the monuments in the cathedral that escaped the ravages of the parliamentary troops are those of Bishops Langton and Pattishull. There are, also, a monument to Dr. Johnson; a bust of Garrick; a mutilated statue of Captain Stanley; and a monument by Chantrey, to the memory of the infant children of Mrs. Robinson, which is unrivalled for beauty of design, intensity of feeling, and force of expression. A passage from the north aisle leads to the chapter-house, a decagonal building of great elegance, whose finely-vaulted roof is supported on a clustered central column. Above it is the library, instituted by Dean Heywood, in which are the Gospels of St. Chad, a Koran taken at the siege of Buda, and a folio edition of Chaucer, richly illuminated. The bishop's palace, on the north-east side of the Close, is a spacious edifice.

The city comprises the parish of St. Mary, containing 2634 inhabitants; part of that of St. Chad, containing 2036; and part of that of St. Michael, containing 1887; also the liberty of the Cathedral Close, which is extra-parochial, with 190 inhabitants. The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged vicarage, with the living of Statfold annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £458; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is a modern edifice, erected on the site of an ancient structure described by Leland as "right beautiful." The whole parish of *St. Chad*, including the villages of Elmhurst and Curborough, comprises by measurement 2488 acres; the rural portion of it is in general land of good quality, and in profitable cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of St. Mary's; net income, £179. The church, by far the oldest in Lichfield, was rebuilt on the site of an ancient one erected by Bishop Headda, in honour of St. Chad, and near his hermitage. The parish of *St. Michael* comprises by computation 10,400 acres, of which by far the greater portion is arable; about 2000 acres are common, a part of which has been recently inclosed, and the remainder, with the exception of a little woodland, is meadow and pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of St. Mary's, with a net income of £154; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is situated on an eminence called Greenhill; the nave and aisles were admirably restored in 1842-3, and now afford exquisite specimens of the decorated and later styles of architecture: it contains a tablet with an inscription by Dr. Johnson, to the memory of his parents. The churchyard comprises upwards of seven acres, and is the principal cemetery of the city. At Burntwood and Wall, in this parish, are chapels, both erected by subscription; and a district chapel has just been built at Leamonsley, also in St. Michael's parish. There are places of worship in Lichfield for Independents, Wesleyans, and Kilhamites, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school appears, from a small endowment payable out of the exchequer, to have been founded by Edward VI.; the school-house was erected in 1692, at the joint expense of the corporation and the feoffees of the Conduit Lands. The master receives from the feoffees £35 per annum, and the usher £10 from funds devised by Henry Beane, in 1546, for this and other purposes; the premises are also kept in repair by the feoffees. An English free school was founded in 1677, by Thomas Minors, who endowed it with a messuage for the school-house, and rents amounting to about £30 per annum; Andrew Newton, Esq., in 1801 bequeathed in aid of this charity the reversion of the dividends on £3333. 6. 8. three per cent. consols., and the annual income is now upwards of £135. A diocesan training establishment for schoolmasters was founded in 1838.

St. John's hospital was founded in the reign of Henry III., by one of the bishops of the diocese; and in 1252, Randulph de Lacock, canon of Lichfield, endowed it with lands at Elmhurst and Stichbrook, for the maintenance of a priest, and the support of the poor and infirm. It was visited by the bishops of Lichfield for many years, but fell into neglect and decay, from which it was retrieved by Bishop Smyth, who was translated to the see in the reign of Henry VII.; that prelate rebuilt the premises in 1495, and formed the statutes by which it is at present governed. There are thirteen almshouses, apartments for the master and other officers, and a chapel: the last was enlarged in 1829, by the erection of a gallery and north wing, at the expense of the master of the hospital, and an organ was purchased by subscription; there is now a numerous and respectable congregation. An hospital for women was founded in 1424, by Bishop Hayworth, and endowed in 1504 by Thomas Milley, one of the canons residentiary, with lands now producing, with subsequent benefactions, an income of about £380, for the maintenance of fifteen aged women and a few out-pensioners. An institution for the benefit of widows or unmarried daughters of clergymen of the Church of England in the diocese, was founded by the above-named Mr. Newton, who endowed it with £43,333 consols., the dividends on which, amounting to £1238. 13., are chiefly distributed in pensions of £50 each, among 20 individuals, who must be upwards of 50 years of age: the buildings of the institution, situated in the Close, contain apartments for that number of persons. There are also donations and bequests, amounting to £1000 per annum, for distribution among the poor generally. The union of Lichfield comprises 29 parishes or places, with a population of 24,127.

Among the monastic establishments was a convent of Grey friars, founded in 1229, by Alexander, Bishop of Lichfield; it was burnt down in 1291, and, being rebuilt, subsisted till the Dissolution: the remains are now let on lease, and the rents appropriated to charitable

uses. Several relics of antiquity are preserved in Mr. Green's museum, among which is a wooden lintel or doorway, pierced by the ball which killed Lord Brooke, the parliamentary officer, during the siege of the cathedral. There is a chalybeate spring; and some good specimens of agate, in a state of decomposition, are found in the vicinity, where a fine sort of clay for pottery is also met with. Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, and founder of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford; Dr. George Smalridge, and Dr. Thomas Newton, both distinguished as theological writers; and the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, were natives of this place: among the residents were Garrick, Dr. Darwin, author of *The Botanic Garden*, and his ingenious biographer, Miss Seward. Lichfield gives the title of Earl to the family of Anson, created in 1831.

LIDBROOK, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWLAND, union of MONMOUTH, hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 42 inhabitants. Iron and tin works, said to have been the first established in the kingdom, furnish employment to a part of the population. Coal and timber are brought from the Forest of Dean, by means of a railroad constructed from the Wye to the Severn. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LIDDIARD-MILLICENT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Wootton-Bassett; containing 564 inhabitants. The road from Cricklade to Wootton-Bassett passes through. The land is pasture, with the exception of a small portion of arable and wood; the surface is in general flat, and the soil rich. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £495; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is in the later English style.

LIDDIARD-TREGOOZE (*ALL SAINTS*,) a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Swindon; containing 960 inhabitants. This place has from the time of the Conquest been the property of the family of St. John, whose mansion and park are near the church. The parish is on the road from Oxford to Bath, and comprises by admeasurement 5400 acres, of which 300 are arable, 350 woodland, and the remainder pasture. The Wilts and Berks canal and the Great Western railway pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 5., and in the gift of Mrs. Collins: the tithes have been commuted for £603. 18. 5., and the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, partly rebuilt in 1653, by the St. John family, to whom it contains several splendid monuments.

LIDDINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Uppingham; containing 589 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2240 acres: the soil is various, but the greater portion a dark stiff clay, and tolerably fertile; the surface is diversified with hills. The village is pleasantly situated in a valley watered by the river Welland, near which are some rich meadows. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln: the great tithes have been commuted for £216. 11., and the vicarial for £221. At Caldecott is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A palace formerly belonging to the bishops of Lincoln, a fine structure in the early English style, with a large hall, having painted windows, has been converted into an hospital for a warden, twelve brethren, and two nurses; the charity was founded in 1600, by Sir Thomas Cecil, Lord Burghley, and is called Jesus' Hospital.

LIDDINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Swindon; containing, with the tything of Coate, 454 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2736 acres, and is traversed by the road from London to Newbury and Hungerford: there are several chalk-quarries. The living is a discharged vicarage, with a sinecure rectory, the former valued in the king's books at £14, and the latter at £17; the Duke of Marlborough presents to the rectory, and the Rector to the vicarage. The tithes were partly commuted for land under an act of inclosure, in 1776; and a commutation has taken place under the recent Tithe act, for a rent-charge of £221: the glebe contains 60 acres, and there is an excellent house, built by the vicar in 1833. The church is very ancient, with a tower, and has a roof of timber-frame work. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In this parish, romantically situated in a dell, and encompassed by a moat, is an old mansion forming an interesting specimen of the Elizabethan style; on Beacon Hill was a large circular work, called Liddington Castle.

LIDGATE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Newmarket; containing 450 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5.; net income, £473; patron, the Rev. James Jackson. Near the church is a spacious and lofty mount with some remains of extensive intrenchments, probably the site of a strong castle. Lydgate, the poet, was born at this place, from which he took his name.

LIDLINGTON, or LITLINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AMPTHILL, hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Ampthill; containing 926 inhabitants. Here is a station of the Bedford branch of the London and Birmingham railway. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11.; net income, £88; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Bedford. The church contains an ancient tomb with a brass effigy, in armour, of one of the Goldingtons, who possessed the manor of Goldington, in the parish, in the 15th century. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LIDNEY, or LYDNEY (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of BLEDISLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 20 miles (S. W. by W.) from Gloucester, and 123 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Aylburton, 1885 inhabitants, of whom 1146 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the road from Gloucester to Swansea, is by some writers supposed to have been the Roman station *Abona;* and though it may not be satisfactorily identified with that particular

station, there are positive evidences of its occupation by the Romans. In Lydney Park are the remains of a Roman villa, and of two camps; near the western border of the larger camp is a Roman bath, still tolerably perfect; and fragments of tessellated pavement, urns, statues, coins of Adrian and Antoninus, and a silver coin of Galba, have been found. An ancient mansion called Whitecross, erected by Sir William Winter, vice-admiral of England in the reign of Elizabeth, was fortified and garrisoned in the civil war of the 17th century by Sir John Winter, a distinguished royalist, who defended it against repeated attacks by detachments from Gloucester, but at last set fire to and deserted it, having first despoiled the forest. The trade of the town is principally in the export of coal, and is facilitated by the river Severn, which forms the eastern boundary of the parish; the Severn and Wye railroad terminates here, and a canal with a basin connects it by means of locks with the river. The line of the South Wales railway passes through the parish. The manufacture of tin plates is carried on to a great extent, and in connexion with it are iron-works. Limestone is quarried. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on May 4th and November 8th. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of St. Briavell's and Hewelsfield annexed, valued in the king's books at £24. 6. 8.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £420, and the vicarial for £680; the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is a spacious plain structure, with a beautiful spire. At Aylburton is a chapel of ease; and the Baptists have a place of worship. There are some chalybeate springs.

LIDSEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Aldingbourn, union of West Hampnett, hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, W. division of the county of Sussex, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Chichester; containing 772 inhabitants. It is situated on the Portsmouth and Arundel canal.

LIDSING, or Lidgen, a vill, in the parish of Gillingham, union of Medway, hundred of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Chatham; containing 44 inhabitants. It comprises 439 acres, of which 119 are in wood. Here is a chapel of ease. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £100, and there is a glebe of 10 acres.

LIDSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of Church-Enstone, union of Chipping-Norton, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. N. W.) from Neat-Enstone; containing 161 inhabitants.

LIFTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Tavistock, hundred of Lifton, Lifton and S. divisions of Devon, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Launceston; containing 1784 inhabitants. The manor and lordship were, by grant of Edward VI., vested in the ancestors of W. A. H. Arundell, Esq., the present proprietor. The parish is watered by the rivers Tamar, Cary, and Lyd, the last of which flows into the Tamar a little below Lifton park; the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. Mines of manganese are worked. Fairs are held on the 14th of February, the first Thursday in June, and October 28th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 2. 11.; net income, £423; patron, Mr. Arundell. The church was embellished with a new altar-piece and with the royal arms, in 1831, by the patron, at an expense of £200; it contains some rich monuments.

LIGHTCLIFFE, a chapelry district, in the parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Halifax. This chapelry, which is included in the township of Hipperholme *cum* Brighouse, and in the manor of Wakefield, is on the road from Halifax to Leeds. The chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, has been rebuilt since its original foundation in 1529: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. In 1829, in a gravel-pit near the chapel, were found several consular and imperial silver coins, and some gold British coins of Boadicea, in excellent preservation.

LIGHTGRAVE, or Leegrave, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Luton, hundred of Flitt, county of Bedford, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from the town of Luton; containing 411 inhabitants.

LIGHTHORNE (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Southam, Kington division of the hundred of Kington, S. division of the county of Warwick, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Kington; containing 384 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Warwick to Banbury, and comprises 2025 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Willoughby de Broke: the tithes have been commuted for £327; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 118*a*. 2*r*. 33*p*.

LILBOURN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Rugby, hundred of Guilsborough, S. division of the county of Northampton, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Rugby; containing 279 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Avon, in the eastern part of the county, and on the confines of the counties of Warwick and Leicester. It comprises 1667*a*. 3*r*. 28*p*., of which 1540 acres are pasture, 120 arable, and 7 wood; the soil is generally of a strong and rich quality. The London and Birmingham railway is distant about three miles. The village is on the line of the ancient Watling-steeet, and is supposed to have been the *Tripontium* of the Romans; vestiges of a castle may still be traced. The inhabitants are partly employed in the stocking manufacture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and has a net income of £127, arising from 65 acres of glebe allotted at the inclosure in commutation of tithes; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the impropriation belongs to Miss Arnold and the Rev. Mr. Arnold. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a parochial school supported partly by the proceeds of land allotted at the inclosure. At Roundhill, about half a mile from the village, bones and skulls have been found; and the parish contains some tumuli.

LILBURN, EAST, a township, in the parish of Eglingham, union of Glendale, N. division of Coquetdale ward and of Northumberland, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wooler; containing 80 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the east by the river Till, and comprises about 900 acres of land, of a dry gravelly soil; about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture and moor: the surface is hilly and undulated. An inferior kind of stone is quarried. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £55. 7. 6., with a glebe of 28 acres, and the impropriate for £122. 12. 4. In 1768, on the removal of a heap of stones, the base and fragments of a cross, with four rows of steps, were discovered beneath.

LILBURN, WEST, a township, in the parish of Eglingham, union of Glendale, N. division of Coquetdale ward and of Northumberland, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wooler; containing 226 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, mostly arable, including 200 of woodland: the soil is rich, producing excellent and abundant crops; the scenery embraces the Cheviot hills on the west, and on the east those of Chillingham. The Lilburn river, which runs through the township, abounds in trout. Lilburn Tower, a fine stone mansion in the Elizabethan style, was built in 1834, near the site of a border tower, from a design of Mr. Dobson's, at a cost of £25,000. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £262. 11. 7., and the vicarial for £130. 7. At the west end of the village, near the remains of the ancient mansion, are those of a chapel of ease.

LILFORD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Oundle, hundred of Huxloe, though locally in that of Polebrook, N. division of the county of Northampton, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Oundle; containing, with the hamlet of Wigsthorpe, 133 inhabitants. It comprises 1807*a*. 1*r*. 14*p*., and is intersected by the road from Thrapston to Oundle, and bounded by the river Nene. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Thorpe-Achurch, and valued in the king's books at £7. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$. A school is supported by Lord Lilford, who derives his title from the place.

LILLESHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newport, Newport division of the hundred of South Bradford, N. division of Salop, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Newport; containing, with the townships of Donnington, Abbey St. John, and Muxton, 3851 inhabitants. About 1145, an abbey for Regular canons of the order of St. Augustine was founded here, which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £327. 10.: the ivy-covered ruins of the buildings present an interesting and imposing object. A branch of the Donnington-Wood, or Marquess of Stafford's, canal, terminates in the northern part of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 11.; net income, £345; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Sutherland; incumbent, the Rev. George Livingstone Fenton. The church, with the exception of its handsome tower, which is of much older date, appears to have been built about the time of the Restoration: in the chancel is a beautiful marble monument in memory of Sir Richard and Lady Katherine Leveson. A second church has been erected at Donnington-Wood, at the expense of the Duke of Sutherland. There are two schools, one at Donnington, and the other at Lilleshall, the latter supported by his grace. Lady Katherine Leveson left several benefactions to the poor.

LILLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Hitchin, hundred of Hitchin and Pirton, county of Hertford, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Luton, containing 475 inhabitants. The village is on the road from Hitchin to Luton. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the platting of straw. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 9.; net income, £340; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge: there is a glebe-house, with 30 acres of land. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

LILLINGS AMBO, or East and West Lillings, a township, in the parish of Sheriff-Hutton, wapentake of Bulmer, union and N. riding of York, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from York; containing 208 inhabitants. The township comprises by measurement 1530 acres, and is situated at the head of the Foss navigation. Lillings Hall stands to the east of East Lillings. The tithes for West Lillings were commuted for land in 1769.

LILLINGSTONE-DAYRELL (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Buckingham; containing 187 inhabitants. It comprises 2223*a*. 1*p*., of which 200 acres are arable, about 400 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface in some parts is hilly, commanding extensive prospects, and the lower grounds are watered by a brook; the soil is clayey and deep. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7., and in the gift of Richard Dayrell, Esq., whose ancestors have been patrons upwards of 500 years, and have resided here for eighteen generations: the tithes have been commuted for £278. 8. 6., and the glebe comprises one acre.

LILLINGSTONE-LOVELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Buckingham; containing 140 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1223 acres, of which 280 are arable, 827 meadow and pasture, and 108 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £177, and the glebe comprises 39 acres.

LILLINGTON (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne division of Dorset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from the town of Sherborne; containing 191 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, R. Gordon, Esq.

LILLINGTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Warwick, Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, S. division of the county of Warwick, 1 mile (N.) from the town of Leamington; containing 272 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1381 acres: sandstone of soft texture is quarried for building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; patron and impropriator, the Rev. Henry Wise: the tithes have been commuted for £167, and the glebe consists of 40 acres. The church is an ancient structure, combining various styles of English architecture.

LILLISDON, a tything, in the parish and hundred of North Curry, union of Taunton, W. division of the county of Somerset, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Taunton; containing 238 inhabitants.

LILLY, a hamlet, in the parish of Catmere, union of Wantage, hundred of Compton, county of Berks, 5 miles (W. by S.) from the town of East Ilsley; containing 74 inhabitants.

LILSTOCK (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Williton and Freemanners, W. division of Somerset, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 48 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by Bridgwater bay in the Bristol Channel; and contains limestone of excellent quality for building, which is extensively quarried. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Stogursey: the tithes were commuted for land in 1803.

LILWALL, with Pembers-Oak and Chickward, a township, in the parish and poor-law union of Kington,

hundred of HUNTINGTON, county of HEREFORD; containing 380 inhabitants.

LIMBER MAGNA (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5¼ miles (N. by E.) from Caistor; containing 480 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5026*a*. 3*r*. 19*p*.; the substratum is chiefly chalk of hard texture, which is burnt into lime for manure. A statute-fair is held on the first Monday in May. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £623; impropriator, the Earl of Yarborough: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1812. The church was given in the time of Henry II., by Richard de Humet, constable of Normandy, to the Cistercian abbey of Aulnay or Aveny, in Normandy, the abbot of which established a cell here; this cell, at the suppression of alien priories, was sold to the Carthusians of St. Anne, near Coventry. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The mausoleum of the Earl of Yarborough is in the parish.

LIMBER PARVA, a hamlet, in the parish of BROCKLESBY, union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N.) from the town of Caistor; containing 49 inhabitants.

LIMBURY CUM BISCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish and union of LUTON, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Luton; containing 316 inhabitants.

LIMEBROOK, a township, in the parish and hundred of WIGMORE, poor-law union of LUDLOW, county of HEREFORD; containing 178 inhabitants.

LIMEHOUSE (*ST. ANNE*), a parish, in the union of STEPNEY, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2 miles (E. by S.) from London; containing, with part of Ratcliffe hamlet, 21,121 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the north bank of the Thames, was formerly a hamlet belonging to Stepney, from which parish it was separated in 1730. It consists principally of a number of narrow streets and irregular buildings, diverging from the principal thoroughfare. There are several respectable houses; and among the numerous shops, warehouses, and manufactories, are some spacious and well-built structures, though many of the buildings are of an inferior description. The streets are partly paved, and lighted with gas. Here are a manufactory for sailcloth and ropes; an extensive bleaching-ground; and large manufactories for articles in iron, particularly chain-cables, anchors, tanks, and all kinds of machinery. Ship-blocks are also made, and there are various other trades connected with shipping; ship-building is carried on at Limehouse Hole. At the eastern extremity of the parish are the West India Docks, which extend eastward to Blackwall. The northern dock, for unloading ships, covers thirty acres, and is capable of accommodating 300 West Indiamen; the southern, for loading outward bound vessels, covers twenty-four acres, and will admit 200 ships: the former was opened in 1802, and the latter in 1805. They have extensive ranges of building in which foreign goods are deposited previous to the payment of the duty. A canal from the river Lea, called the New Cut, intersects the parish and joins the Thames, superseding the circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs; the Regent's canal likewise passes through Limehouse, and just before its junction with the Thames, has a basin capable of admitting vessels of from 200 to 300 tons' burthen. On the south side of the Commercial-road is a tramroad, from the West India Docks to Whitechapel, constructed at an expense of nearly £20,000. The London and Blackwall railway also crosses the parish. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £714; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, which is one of the fifty churches erected pursuant to an act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, is a massive structure, with two angular turrets at the east end, and a square tower at the west end, built after a design by Nicholas Hawksmoor, one of the pupils of Sir Christopher Wren. At Ratcliffe is a second incumbency. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LIMINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of STONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 1¼ mile (E. S. E.) from Ilchester; containing 342 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Yeo, and comprises by measurement 1560 acres. Several of the younger females are employed in glove-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 5½., and in the gift of Wadham College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises seven acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains the effigy of Sir Richard Gyverney, founder of a chantry here, which has a stone roof richly groined; on a pew in the chancel is the cipher of Cardinal Wolsey, whose first preferment was the incumbency of the parish, presented to him by the Marquess of Dorset. There are some remains of a camp.

LIMPENHOE (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLOFIELD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5¼ miles (S.) from Acle; containing 186 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the navigable river Yare, and intersected by the Norwich and Yarmouth railway: it comprises 1080 acres. An act was passed in 1840, for inclosing certain portions of land. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Southwood, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron and impropriator, J. F. Leathes, Esq. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a low tower, and an enriched Norman doorway. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

LIMPLEY-STOKE.—See STOKE, LIMPLEY.

LIMPSFIELD (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, First division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, E. division of SURREY, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Godstone; containing 1344 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern confines of the county, on the road from Croydon to Maidstone, and comprises 3819 acres. The soil in the northern part is sand and gravel, and in the southern part clay: there are some chalk-pits. In the parish are some very pleasant residences. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 5., and in the gift of W. L. Gower, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £694. The tower of the church stands near the middle of the south aisle, and is surmounted by a wooden spire. On Limpsfield common is a place of worship for Baptists.

LINACRE, with BOOTLE, in the county of LANCASTER.—See BOOTLE.

LINBRIGGS, a township, in the parish of ALLENTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 62 inhabitants. This is a large township, consisting for the most part of fine green hills, and divided into stock farms. Bygate Hall, Makendon, Loungesknow, and Birdhope are all good sheep lands. The river Coquet, near the spot where the Ridlee burn joins it, is crossed by a bridge; several clear brooks run through the glens in the neighbourhood, and join the river.

LINBY, or LYNDBY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Nottingham; containing 271 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1480 acres, of which 153 are common or waste. Limestone of good quality is quarried for building and for burning into lime. There are two ancient crosses, one at each extremity of the village. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Andrew Montagu, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a structure of small dimensions, with a tower, and a very neat interior.

LINCH, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Midhurst; containing 70 inhabitants. The manor is described in the Domesday survey under the name of *Lince*, and at the time when that record was compiled, there were two ministers here, with a church. In the 16th century, the place was parcel of the estates of the dukes of Norfolk; it afterwards became the property of Viscount Montague, and eventually of the family of Poyntz. The parish may be divided into the two portions of Woodman's Green, a well-wooded district on the road from Midhurst to Liphook; and Linch Farm, occupying about 700 acres at the base of the downs, and consisting of a fertile soil of chalk marl. The church formerly stood at the latter place, but falling into a very dilapidated state, the present edifice was built at Woodman's Green, and there are now no remains of the old structure. Woodman's Green is within the limits of the borough of Midhurst, under the Reform act. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 12. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £57; patron, the Earl of Egmont.

LINCHMERE, or LYNCHMERE, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (E.) from Liphook; containing 280 inhabitants. Linchmere was held as of the honour of Arundel, by William de Perci, at an early period, and afterwards became the property of the family of Fitzalan; Sir William Fitzwilliam subsequently owned the place, and it has since descended as part of the Cowdray estate. No mention of Linchmere occurs in the Domesday survey. It is situated on the confines of the county, bordering upon Hampshire and Surrey, and comprises by admeasurement 2096 acres, of which 905 are woodland, 715 arable, 182 meadow and pasture, 24 garden and orchard, and about 250 waste; the surface is varied. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, the Rev. R. H. Baker. The church is chiefly in the early English style, and occupies an elevated site commanding rich prospects. The priory of Shulbrede, about half a mile from the church, in a sequestered spot, was founded by Ralph de Arderne, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III., for five canons of the order of St. Augustine; at the Dissolution the revenue was valued at £79. 15. 6.: there are some remains, now converted into a farmhouse.

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LINCOLN, a city and county of itself, and the head of a union, locally in the county of LINCOLN, of which it is the chief town, 132 miles (N. by W.) from London; containing within the city and ancient liberty 16,172 inhabitants, of whom 13,896 are in the city. This place was founded by the Britons, on the summit of a hill near the river *Lindis* (now the Witham), from which it derived its name; and has been distinguished, from a remote period of history, as a city of importance. On the invasion by the Romans, that people made it one of their principal stations in this part of the island, and established here a colony, which, in reference to the ancient British name of the place, they called *Lindum Colonia;* to which term, through all the variations and contractions in its orthography by the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, the present appellation *Lincoln*, may be distinctly traced. The Roman city was in the form of a parallelogram, defended by strong walls, and intersected at right angles by two streets, at the extremities of which were four gates. Of these gates, the northern, now called Newport gate, partly remaining, forms one of the most interesting relics of Roman architecture in the kingdom: it consisted of three archways; the central arch is formed of large rough stone apparently laid without mortar; one of the lateral arches is built up, and the other open. To the south-west of the gate is a considerable angular fragment of a Roman building, supposed to have been a mint; and there are various portions of the original fortifications, besides the remains of a bath and a sudatorium.

After the departure of the Romans from Britain, Lincoln was made the capital of the kingdom of Mercia by the Saxons, in opposing whom, Vortimer, who greatly signalized himself, had been slain and interred here. During the repeated encounters which had taken place, the city had suffered much injury; and for the security of its new inhabitants, it was substantially repaired: that part without the gate of Newport, originally occupied by the Britons, was entirely rebuilt, and fortified with walls and a moat. In 786, the Danes took the city by assault, but it was retaken by the Saxons; and in these conflicts, which were resumed with extreme obstinacy, the northern suburb was completely destroyed. At length, on the subjugation of the Danes by Alfred the Great, tranquillity was restored; but under his successors the invaders renewed their attacks, and ultimately, in the partition of the kingdom between the contending parties, Lincoln, with the rest of the kingdom of Mercia, came into the possession of Canute.

At the time of the Conquest, a castle was erected here by William, which occupied nearly one-fourth part of the Roman city, and to make room for the erection of

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which, not less than 240 houses were taken down. In Domesday book the city is stated to contain 52 parishes; and it afterwards became the occasional residence of several monarchs, who contributed to adorn it with a variety of splendid buildings, the numerous vestiges of which, in various parts of the town, convey but a faint idea of its former grandeur and importance. In 1140, the castle was surprised by the forces of a party in the interest of the Empress Matilda. It was subsequently besieged by Stephen, aided by the inhabitants; but the Earl of Gloucester coming to its assistance with a powerful army, Stephen was defeated in battle, and remained for a short time a prisoner, till an exchange could be effected with the earl, who had been subsequently captured. After his restoration to the throne, Stephen celebrated the festival of Christmas here, in 1144. Henry II. having been crowned king of England in London, underwent the ceremony of coronation a second time at Wigford, a little to the south of this city. John, in the third year of his reign, received here the homage of David, King of Scotland; and during his struggle with the barons, the inhabitants remained steadily attached to his cause, and withstood the attempts of the opposing army for a considerable time; but the city was at last captured by Gilbert de Gaunt, afterwards created Earl of Lincoln. The castle was retaken by a party of royalists, having been defended for nearly twelve months; it fell again, however, into the hands of the barons, and John, while marching to attack it with a powerful army, lost all his carriages in crossing the washes. After the death of this monarch, his son, Henry III., assisted by the inhabitants of Lincoln, who adhered firmly to the royal cause, continued the war with the barons, who, assisted by Louis, the Dauphin of France, laid siege to the city, but were vigorously repulsed by the inhabitants; many of the besiegers, endeavouring to escape, were drowned in the river Witham, and several others were taken prisoners. The castle, after remaining for a considerable length of time in the possession of the crown, came to the celebrated John of Gaunt, who made it his summer residence, and is said to have erected a palace here. Edward I. held parliaments in Lincoln in 1301 and 1305; Edward II., in 1316 and the year following; and Edward III., in the first of his reign: it was visited by Henry VI., who held his court in the bishop's palace; and Henry VII., after the battle of Bosworth-Field, spent three days at Lincoln, where he made a splendid procession, and offered up public thanksgiving for his victory over Richard III. During the parliamentary war, the inhabitants embraced the royal cause, and the city was alternately in the possession of the contending parties, from both of whom it sustained considerable injury, more especially in its ecclesiastical edifices, which were converted into barracks by the soldiers of Cromwell's army. Among the disastrous events which have befallen Lincoln may be recorded the great storm in 701, which occasioned the destruction of 120 houses and many public buildings. In 1110, an accidental fire nearly consumed the whole city; and in 1185 it was damaged by an earthquake. It may also be mentioned, that on the 27th of July, 1255, eighteen Jews were executed for the alleged crime of crucifying a child, and many more were murdered by the enraged mob.

The CITY is pleasantly situated on the summit and declivities of an eminence rising from the river Witham, the suburbs extending for a considerable distance along the vale to the north and south. In the upper part the streets are narrow, and the buildings, with the exception of those connected with the cathedral, are of rather mean appearance; the lower part consists principally of one spacious street, and under an act of parliament obtained some years ago, many judicious alterations and improvements have been effected. The city is paved, and lighted with gas, and has three public conduits, of which that near St. Mary's church, Wigford, is an elegant building in the later English style, decorated with a pierced parapet; and that near the High bridge is ornamented with an obelisk, erected in 1763. An act for a better supply of water was passed in 1846. The city library, established in 1814; the medical library, instituted in 1825; the mechanics' institute; and the topographical society, are well supported: there are two newsrooms, and several book societies. The theatre is opened in September, October, and November; and assemblies are held in the city and county assembly-rooms. The races take place in September; a handsome stand has been lately erected on the course. In various parts of the town are remains of the monastic and other establishments which flourished here; of these, the remains of John of Gaunt's palace are distinguished by a beautiful oriel window, and a building said to have been the stables belonging to the palace has a finely-enriched Norman arch, with some interesting details of early English architecture. Of the castle, which occupied the south-eastern angle of the Roman city, very little remains, except part of the outer walls, which were seven feet thick, and the gateway tower: the site was appropriated to the erection of the county gaol.

At the time of the Norman survey, Lincoln was distinguished for its COMMERCIAL importance. Edward III. conferred a charter upon the weavers, prohibiting the exercise of the trade at any other place within twelve leagues of the city; but this decree, in 1351, was abolished by another, called "the statute of cloths," and in the following year, on the removal of the staple of wool from Flanders, it was established in this town, to which was also granted the staple of lead and of leather. From the time of Edward III., however, till the commencement of the eighteenth century, the trade of the town gradually declined, and there are now no manufactures, the business being principally in corn and wool. The Fosse-dyke, a Roman work of considerable benefit to the interests of Lincoln, which Henry I. deepened, having again become unnavigable, from the accumulation of sand in its channel, the corporation in 1741 granted a lease of two-thirds of it for 999 years, at a rent of £50 per annum, and of the remaining third, for 99 years, at £25 per annum, to Mr. Ellison, of Thorne, by whose spirited exertions it was cleared from its obstructions, and re-opened in 1745. It was widened and made deeper in 1826, and at present forms a line of communication, twelve miles in length, from the Witham to the Trent, completing the navigation from Boston and the eastern coast to the Humber and the Ouse, and to the several canals in the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Stafford, and York. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway to Gainsborough, and an act in 1846 for a railway to Market-Rasen; in August 1846 a railway was opened to Newark and Nottingham, and a great station

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has since been completed here. The market, on Friday, is held for corn in a spacious square, called Corn Hill, in the parish of St. Mary; for butter and poultry, in a neat building near the church of St. Peter's at Arches, erected in 1736; for butcher's meat, in large shambles, erected by the corporation in 1774, adjoining Butchery-lane, and divided into convenient compartments; for fish, at the High bridge; and for cattle, in the Beast-square on the south of the city gaol. Fairs are held on the Thursday before the fifth Sunday in Lent, and every alternate Thursday till the April fair (which commences on the third Tuesday in that month, and continues four days); the Friday in Easter-week; July 5th; the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday after September 12th; October 6th, and November 28th. A market for fat-cattle is held every other Wednesday; and there are statutes for hiring servants, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Fridays after Old May-day.

*Corporation Seal.*

Lincoln has from an early period enjoyed many privileges by prescription. At what period it was originally constituted a corporation does not appear from any record. The oldest charter granted by the crown to the city, at this time in existence, is one by Henry II.; and numerous others were bestowed by various succeeding sovereigns prior to that of the 4th of Charles I., which until 1836, was the governing charter. In the reign of Edward IV., the city, with the parishes of Branston, Waddington, Canwick, and Bracebridge, was erected into a county, under the designation of the "City and County of the City of Lincoln;" but these four parishes, by the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 103, "for making temporary provision for the boundaries of certain boroughs," ceased to be liberties of the city, and were assigned to the county at large; and the parishes of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Paul, and part of the parish of St. Margaret, formerly in the wapentake of Lawress, are now included in the municipal borough. The control is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, agreeably with the provisions of the Municipal Corporations' act; the borough is divided into two wards, called Minster and Bridge, and being a county of itself, a sheriff is appointed by the council: the number of magistrates is twelve. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of a freeman, or acquired by servitude; among the privileges is that of pasturing a greater number of cattle on the common lands than a non-freeman. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 49th of Henry III., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election was once vested in the freemen generally, whether resident or not, but is now in accordance with the Reform act: the sheriff is returning officer. There is a court of quarter-sessions; and petty-sessions are held weekly in apartments adjoining the city gaol. The powers of the county debt-court of Lincoln, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Lincoln. The city is the place of election for the parliamentary representatives of the parts of Lindsey.

The guildhall is an ancient embattled structure, rebuilt in the reign of Richard II. The south front consists of a fine arched gateway, flanked with two round towers: in a niche in the eastern tower is a statue of the angel Gabriel holding a scroll, and in a corresponding niche in front of the western tower is a statue of the Virgin Mary treading on a serpent; above the gateway, and in front of the towers, are the city arms and others. The sessions-house for the city is a neat brick edifice, erected in the New road, in 1809; and behind it is the city gaol and house of correction. The assizes for the county are held in the county-hall, an elegant structure, erected in 1823, after a design by Smirke, at a cost of £40,000. Petty-sessions for the parts of Kesteven are held on the first Friday in every month, at the Rein-Deer inn; those for the parts of Lindsey are held every Friday at the "Judges' Lodgings," a handsome mansion, on the Castle hill. The county gaol stands on the south side of the area inclosed within the castle walls; the buildings are constructed on the plan of Mr. Howard.

*Arms of the Bishopric.*

Lincoln was erected into a SEE in the reign of William Rufus, when, in pursuance of the decree of a synod held at London, for the removal of all sees to fortified places, Remigius, Bishop of Dorchester, fixed upon this city as the seat of his diocese, and purchased lands for the erection of a church, an episcopal palace, and other requisite buildings. Having built the church, Remigius died previously to its consecration; and his successor, Robert Bloet, completed his design, beautified the cathedral, and increased the number of prebends. The diocese, which was originally very extensive, was in the reign of Henry II. curtailed by the separation of a part, to form the diocese of Ely; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it was further diminished by the separation of districts for the sees of Oxford and Peterborough; but it is still one of the largest in the kingdom, its jurisdiction extending over the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, sub-dean, three archdeacons, four canons residentiary, a number of non-resident and of honorary canons, four minor canons, an organist, seven poor clerks, eight choristers, seven Burghurst chanters, &c. The bishop has the patronage of the archdeaconries, the chancellorships of the church and diocese, and the canonries, with an income of £4000: on the next avoidance the income will be £5000. The Dean and Chapter have the patronage of the minor canonries.

The CATHEDRAL, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is situated on the summit of the hill, near the castle. The original buildings, soon after their completion by Bishop Bloet, were greatly injured by an accidental fire, and were repaired by his successor, Bishop Alexander, who, to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, covered the aisles with a vaulted roof of stone; the pressure of this being too great for the strength of the walls, St. Hugh, a subsequent bishop, rebuilt the church in the reign of Henry II., and it has been since embellished and enlarged by various succeeding bishops. The pre-

vailing character of this noble building is the early English style, intermixed occasionally with the decorated and later styles; the form is that of a double cross. The west front is partly Norman, intermixed with the richest character of the early English: the doorways are moulded and decorated with sculpture and statuary; over the central entrance are statues of several of the kings of England, and above is a fine window, highly enriched with tracery: the western towers are of Norman character in the lower stages, and of early English in the upper. A lofty and magnificent tower rises from the intersection of the nave and the principal transepts, and was formerly surmounted by a spire, which, in 1547, fell down and greatly damaged the roof: there were also spires on the western towers, which were taken down in 1807. The nave is spacious, and lighted by clerestory windows; the roof, as well as the roofs of the aisles, is vaulted, and supported on piers of peculiar richness, and arches of graceful form. At the end of the north transept is a circular window of early English character; and at the extremity of the south transept is one of the most beautiful specimens of a decorated circular window extant. The choir, which is separated from the nave by an elaborately carved stone screen, is remarkably rich in its embellishments: the window, of eight lights, is a fine composition of flowing tracery, of decorated character, and over the altar is a good painting of the Annunciation, by the Rev. W. Peters, R.A.; the piers and arches which support the roof are in the richest character of the early English style, and the bishop's throne and the prebendal stalls are beautiful specimens of tabernacle-work, highly ornamented. The Lady chapel, and some smaller chapels adjoining it, are peculiarly elegant. Among the numerous monuments are some of exquisite design; under an arch, to the south of the Lady chapel, and in the south aisle, are those of Bishops Russell and Longland, whose effigies are finely sculptured. In the north-west tower is the celebrated bell called Tom of Lincoln, of which the weight is above five tons, and the tone peculiarly excellent.

Three sides of the cloisters are yet remaining in their original state, and exhibit a specimen of the decorated style; on the fourth side is the library, of later erection, containing an extensive collection of books, and some curious Roman antiquities. In the centre of the quadrangle, and at some depth from the surface, a tessellated pavement was discovered a few years since, over which a covering has been placed to protect it from injury. On the east side of the cloisters is a passage leading to the chapter-house, an elegant building in the form of a decagon, whose finely-vaulted roof is supported on a single pillar in the centre. There are some remains of the episcopal palace, and of the conventual buildings connected with this extensive establishment, which, in grandeur, beauty, and antiquity, holds a prominent rank among the ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom.

Lincoln formerly contained 52 parochial churches, of which 34 were destroyed prior to the time of Edward VI. It comprises at present the PARISHES of St. Benedict, with 693 inhabitants; St. Botolph, 727; St. John Newport, 205; St. Margaret-in-the-Close, 330; St. Mark, 445; St. Martin, 2283; St. Mary-le-Wigford, 912; St. Mary Magdalene-in-the-Bail, 613; St. Michael-on-the Mount, 1135; St. Nicholas Newport, 1053; St. Paul-in-the-Bail, 492; St. Peter-at-Arches, 548; St. Peter-in-Eastgate, 658; St. Peter-at-Gowts, 875; and St. Swithin, 2634. The living of *St. Benedict's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, the Prebendary of North Kelsey in the Cathedral. The church is an ancient building, retaining some portions of Norman architecture. The living of *St. Botolph's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patron, the Bishop. *St. John's Newport* is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of St. Nicholas' Newport: the church has long been demolished. The living of *St. Margaret's-in-the-Close* is a perpetual curacy, united to that of St. Peter's-in-Eastgate: the church was taken down in 1778, and soon afterwards rebuilt. *St. Mark's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Precentor of the Cathedral. *St. Martin's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £138; patron, the Prebendary of St. Martin's in the Cathedral. *St. Mary's Wigford* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £5. 3. 9.; net income, £115; patron, the Bishop. The church retains considerable portions of its ancient Norman character. *St. Mary Magdalene's-in-the-Bail* is a discharged rectory, valued at £5; net income, £120; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. *St. Michael's-on-the-Mount* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patron, the Precentor of the Cathedral. The church is of comparatively modern erection. *St. Nicholas' Newport* is a vicarage not in charge; net income, £89; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church was consecrated in Nov. 1840, and is in the early English style, with a tower and spire rising to the height of 93 feet. *St. Paul's-in-the-Bail* is a discharged rectory, valued at £2. 5. 10.; net income, £68; patron, the Archdeacon of Lincoln. *St. Peter's-at-Arches* is a discharged rectory, valued at £5. 12. 8½., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £59. The church has been elegantly rebuilt as the corporation church, and is fitted up in an appropriate style. *St. Peter's-in-Eastgate* is a perpetual curacy, with that of St. Margaret's-in-the-Close, united in 1778; net income, £147; patrons, the Precentor and the Bishop, alternately. The church has been rebuilt. *St. Peter's-at-Gowts* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, the Precentor. The church is an old edifice, and has considerable vestiges of its ancient Norman character. *St. Swithin's* is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Precentor; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter; net income, £150. The church is of modern erection. There are places of worship in the city for General and Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded in 1583: a school formerly maintained by the Dean and Chapter, in the Cathedral Close, has been united to it, and the present school is supported partly by the Dean and Chapter, who appoint the master, and partly by the corporation. The premises form a portion of the old Franciscan priory, which was fitted up for use in 1583, by the founder of the school. A Blue-coat school was established in 1602, by Richard Smith, M.D., who granted lands at Potter-Hanworth for its support; and among the other schools, is a diocesan school, a large brick building in the Elizabethan style, completed in July, 1841, at a cost of about £5000. The county hospital, a handsome building, was erected in 1769;

and the lunatic asylum, a spacious edifice with a portico of the Ionic order, in 1820, at an expense of £15,000. There are numerous benefactions for the relief of the poor, among which may be noticed a bequest by John Smith, Esq., of lands now producing £600 per annum; a legacy by Lady Margaret Thorold, of Marlston, in the year 1731, of £1500 South Sea annuities, for the purchase of land now yielding £60 per annum; and the great tithes of Glemham, bequeathed by Sutton, founder of the Charter-House, London. The union of Lincoln comprises 87 parishes or places, with a population of 36,110.

Among the many MONASTIC institutions that existed here, were, a *nunnery* founded prior to the erection of the cathedral, and the site of which is occupied by the dean's house; an *hospital for lepers*, near the city, founded by Remigius, first bishop of Lincoln, or, according to other authorities, by Henry I., and of which the revenue in the reign of Edward III. was £30; a priory of *Gilbertine canons*, founded by Robert, second bishop of Lincoln, and dedicated to St. Catherine, of which the revenue at the Dissolution was £270. 1. 3.; a priory of *Benedictine monks*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and a cell to the abbey at York, founded prior to the reign of Henry II., and of which the remains, now called Monks' house, about half a mile to the east of the city, consist of the walls of several apartments and a small chapel; a house of *Franciscan friars*, of uncertain date; and houses of *Carmelite* and *Augustine friars*, the former founded in 1269, and the latter in 1291. Within the close, a college of priests to officiate at the altar of *St. Nicholas* in the cathedral, was founded in 1355 by Sir Nicholas de Cantelupe; and there were various other establishments, of several of which traces may be distinctly perceived in the city and its environs. The *Jew's house* is an ancient edifice of curious design, and belonged to Belaset de Wallingford, a Jewess, who was hanged in the reign of Edward I. for clipping the coin. Near Brayford water are some vestiges of a fort called *Lucy Tower*, between which and the castle was a subterraneous communication. In the city is a chalybeate spring of considerable strength. Lincoln gives the inferior title of Earl to the Duke of Newcastle.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the north by the broad estuary of the Humber; on the east, by the North Sea, and by the wide arm of it called the Wash; on the south, by the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland; and on the west, by those of Leicester, Nottingham, and York. It extends from 52° 40′ to 53° 43′ (N. Lat.), and from 0°. 21′ (E. Lon.) to 0° 57′ (W. Lon.); and contains 2748 square miles, or 1,758,720 statute acres. Within its limits are 72,964 houses inhabited, 2246 uninhabited, and 454 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 362,602, of which number 181,758 are males.

The county was included in the territory of the Coritani, and, subsequently, in the Roman division of Britain called *Britannia Prima*. From the remains of the Romans still in existence, it is evident that those conquerors not only considered the district of importance, in the state in which they found it, but also made considerable efforts towards removing the natural disadvantages, which have in a great degree disappeared before the more successful exertions of later ages. During the Anglo-Saxon era it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia; its northern portion, the division of Lindsey, being wrested from that kingdom by Edwin of Northumbria. Christianity seems to have been introduced here soon after the conversion of that sovereign, by the Romish missionary, Paulinus, who, according to Bede, after completing the great work of conversion in Northumbria, came into the northern part of Mercia; converted Blecca, then governor of Lincoln; and baptized many people of this district in the river Trent. The see of *Sidnacester*, which is known to have comprised the province of Lindsey (although the site of *Sidnacester* itself is a subject of dispute among antiquaries) was established in 678, and continued until the eleventh century. The territory forming this county, owing to its locality, was particularly exposed to the incursions and ravages of the Danes, who wreaked their sanguinary fury upon it with especial frequency and violence.

Lincolnshire is included in the diocese of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury, and comprehends the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow, each containing several deaneries, and together comprising 609 parishes. It is divided into three grand "Parts;" namely, Lindsey, which is by much the largest, including nearly one-half of the county; Kesteven, which forms the south-western part; and Holland, the south-eastern; and each of these districts is subdivided into several hundreds or wapentakes. The county contains the city of Lincoln; the borough and market towns of Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, and Stamford; and the market-towns of Alford, Barton-upon-Humber, Bolingbroke, Bourne, Caistor, Donington, Epworth, Falkingham, Gainsborough, Glandford-Brigg, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Louth, Market-Deeping, Market-Rasen, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Long Sutton, Swinesbead, Tattershall, Wainfleet, and Wragby. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, four knights are returned for the shire, two being for the Parts of Lindsey, and two for the Parts of Kesteven and of Holland; two citizens are returned for the city of Lincoln, and two burgesses for each of the boroughs, except Grimsby, which sends only one. Lincolnshire is within the Midland circuit, and the assizes are held at Lincoln, where stands the county gaol.

The SURFACE of Lincolnshire may be divided into the lowland tracts, comprising about 776,960 acres; the heaths, about 118,400; the Wolds, about 234,880; and a fourth portion having no distinguishing feature. The soils, besides other varieties in different situations, comprise clay, sand, loam, chalk, and peat, which are all found in extensive districts. The extreme flatness of the Lincolnshire coast, together with the slight fall of the rivers in the lower part of their course, and the consequent sluggishness of their waters, which terminate in estuaries at the two extremities of the county, occasioned the formation, in remote ages, of very large marshes, occupying the whole eastern side of the county, and being upwards of a third of its area. The improvement of the marshes attracted even the attention of the Romans, by whom works were constructed to carry off the superabundant waters; and since that period numerous undertakings have been accomplished under commissions and legislative enactments, made in different reigns, from the Anglo-Saxon era to the present time. The effect of these, by cleansing the channels and improving the outfalls of rivers, by constructing canals,

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sluices, and drains, and by raising embankments, has been to convert about 180,000 acres of unprofitable fen into firm arable and grazing land, a vast portion of which may be classed amongst the richest and most productive in the kingdom. Rape is very extensively cultivated, more especially in the fens and lowlands; it is chiefly applied to the feeding of sheep. The woad grown is upon the deep rich loams, and frequently on the saline maritime levels; and as the plant thrives best on soil that has been under grass, pasture land is commonly broken up for its cultivation. The common artificial grasses are red and white clover, trefoil, lucerne, and sainfoin, with various kinds of hayseeds. Onions are cultivated in the Isle of Axholme. But the rich grazing-lands of Lincolnshire are its distinguishing feature, in an agricultural point of view; they are to be found on a loamy clay, sometimes very stiff, but of uncommon fertility, and occupy a considerable portion of the county. The circumstance of the tides which come up the Trent, Ouse, Don, and other rivers that fall into the Humber, being exceedingly muddy, has given rise to the peculiar practice of *warping*, which is performed by letting in the water over the level lands at high tide, whereby the muddy particles, provincially called *warp*, are deposited, and then permitting the water to run off again at the ebb, by means of canals and sluices.

The two principal breeds of cattle are the Lincolnshire short-horned and the Leicestershire long-horned, the former of which is generally preferred. In the vicinity of Falkingham is a dun-coloured breed, said to have been originally brought from the Isle of Alderney; and in different parts are a few cattle of other breeds and crosses. The chief objects of the farmer being breeding and fattening, there are no dairies except for private use and the supply of the neighbouring markets with butter. The two prevailing kinds of sheep are the native Lincoln and the Leicester, the latter of which has become very general: it is computed that not less than 2,400,000 sheep are usually kept in the county. A considerable number of horses is bred, especially in Holland Fen; about Normanby, Barton, &c., many saddle and coach horses are reared, and on the Wolds some of the finest blood horses in the kingdom, greater attention being paid to them here than even in Yorkshire or Durham. Many thousand acres are occupied as rabbit-warrens in the county; and numerous flocks of geese are kept in the low fenny tracts, though not to the same extent as formerly. Few branches of manufacture are carried on. A good deal of flax is spun and woven into linen in the neighbourhood of Normanby and Barton; and in Holland Fen the female population spin flax, and, about Falkingham, flax and hemp. At the port of Gainsborough, besides ship-building, which is an important branch of business, a considerable quantity of rope and coarse hemp sacking is made.

The principal RIVERS are, the Trent, the Welland, the Witham, and the Ancholme. The *Trent*, after having separated the tract called the Isle of Axholme from the great body of the county, unites with the Ouse in forming the large estuary of the Humber; it is navigable up to Gainsborough for merchant vessels of considerable burthen, and for barges in all the rest of its course along the border of Lincolnshire. The *Welland* enters the county on the south, and divides into two branches, one of which proceeds south-by-east to Wisbech, in the county of Cambridge, apparently in the natural channel of the stream; while the other continues a sluggish course through an artificial bed to Spalding, below which town, after being enlarged by the waters of the Glen, it empties itself into Foss-dyke Wash, to the south of Boston. The *Witham* rises near South Witham, about ten miles north of Stamford, and falls into the ocean at Boston Deeps. The *Ancholme* rises in the Wolds near Market-Rasen, and empties itself into the Humber, from which it has been rendered navigable as high as Bishopbridge. The large bay, or estuary, called the *Wash*, into which the rivers passing through the immense tracts of fen land in the south-eastern parts of the county are disembogued, is for the most part extremely shallow, and full of shifting sands. An artificial navigation was cut in 1788, along the course of the Witham, from Boston to Lincoln, whence the line is continued by the Foss-dyke canal to the Trent; and a canal from the river Witham, at Sleaford, to Boston, was finished in 1796. The Grantham canal, completed also in 1796, at an expense of about £100,000, extends from Grantham, through the north-easternmost part of Leicestershire, to the Trent, near Holme-Pierrepoint, being 33 miles in length. A navigable canal has been formed from Horncastle to the river Witham, at Dog-dyke, near Tattershall; and another from Louth to the sea at Tetney.

The Roman stations were, *Ad Abum*, supposed to have been at Winterton; *Aquis*, at Aukborough; *Bannovallium*, at Horncastle, or Ludford; *Causennæ*, at Ancaster, or Great Ponton; *Crococolana*, at Brough; *Lindum*, at Lincoln; and *Vainona*, at Wainfleet. Remains of Roman buildings, and various miscellaneous relics, have been found on the sites of these different stations; and some remains of minor importance have been discovered at Scampton, Torksey, Stow, Gainsborough, Caistor, Well, Gedney-Hill, Whaplode, Pinchbeck, Sleaford, Little Ponton, and Denton. The British *Ermin-street*, which was afterwards used by the Romans, enters the county to the west of Stamford, and about five miles to the north of Lincoln has a branch diverging from it in a north-western direction to Doncaster: another branch from the Ermin-street, about six miles north of Stamford, proceeded towards *Ad Pontem*, in its way to Southwell and Bawtry. The *Fosse-way*, beginning on the coast, not far from Ludborough, is visible from Ludford to Lincoln, also forward to Brough, and beyond that place in its course towards Newark. The British road called the *Salt-way* branched from the Ermin-street near Ponton, and ran by Denton into Leicestershire. There are remains of other British trackways, particularly of one running from Horncastle towards Caistor and the Humber. The *Old Sea Bank* is supposed to have been constructed by the Romans, to protect the district of South Holland from inundation; and the large drain called the *Car-dyke*, signifying the "fen dyke," is ascribed to the same people; it extends from the river Welland, on the south side of the county, to the Witham, near Lincoln, and is sixty feet wide, with a broad flat bank on each side.

Prior to the Reformation, there were 108 religious houses, including five alien priories, five houses of the Knights Templars, five colleges, and fourteen hospitals; the principal remains are those of the abbeys of Bardney, Barlings, Crowland, and Swineshead, of Semperingham Priory, and of Thornton College. The most re-

markable ancient castellated buildings remaining, either wholly or in part, are the castles of Tattershall, Torksey, Lincoln, and Falkingham; and there are similar remains at Horncastle, Caistor, Somerton, Stamford, Scrivelsby, Bolingbroke, Pinchbeck, and Pilham; to which may be added Moor, Kyme, and Hussey towers. Of the castles of Bourne and Sleaford, only the earthworks now exist. There are ancient encampments near Brocklesby, Hibalston, Broughton, Roxby, Winterton Cliffs, Aukborough, Yarborough, South Ormsby, Burwell, Stamford, Gainsborough, Winteringham, Humington, Ingoldsby, Castle-Charlton, Burgh, Brough, and Barrow. In the parishes of Tetney, Fulstow, and the vicinity, are some *blow-wells*, or flowing pits of clear water, about thirty feet in depth; the discharge of which is very powerful. The division of Lindsey gives the title of Earl to the family of Bertie; and that of Holland confers the dignity of Baron upon the family of Fox.

LINDALE, a chapelry, in the township of Upper Allithwaite, parish of Cartmel, union of Ulverston, hundred of Lonsdale north of the Sands, N. division of Lancashire, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Milnthorpe. This place, the scenery of which is wild and rocky, lies on the road between Ulverston and Lancaster, with an arm of Morecambe bay running up to it. In the inlet is a beautiful island, about twelve acres in extent, on which is a handsome house, the property of John Thomson, Esq., who has embellished the island with a small but elegant Chinese temple. In Lindale is the residence of George Webster, Esq., whose grounds contain an extensive and curious collection of shrubs and evergreens, laid out with great taste; above the mansion is a tower, placed upon a lofty eminence. A neat house, called Blawith Cottage, belongs to Thomas Holme Maude, Esq.: it has a southern aspect, commanding an extensive view over the Lancaster sands. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £71; patron, the Earl of Burlington: there is a glebe of 26 acres of arable and pasture land, with a glebe-house. The church was rebuilt in 1828, and is a neat structure containing 115 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £125 in aid of the expense. There is a national school for boys.—See the article on Allithwaite, Upper.

LINDEN.—See Bigge's-Quarter.

LINDETH, or Lindreth.—See Warton.

LINDFIELD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Cuckfield, hundred of Burleigh-Arches, or Burarches, rape of Pevensey, E. division of Sussex, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Cuckfield; containing 1939 inhabitants. The parish is on the river Ouse, and comprises 5826*a*. 3*r*. 22*p*. The village, in which is a post-office, is pleasantly situated on the road from London to Brighton; and the London and Brighton railway passes within a mile to the west of it. A corn-market is held on Monday; and there are fairs for sheep and cattle on the 1st of April and 12th of May, and for lambs on the 5th of August. The living is held by an impropriator, who pays a curate a small stipend, which is augmented by subscription. About two-fifths of the parish are tithe-free; the impropriator receives about £500 per annum. The church is in the decorated and later English styles. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school of industry, founded by William Allen, Esq., of London, for the instruction of children in the art of agriculture, and in various trades. Here are several chalybeate springs.

LINDHURST, an extra-parochial place, in the union of Mansfield, Southwell division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham; comprising 716 acres, and containing 10 inhabitants.

LINDLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Higham-on-the-Hill, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Hinckley; containing 76 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of a chapel. William Burton, the antiquary, and his brother Robert, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, were natives of this place, the former born in 1575, and the latter in 1576.

LINDLEY cum Quarmby, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Huddersfield, Upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 2 miles (N. W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2881 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 1403*a*. 1*r*. 28*p*., of which about 30 acres are woodland, and the remainder, with a trifling exception, pasture; the surface is elevated, commanding views of Huddersfield and the surrounding country. The substratum abounds with good building-stone, which is extensively quarried. The village is large and well built, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, for which there are four large establishments. A district church, dedicated to St. Stephen, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £2700, by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 800 sittings, of which one-half are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £164, with an excellent glebe-house in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1838, at an expense of £1200; patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. The site for the church and cemetery was given by John Thornhill, Esq., lord of the manor. There are places of worship for Baptists, Kilhamites, and Wesleyans.

LINDLEY, a township, in the parish of Otley, Upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Otley; containing 140 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1760 acres. The village consists of a few scattered houses, in the vale of the Washburn rivulet, on the banks of which are some corn-mills. Here are considerable remains of an ancient hall, the seat of the Palmes family, who are interred in Otley church.

LINDRICK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Ripon; containing 17 inhabitants. It comprises 800 acres, divided into two well-cultivated farms. The tithes have been commuted for £8. 10., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon.

LINDRIDGE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Tenbury, Lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, though locally in the Upper division of that of Doddingtree, Tenbury and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Tenbury; containing, with the chapelries of Knighton-upon-Teame and Pensax, 1815 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by Shropshire, and on the south by the river Teame, comprises 6168 acres, of which 2486 are in the township: the soil is fertile; the land of uneven surface. The road from Worcester to Tenbury and Ludlow passes through for seven miles; that

from Kidderminster for about four; and the Leominster canal for about two miles. 1408 acres of the parish are the property of Sir William Smith, Bart. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 12. 11.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The great tithes have been commuted for £479, and the vicarial for £600, out of which £100 are paid to the incumbent of Knighton, and a like sum to the incumbent of Pensax: the glebe comprises 107 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure with a tower and spire; it stands conspicuously on the side of a hill, and has a picturesque appearance: the interior and the churchyard contain many monuments of early date.

LINDSELL, a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Thaxted; containing 393 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £134; patrons and impropriators, the Executors of the late S. Algar, Esq. The church, a small ancient edifice, consists of a nave and chancel, with a steeple on the south side.

LINDSEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Hadleigh; containing 290 inhabitants, and comprising 1246*a*. 1*r*. 9*p*. The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on; and an article made here, was, for its peculiar quality, distinguished by the name of "Linsey Woolsey." The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Kersey annexed; net income, £112; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, whose tithes have been commuted for £320. On a farm called the Chapel Farm, are the remains of an old chapel dedicated to St. James, now used as a barn; and on the same estate is an ancient encampment.

LINEHAM (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of KINGSBRIDGE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 4¼ miles (S. W.) from Wootton-Bassett; containing 1317 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the river Avon, on the road from Bristol and Bath to London; and comprises 4000 acres, of which one-half is arable, and the other pasture. There are some quarries of stone, for inferior building purposes, and for the roads. The Wilts and Berks canal passes within less than half a mile, and the Great Western railway in the immediate vicinity. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held at Click, at Michaelmas and Lady-day. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron and impropriator, G. W. Heneage, Esq.: the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; and a school endowed with 24 acres of land, producing £32 per annum. In the neighbourhood is a farmhouse which occupies the site of Bradenstoke Priory, founded about 1142, by Walter d'Eureux or de Saresbiria, for Augustine monks, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

LINESIDE, a township, in the parish of ARTHURET, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Longtown; containing 128 inhabitants. It lies at the confluence of the Esk and Line rivers, and is intersected by the Hallburn rivulet. A school has a small endowment.

LINFORD.—See BROOMEY-LODGE.

LINFORD, GREAT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1¾ mile (W. S. W.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 474 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Ouse, and comprises 1787*a*. 2*r*. 6*p*., of which 371 acres are arable, 1185 pasture, 118 meadow on the banks of the river, and 78 woodland. Its substratum contains limestone, which is quarried chiefly for repairing the roads: a layer of firmer texture, at a greater depth, impervious to atmospheric influence, might be worked for building purposes. Many of the females are employed in making bobbin-lace. The Grand Junction canal, and the Newport-Pagnell branch, both pass through the parish; and the Wolverton station on the London and Birmingham railway is within two miles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½., and in the gift of H. A. Uthwatt, Esq., lord of the manor: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 27½ acres. The church is a neat structure in the later English style, with a north porch, the roof of which is elegantly groined. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1702, Sir William Pritchard bequeathed a rent-charge of £24 in support of an almshouse for six persons, and another of £10 for instruction; and Lady Pritchard subsequently left a sum of money for apprenticing boys, and clothing the almspeople. In the clay formation on which the parish is situated, are found various fossils; and on the lands of Mr. Uthwatt, is a copious spring strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, similar in its properties to the Harrogate water. Dr. Richard Sandy, otherwise Napier, presented to the rectory in 1589, was held in superstitious reverence for his skill in the sciences of physic and astrology.

LINFORD, LITTLE (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2¼ miles (W. by N.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 64 inhabitants. The manor was anciently in the Pagnells, from whom it came by successive female heirs to the families of Somery, Botetort, Burnell, and Bermingham. It was purchased of the last-mentioned by the Botelers, and passed with Great Linford till about 1658, when it was purchased of the Thompsons by Messrs. Kilpin and others, by whom it was sold to an ancestor of the Knapp family. The parish is situated on the Ouse, which bounds it on the east; and comprises 600 acres, principally grazing-land, with some rich meadows on the banks of the river: about 100 acres are wood, and a portion arable. The surface is undulated, and the soil clay, with a rock substratum: good limestone is obtained. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patron and impropriator, Matthew Knapp, Esq., lord of the manor. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Newport-Pagnell: the inhabitants bury at Haversham.

LING (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of ANDERSFIELD, W. division of SOMERSET, 6¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Bridgwater; containing, with part of the hamlet of Boroughbridge, 422 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1409*a*. 35*p*.; the river Parret flows on the north-east, and the Tone on the south-east: over the latter a neat bridge has been erected. The Isle of Athelney, in the parish, now no

longer insulated, is celebrated as having given shelter to Alfred the Great in his retreat from the Danes; and a small obelisk with a commemorative inscription, has been erected on the spot by the owner of the land. Here, about 888, Alfred founded a Benedictine abbey, which he dedicated to Our Saviour and St. Peter, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, amounted to £209. 0. 3¼.; many architectural remains, bones, and other relics have been dug up on the site of the buildings, which appear to have been extensive and magnificent. A fair is held on the second Monday in August. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 4.; patron and impropriator, Hill Dawe, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £85, and the vicarial for £36; the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A district church has been erected at Boroughbridge.

LINGARTHS, a township, in the parish of Almondbury, union of Huddersfield, Upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 5¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 801 inhabitants. The township comprises 526*a*. 36*p*., the property of the Earl of Dartmouth, who is lord of the manor; the surface is hilly, affording good moorland pasture, and the substratum abounds with stone of excellent quality for building and paving. The village is small, the surrounding scenery pleasing, and the township contains part of the village of Slaithwaite, in which most of the population reside.

LINGEN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Presteign, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Presteign; containing 285 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the county, near the borders of Radnorshire, and comprises 2283 acres; the road from Presteign to Ludlow intersects the parish, which is watered by a branch of the river Lug. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patrons, the Trustees of the late Rev. Thomas Wynn. There are some vestiges of an ancient religious house.

LINGFIELD (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of East Grinstead, First division of the hundred of Tandridge, E. division of Surrey, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Godstone; containing 1866 inhabitants. The parish is separated from the county of Kent by the river Eden, and comprises by measurement 9008 acres, of which 4000 are arable, 4000 meadow and pasture, and 1008 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron and impropriator, Robert Ladbroke, Esq. The church, which was founded by Reginald, Lord Cobham, in the reign of Henry VI., consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower surmounted by a spire at the west end of the south aisle, and is in the early English style; in the interior are some curious monuments, and several brasses. In the 9th of Henry VI., Lord Cobham had licence to make the church collegiate; he built the college at the west-end of the churchyard. At the Dissolution the revenue was valued at £79. 15. 10.; the buildings remained till about the time of George I., when they were pulled down, and a farmhouse was built on part of the ground. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. At Starborough was a castle, which was fortified and embattled in the reign of Edward III. by Reginald, Lord Cobham, grandfather of the above Lord Cobham, and was garrisoned by the parliament during the civil war, shortly after which it was demolished; the moat, which remains, forms a handsome sheet of water to the present mansion, erected by Sir James Burrow, and considerably enlarged by Sir Thomas Turton. On part of the site of the castle, Sir James built a large room, over some of the ancient vaults, with the stones on the spot: from the top, which is embattled, is a fine view of the surrounding country. In Plaistow-street, near the church, is an obelisk of stone of two stories.

LINGWOOD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blofield, E. division of Norfolk, 2¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Acle; containing 473 inhabitants. It comprises 661 acres, of which the surface is well wooded, and of pleasing character. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron, the Rev. E. Goddard, whose tithes, as impropriator, have been commuted for £256. 15. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The population includes 102 persons in the union workhouse here.

LINK, THE, or Malvern-Link, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Leigh, union of Martley, Lower division of the hundred of Pershore, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 7 miles (S. W.) from Worcester, on the right of the road to Malvern; containing about 900 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated in a champaign country, in the south part of the parish, and under the celebrated Malvern hills: stone is quarried for building. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester; net income, £100, with a house. The church, for which the site and £500 were given by Earl Somers, is in the early English style, with a campanile turret, and is dedicated to St. Matthias; it was completed in 1845, at a cost of £1700. There is a chapel belonging to Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; also a national school.

LINKENHOLT (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Andover, hundred of Pastrow, Andover and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 7¾ miles (S. E.) from Great Bedwin; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. M. Colson, LL.B., whose tithes have been commuted for £168, and who has a glebe of 41 acres.

LINKINHORNE (*St. Mellor*), a parish, in the union of Liskeard, N. division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall, 4 miles (N. W.) from Callington; containing 1525 inhabitants. It comprises 6000 acres, of which 800 are common or waste. On Caernadon or Carraton downs, in the parish, Charles I. drew up his forces in 1644, the day after he had entered Cornwall; and here he was joined by Prince Maurice. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £312; patron, the Rev. C. T. Kempe; impropriators, W. Cawsey and J. T. Coryton, Esqrs. Here are the remarkable rocks called the Cheese-wring and the Hurlers, and also Sharp Tor, from which is a very fine view. A free school was founded, and endowed with the interest of £705, by Charles Roberts; it is now conducted upon the national system.

LINLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Madeley, liberty of the borough of Wenlock, S. division of Salop, 4¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bridgnorth; containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, united to that of Broseley.

LINMOUTH, a township, in the parish of Woodhorn, union of Morpeth, E. division of Morpeth ward, N. division of Northumberland, 7¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Morpeth; containing 31 inhabitants. This township, which comprises about 300 acres, derives its name from its situation near the influx of the river Line into the ocean. In 1240, John, son of Robert Rue, held the place by military service; and in the 11th of Edward III. the Countess of Pembroke conveyed it to John de Denton, burgess of Newcastle; since which date, possessions have been held by various families, including those of Eure, Horsley, Watson, Atkinson, and Bradford. In 1822, a spermaceti whale 61 feet in length, and 37 feet in circumference, came on shore at the mouth of the river, and was harpooned; it produced 9 tuns and 158 gallons of oil, which were claimed by the admiralty as a droit of the crown.

LINOP, Northumberland.—See Ingram.

LINSHEELES, a township, in the parish of Hallystone, union of Rothbury, W. division of Coquetdale ward, N. division of Northumberland, 11¼ miles (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 98 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of the river Coquet, at the confluence of the Redlees burn, and about a mile and a half west from Alwinton.

LINSLADE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Leighton-Buzzard, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing 883 inhabitants. This place in the reign of Henry III. belonged to William de Beauchamp, to whom, in 1251, that monarch granted the privilege of a market on Thursday, and a fair on Lady-day to continue for eight days. A holy well here was the resort of numerous pilgrims, till, in 1299, they were prohibited by Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, who summoned the vicar for having encouraged the practice for his own emolument. The parish comprises by computation 1648 acres, of which 660 are arable, 853 pasture, and 32 woodland: the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway pass through it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; patron and impropriator, W. Pulsford, Esq.

LINSTEAD (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Faversham, hundred of Teynham, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 3 miles (S. E.) from Sittingbourne; containing 1050 inhabitants. It comprises 1806*a.* 2*r.* 2*p.*, of which about 1260 acres are arable, 200 pasture, 200 wood, and the rest orchards, gardens, &c. A fair for horses and cattle is held at Greenstreet, in the parish, on May 1st. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 11½.; net income, £216; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. Bartholomew Fowle, the last prior of St. Marie Overie, was a native of this place, and received from it the additional name of Linstead.

LINSTEAD MAGNA (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blything, E. division of Suffolk, 4¾ miles (W. by S.) from Halesworth; containing 92 inhabitants, and comprising 1286 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the tithes; patron, the Rev. E. Holland; impropriator, Lord Huntingfield. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £315, and those of the perpetual curate for £82. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

LINSTEAD PARVA, or Lower Linstead (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blything, E. division of Suffolk, 3¼ miles (W.) from Halesworth; containing 205 inhabitants. It comprises 554 acres, of which 31 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the tithes, which have been commuted for £77. 10. payable to Lord Huntingfield, and £48 payable to the curate, whose total net income is £86; patron, the Rev. J. Sprigge. The church is in the later English style, and contains a curiously sculptured font.

LINSTOCK, a township, in the parish of Stanwix, union of Carlisle, Eskdale ward, E. division of Cumberland, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Carlisle; containing 220 inhabitants. Here was a castle, which, till 1229, was the only palace of the see of Carlisle. About 1293, Bishop Halton entertained in it Johannes Romanus, Archbishop of York, with a suite of 300 persons, during his visitation; and in 1307, Edward I. kept his court here for six days. The edifice was repaired and modernised in 1768; the ancient square tower is still remaining. A little north-eastward of Linstock is Drawdykes Castle, originally erected with the materials of the Roman wall, which crossed its site, and partially rebuilt in the seventeenth century, by John Aglionby, Esq., recorder of Carlisle, who placed on the battlements three Roman stone busts, which yet remain: this ancient seat is now a farmhouse.

LINTHORP, a township, in the parish of Middlesborough, union of Stockton-upon-Tees, W. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, 1½ mile (S. S. W.) from Middlesborough; containing 246 inhabitants. This township, which comprises 1300 acres, is situated on the river Tees, and includes the hamlet of Ayresham, and the modern village of Newport. It forms a part of the manor of Acklam, and as the lands here are not mentioned in Domesday book, they may be presumed to have been included under the survey of that place. On the river is a ferry, with a wharf having extensive granaries: the road between Stockton and Guisborough lies to the south.

LINTHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parish of Almondbury, union of Huddersfield, Upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2710 inhabitants. The chapelry consists of the chief part of the township of Linthwaite, and a small portion of that of South Crossland. The township of Linthwaite is on the Huddersfield and Manchester road, between the two branches of the river Colne; and comprises by computation 1300 acres. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the numerous factories established for the manufacture of woollen-cloth, which is carried on to a great extent; and there are several large quarries of stone for building and other purposes. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the Manchester canal, which passes through the township. The chapel, now a district church, dedicated to Christ, was erected in 1828, at an expense of £3000, raised by subscription, aided by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome structure in the

later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and contains 800 sittings, of which 200 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Almondbury, with a net income of £150; impropriators, the Governors of Clitheroe grammar school. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

LINTON (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Chilford, county of Cambridge, 10½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Cambridge, and 48 (N. by E.) from London; containing 1838 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the road from Cambridge to Colchester, has been much improved of late years: an act for inclosing waste lands was passed in 1838. The market, granted in 1245 to William de Lay, is on Thursday; and there is a fair on July 30th, for sheep. Courts leet are held occasionally by the lords of the manors. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the appropriate tithes, belonging to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, have been commuted for £780, and the vicarial for £260; the appropriate glebe comprises 84 acres, and the vicarial 9 acres. The church has a fine embattled tower, and a gallery has been lately built; in the interior are several monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. The union of Linton comprises 22 parishes or places, 20 of which are in the county of Cambridge, and two in that of Essex, the whole containing a population of 12,958: the workhouse cost £6500, and is capable of accommodating 200 paupers. An alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Jacutus de Tusula, in Brittany, was founded in the time of Henry III.; at the suppression, its revenue was valued at £23. 8. 10., and it was granted by Henry VI. to Pembroke Hall. At Barham, in the parish, a priory of Crouched friars, a cell to the monastery of Welnetham, in Suffolk, was established in the reign of Edward I. Several Roman coins have been dug up.

LINTON, a township, in the parish of Church-Gresley, union of Burton-upon-Trent, hundred of Repton and Gresley, S. division of the county of Derby, 5½ miles (S. S. E.) from Burton; containing 253 inhabitants. It is situated on the Bosworth and Burton, and Hartshorn road, and comprises 883*a*. 1*r*. 14*p*., arable and pasture in nearly equal portions; about 40 acres are uninclosed. The soil is fertile, and the pastures are extremely rich; the chief produce is corn, cheese, and fat-cattle. Each of the farms belongs to a different proprietor. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and other dissenters.

LINTON, or Lynton (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Barnstaple, hundred of Sherwill, Braunton and N. divisions of Devon, 14 miles (E. by N.) from Ilfracombe; containing 1027 inhabitants. This parish, which is the most northern point of the Devonshire coast, comprises two manors, the lords of which, in the time of Edward I., had the power of inflicting capital punishment. The village is on an eminence westward of an opening towards the Bristol Channel, and is separated from the adjoining parish by the river Lyn, over which is a bridge of one arch. About a mile westward from Linton is the Valley of Rocks, the bed of which is about three-quarters of a mile in length, but not above 100 yards in width; the acclivities on each side exhibit huge masses of fixed and detached rock, and at the western extremity of the vale, which is terminated by a cove or inlet, is an isolated mass of considerable magnitude, in the form of a cone, partly intercepting the view of the Channel. Within a short distance to the east, by the sea-side, near the junction of the East and West Lyn rivers, is Linmouth, formerly a fishing-town of some consequence, but now possessing only about a dozen fishing-boats. Turbot, soles, cod, herrings, and oysters, are caught upon the coast, and shipped to Bristol and elsewhere: the river Lyn abounds in trout. Several sloops of from 50 to 100 tons are employed in the coasting-trade; limestone, coal, and culm are the principal articles of importation, and bark and grain the chief exports. There is a small pier, erected by the lord of the manor, at which the steamers from Bristol to Ilfracombe call in passing. Both at Linton and Linmouth are numerous lodging-houses for the accommodation of visiters; and in the neighbourhood are some elegant private residences: there is a plentiful supply of excellent water. The lord of the manor holds a court leet and baron at Linton soon after Easter, when a portreeve, tythingman, and ale-taster are appointed. The parish comprises by measurement 7160 acres, of which 3287 are arable and pasture, 310 woodland, and the remainder mountain and common. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Countisbury annexed; net income, £120; patron, the Archdeacon of Barnstaple. The tithes of Linton have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 102 acres: attached to the curacy is a glebe of three acres. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, with a tower, was enlarged in 1817 and 1833, and now contains 600 sittings. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LINTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Churcham, Lower division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union, and E. division of the county, of Gloucester, 1¾ mile (W. by N.) from the city of Gloucester; containing 31 inhabitants.

LINTON, a township, in the parish and union of Bromyard, hundred of Broxash, county of Hereford, 3 miles (S. E.) from Bromyard; containing 610 inhabitants, including the inmates of the union workhouse here. The township is situated on the borders of Worcestershire, and comprises 2433 acres, of which 260 are common or waste.

LINTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newent, hundred of Greytree, county of Hereford, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Ross; containing 750 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2595 acres, and is situated on the borders of Gloucestershire, which bounds it on the east. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £525, and the glebe consists of 68 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school, endowed by Edward Goff, Esq., in 1813.

LINTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, 4 miles (S.) from Maidstone; containing 900 inhabitants. This parish comprises by measurement 1383 acres, of which 633 are arable, 420 meadow and pasture, 170 in hop plantations, 100 garden and orchard, and 60 woodland; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery pleasing. The village is situated on the

range of hills that bound the Weald on the north; and within half a mile of it is Coxheath, an extensive plain, on which 15,000 soldiers were encamped, and reviewed by George III., in 1778, but which has been inclosed and cultivated, now producing hops of excellent quality. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; patron and impropriator, Earl Cornwallis: the great tithes have been commuted for £220, and the vicarial for £325. The church contains some monuments worthy of notice, particularly one to the memory of Viscount Brome, only son of the present Earl Cornwallis. During a thunder-storm about the end of November, 1838, the spire was struck by the electric fluid, which destroyed a part of it. In 1813, John Bowles bequeathed £200, the interest to be applied to instruction. A school-house for girls was lately erected by Lady Cornwallis; and some handsome almshouses have been built and endowed by his lordship, whose seat is in the parish. The poor-house for Maidstone union, a large brick building, calculated to hold 600 paupers, with a spacious chapel attached, is situated here.

LINTON, county of LINCOLN.—See LAVINGTON.

LINTON, a township, in the parish of SPOFFORTH, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 1¾ mile (W. by S.) from Wetherby; containing 169 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1030 acres. The village is situated on the north side of the vale of the Wharfe. A rent-charge of £257. 10. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LINTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Grassington, Hebden, and Threshfield, 2060 inhabitants, of whom 303 are in the township of Linton, 9 miles (N.) from Skipton. This parish, which is situated in the beautiful valley of the river Wharfe, comprises about 11,110 acres, divided into several manors. A considerable portion is hilly moor, affording in some parts tolerable pasture. The population is chiefly employed in the lead-mines of Grassington, and in the manufacture of cotton and worsted goods. The living is a rectory in medieties, each valued in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income of each, £185, exclusive of the glebes, which comprise 30 acres each. The church formerly contained two pulpits and two reading-desks: it was originally a Norman building, of which some parts remain, but it has undergone various repairs at different periods, especially in the reign of Henry VIII.; the west window is a good specimen of the decorated style. A free grammar school was founded in 1672, by the Rev. Matthew Hewitt, who endowed it with £20 per annum for the master, £10 for the usher, and £50 for four exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge. An hospital for six women was founded, and endowed with a house and 240 acres of land now producing £270 per annum, by Richard Fountain, Esq., in 1721; £16 per annum are paid to each of the inmates, and £20 to a chaplain; £12 are applied to the apprenticing of children, and £70 appropriated to relatives of the founder. There are some small bequests for distribution among the poor generally.

LINTON-UPON-OUSE, a township, in the parish of NEWTON, union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Easingwould; containing 299 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2030 acres of land, chiefly the property of University College, Oxford. The village is neat, and pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Ouse, about a mile west of the village of Newton. There is an ancient Roman Catholic chapel; also a school with a small endowment.

LINTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of KIRK-LINTON, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 3 miles (S.) from Longtown; containing 567 inhabitants.

LINTZ-GREEN, a township, in the chapelry of TANFIELD, parish of CHESTER-LE-STREET, union of LANCHESTER, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Gateshead; containing, with the township of Beamish, 2671 inhabitants. The ancient manor or vill of Lintz appears to have included the present estates of Lintz-Green, Lintz Hall, and Lintzford, and probably other separate freeholds. Lintz-Green lies on the extreme western verge of the chapelry of Tanfield; Lintz Hall is a little to the south, and Lintzford northward on the Derwent. At Low Friarside, to the west of Gibside, was a small chapel, of which some remains are still standing, in the middle of a large pasture field, near the river.

LINWOOD (*ST. CORNELIUS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 226 inhabitants. This place was formerly the residence of the Lynwoods, of whom William, who died in 1446, was bishop of St. David's, and keeper of the privy seal under Henry VI. The parish is tolerably extensive, and includes a rabbit-warren of 250 acres, and a large wood; the farmhouse and cottages are of recent erection. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the family of Gordon: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 95 acres. The church is a neat structure, profusely ornamented with stained glass: the church land consists of 6 acres, awarded at the inclosure.

LINWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of BLANKNEY, union of SLEAFORD, Second division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 55 inhabitants. It comprises 700 acres, and is three miles to the east of the village of Blankney.

LINWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of RINGWOOD, N. division of the hundred of NEW FOREST, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 14 inhabitants.

LIPHOOK, a post-town, in the parish of BRAMSHOTT, hundred of ALTON, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (W.) from Haslemere; containing 242 inhabitants. It is near the Sussex border, and on the London and Petersfield road.

LIPWOOD, a township, in the chapelry of HAYDON, parish of WARDEN, union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7¾ miles (W.) from Hexham; containing 648 inhabitants. This place, which is an ancient member of the barony of Langley, occupies an elevated situation, and is bounded on the north by the Roman *Prætentura*. The surface is diversified, and the scenery of pleasing character. Grin-

don lake, a fine sheet of water in the township, is fed by the Knag burn (which rises to the north of the Roman wall), and in the winter greatly overflows its summer limits; it abounds with perch, and a boat is kept on it by the governors of Greenwich Hospital, to whom it belongs. Lipwood House is a handsome villa, erected about the year 1829, by the late Thomas Coates, Esq., whose family at that time held lands in the township.

LISCARD, a township, in the parish of WALLASEY, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Birkenhead; containing, in 1841, 2873 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward I., the manor was held under the barons of Halton by Richard de Aston; it afterwards passed to the family of Meolse, the last of whom of the male line, in 1739, bequeathed the property to the Houghs. In 1804, it was sold by the executors of that family to the late John Penketh, Esq.; and by the marriage of his daughter and heiress with John Dennil Maddock, Esq., the manor has become vested in that gentleman. Some years ago this township presented an almost barren waste, large heaps of sand lying in many parts, and there being only a village, with a few small hovels the abode of fishermen, and a range of low cottages used for a magazine. An extensive and rapid change has, however, been effected; several settlements have been made, and labour and enterprise have succeeded in fertilizing and enriching a district for which nature seemed to have done so little. The shore for a great distance is now studded with elegant houses, and even among the sand-hills many spots have been chosen for villas, which are the residences of opulent families from Liverpool.

*New Brighton*, in the township, has sprung up since 1830. In that year the late James Atherton, Esq., conceived the design of founding a watering-place at the north-east angle of the township, and in furtherance of his plan purchased 180 acres of ground in that quarter, where the convex form of the coast, presenting one front to the Mersey and another to the open sea, appeared well adapted to the purposes of a marine village. Here streets fifteen yards in width, and nearly a mile in extent, now ascend from both shores, and intersect each other at right angles; the whole being laid out on a regular and symmetrical plan, with a pier having the requisite landing-stages, an hotel and other accommodation for visiters, hot and cold baths, &c., and, in short, every convenience for either permanent or temporary residence. The erection of buildings continues on every side, many of them being highly ornamental and elegant; and the village promises to be, at no distant day, one of the most fashionable watering-places in this part of the kingdom. The hamlet of *Egremont* is also in the township, and on the Mersey, nearly opposite to Liverpool, from which it is distant one mile and a half; it contains several handsome dwellings, hotels, and lodging-houses, and is likewise a favourite and genteel bathing-place. Near this hamlet is the magazine where all ships entering the port of Liverpool deposit their gunpowder, prior to admission into the docks. Steam-boats ply every half hour from New Brighton and Egremont to Liverpool.

Liscard comprises 896*a*. 2*r*. 33*p*., of which the soil is sand and clay: 131 acres are the property of Mr. Maddock. A church, dedicated to St. John, and in the Grecian style of architecture, was erected at Egremont in 1833, at a cost of £10,000: the living is a perpetual curacy, with an income of £200, and in the patronage of Trustees. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £115, equally divided between the rector of Wallasey and the lessee of the Bishop of Chester. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists; and a Roman Catholic chapel (St. Alban's), built in 1842: the Rev. Ambrose Lennon is the priest.—See BRIGHTON, NEW.

LISKEARD (*ST. MARTIN*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL; containing 4287 inhabitants, of whom 3001 are in the borough, 18 miles (S. S. W.) from Launceston, and 225 (W. S. W.) from London. The ancient name was *Liskerrett*, derived probably from two Cornish words signifying "a fortified place." The town was formerly amongst the possessions of the earls of Cornwall, and was, by act of parliament, annexed to the duchy in the reign of Edward III. The castle, of which there are still some vestiges, was occasionally the residence of Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans. In 1643, during the civil war, a battle was fought near this place, between the royalists, under Sir Ralph Hopton, and the parliamentary forces; the latter were defeated, and the royalist army marched into Liskeard the same night. The king, on his entrance into Cornwall, in 1646, halted here on August 2nd, and remained until the 7th. The TOWN is one of the most ancient and considerable in the county: it is irregularly built, chiefly on steep hills at the upper extremity of a valley; the streets are well paved and lighted, the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water, and the air is very salubrious. The tanning of leather is carried on to a considerable extent. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the canal from Liskeard towards Looe, which commences about one mile west of the town, where are coal-wharfs and limekilns. This is one of the four coinage or stannary towns; but no coinage has taken place for some time, the practice having been abandoned. A handsome market-house for poultry, fish, and vegetables, was erected in 1822; and there are butchers' shambles beneath the town-hall. The market, on Saturday, is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, and great annual markets or fairs for the sale of cattle are likewise held. The town-hall is a good structure on granite arches and columns, erected in 1707, and surmounted with a clock.

*Seal and Arms.*

Liskeard was made a free BOROUGH in 1240, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who conferred on the burgesses similar privileges to those enjoyed by the towns of Launceston and Helston; and several charters were afterwards bestowed, under the last of which, granted by Elizabeth, and dated the 26th of July, 1587, the corporation consisted of a mayor, nine capital, and an indefinite number of inferior, burgesses, a recorder, and a town-clerk. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, elected under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; and the magistrates, four in number, assemble on alter-

nate Mondays for the despatch of business. The powers of the county debt-court of Liskeard, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Liskeard. The borough first sent representatives to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.: it formerly returned two members, but was deprived of one by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, when an enlarged district was substituted for the borough, for elective purposes. The limits, previously comprising 2387 acres, now extend over an area of 8115 acres, embracing the old borough and parish of Liskeard, with part of the parish of St. Clear. The mayor is returning officer. There is a small prison.

The parish is intersected by the river Looe, and comprises by measurement 7126 acres: the soil is various, but generally fertile, and in some parts a deep rich loam; the surface is very hilly, and the surrounding country strikingly diversified. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 11½.; net income, £303; patron, the Rev. F. J. Todd. The church stands on an eminence at the eastern entrance of the town, and is a spacious and handsome edifice of fine large slate-stone, with a low embattled tower, which was erected in 1627; it contains several monuments, among which is one raised by Captain Martyn and his brother officers, to Lieut. James Huntley, who fell in a gallant attack on a squadron of Russian gun-boats in the Gulf of Finland. An episcopal chapel was opened at Dubwalls, in 1839. Amongst other lands of smaller value, a tenement called Lanseaton, now let for £50 per annum, is vested in the wardens for the repairs of the church. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Association Methodists. A school was founded by the trustees of the Rev. St. John Eliot, who died in 1760, and was endowed by them with £5 per annum. A British and Foreign school was erected in 1835; and a diocesan classical and commercial school has been established. The union of Liskeard comprises 26 parishes or places, with a population of 26,484: a workhouse has been built near the town for 350 persons. A great part yet remains of the buildings of the nunnery of Poor Clares, founded here, and endowed by Richard, Earl of Cornwall; it is called "The Great Place," and has been converted into dwelling-houses.

LISSETT, a chapelry, in the parish of Beeford, union of Bridlington, N. division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. riding of York, 7½ miles (S. S. W.) from Bridlington; containing 132 inhabitants. The earliest owners of this manor on record are the family of Monceaux, and among subsequent proprietors occur the families of De la See, Boynton, Hildyard, Beverley, and Dent: the manor-house, an old brick building, is now occupied by a farmer. The township comprises about 1150 acres: the village, situated on the road to Hull, has been of late years much improved, and wears an appearance of neatness and respectability. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is an humble edifice of ancient date, some parts being probably as old as the 12th or 13th century.

LISSINGTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, W. division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4¼ miles (S.) from Market-Rasen; containing 186 inhabitants. The parish is on the Rasen and Wragby road, and comprises by measurement 1530 acres, including a portion of the common of Lissington Pasture, the rest of which is in the three adjoining parishes of Buslingthorpe, Friesthorpe, and Wickenby; the surface is level, and the soil chiefly clay. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The vicarage is endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the exception of a small sum payable to the Dean and Chapter; the whole of the tithes payable to the incumbent have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church, a small edifice, has some portions in the Norman, and others in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LISTON, a parish, in the union of Sudbury, hundred of Hinckford, N. division of Essex, 2¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Sudbury; containing 80 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Stour, and comprises 628 acres; the soil, though various, is generally fertile, and in the low grounds near the river is light and sandy. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of R. Lambert, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200; the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel is a handsome marble monument to one of the Clapton family.

LITCHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Launditch, W. division of Norfolk, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Swaffham; containing 846 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1932*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, of which 1397 acres are arable, 256 meadow and pasture, 42 woodland, and the remainder heath and common, of which a considerable portion, under an act of inclosure in 1770, was allotted to the poor for fuel. The village, which is large, consisting of several streets, had formerly a market and some annual fairs, granted by Edward I. to Robert de Felton; the market has long been discontinued, but fairs are still held on Whit-Tuesday and November 1st, chiefly for pleasure. A court leet is held in October, and petty-sessions for the division take place on the first Wednesday in every alternate month. The living is a discharged rectory, with the livings of East and West Lexham, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6., and in the gift of Lord Wodehouse: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £441; the glebe comprises 45½ acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a tower of brick; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly-carved oak screen. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. Near the bridge was a hermitage, which is now a farmhouse.

LITCHBOROUGH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Towcester, hundred of Fawsley, S. division of the county of Northampton, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Towcester; containing 408 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, being one of the four garrisoned towns taken by the Saxons in 571. In Domesday book, the abbey of Evesham is said to have held land here, but the monks appear to have alienated the property soon after: at a subsequent period the monasteries of Canons-Ashby, and St. James near Northampton, had possessions, which they retained until the Dissolution. Among the families formerly connected with the place, may be

named those of Malorie and Needham. The parish comprises 1699*a.* 3*r.* 17*p.*, in equal portions of arable and pasture; the surface is hilly, and the soil various, the greater portion red loam alternated with clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 9. 7.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Addington Taylor: the tithes have been commuted for £564. 6., and the glebe comprises 21 acres, with a house. There are two considerable charities, and a master receives a voluntary payment of £30 per annum from Lady Katherine Levison's charity, for education. Sir William Addington was born in the rectory-house.

LITCHFIELD (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Kingsclere, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 4 miles (N.) from Whitchurch; containing 94 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Oxford to Southampton, and comprises by computation 1806 acres, of which 494 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 7., and in the gift of William Kingsmill, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400. The church is ancient.

LITCHURCH, a township, in the parish of St. Peter, Derby, union and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Derby; containing, in 1841, 855 inhabitants. This place, which, with Morleston, gives name to the hundred, has, since the formation of the Midland railway, become very populous; it is part of a suburb of the town of Derby, and contains the Arboretum, and the union workhouse. The area of the township is 704 acres. Several neat villa residences have been erected adjoining the Osmaston road. A court is held at Easter and Michaelmas.

LITHERLAND, a township, in the parish of Sefton, union and hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire, 4¾ miles (N. by W.) from Liverpool; containing, in 1846, 1932 inhabitants. Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, who afterwards succeeded to the crown of England, granted to Robert de Molines his land in "*Liderlant*," for 14*s.* per annum; and the Molyneux family have ever since retained possession of the lordship. The township is sometimes called Down Litherland, in contradistinction to Up Litherland, a hamlet in the parish of Aughton; it is bounded on the west by the bay of Liverpool, and is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Here are two tanyards, and an asphalte factory. The tithes have been commuted for £219.—See Seaforth and Waterloo.

LITTLE ABINGTON.—See Abington, Little. *And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LITTLEBOROUGH, a parochial chapelry, in the parish and union of Rochdale, hundred of Salford, S. division of the county of Lancaster, 3½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Rochdale. This place is supposed to have been the site of a small Roman station. The Roman road from Manchester to York skirts the village, and several relics have been found in the immediate vicinity; among them, in 1793, the right arm of a silver statue of Victory, which Dr. Whitaker conjectures, with much probability, from the inscription upon it, "Victoriæ leg vi vic val rvfus vslm," to have been the arm of a votive statue of Valerius Rufus, broken off, and lost by the Roman army in one of their marches from York to Manchester. Littleborough lies on the road from Rochdale to Halifax, and is intersected by the Rochdale canal. The Manchester and Leeds railway, also, has a station here; and at a short distance attains its summit level, 330 feet above the Manchester station, and 440 feet above the terminal station at Normanton, in Yorkshire. It proceeds through a tunnel in Calderbrook, 2869 yards in length, 24 feet wide, and 22 in height, and having 14 shafts ten feet in diameter, varying from 50 to 300 feet in depth: in the formation of this tunnel, 1000 men were employed, and more than £251,000 expended. The population is chiefly employed in three flannel-mills, four cotton-factories, in bleach-works, six coal-pits, a stone-quarry, and in brick-making. About a mile east of Littleborough is Pike House, the ancient seat of the Halliwells, and now of their descendants, the Beswickes: the oldest remaining parts of the house were built in 1609, and the more modern alterations were made in 1703; the situation is remarkably picturesque, and the grounds are laid out with much taste. Town House has been the seat of the Newall family from the reign of Henry VI., and is now occupied by Mrs. Newall. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £190; patron, the Vicar of Rochdale: there is a parsonage-house. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was licensed for mass by the convent of Whalley, in 1476; it was rebuilt about 1815, in the early English style, and a gallery has since been erected. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and another for Association Methodists. A free school founded by Theophilus Halliwell, barrister-at-law, in 1688, was endowed by him with lands at Haugh-End, in Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax; and was further endowed in 1699 by the will of his brother, Capt. Richard Halliwell. It affords instruction to about 30 children, who, and the master, are nominated by the founder's representative, now a minor, of Pike House. Day and Sunday schools have also been built here.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of East Retford, North-Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from East Retford; containing 77 inhabitants. The parish contains 916 acres, and is situated on the river Trent, across which is a ferry that has existed from the time of the Romans. It is supposed to be the site of the station *Segelocum*, or *Agelocum*. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron and impropriator, G. Saville Foljambe, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1822. The church, a very ancient structure, was put into a state of thorough repair by the late incumbent, the Rev. Francis Hewgill, and the chancel was beautified by the patron; many Roman bricks are found in the old walls, and the masonry in some parts is of that kind called the herring-bone style.

LITTLEBOURNE (*St. Vincent*), a parish, in the union of Bridge, hundred of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 4 miles (E.) from Canterbury; containing 819 inhabitants. The parish is on the road to Deal, and comprises 2101*a.* 20*p.*, of which about 1281 acres are arable, 245 meadow, 441 wood, 66 in orchards, and 41 in hop-grounds. The village is situated on a branch of the river Stour, on the bank of which is an extensive corn-mill; there are also a brewery and a tanyard. A fair, chiefly for pleasure,

is held on the 5th of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £235; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; impropriator, Charles James, Esq. The church is ancient. There is a place of worship for Calvinists.

LITTLEBURY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Saffron-Walden, hundred of Uttlesford, N. division of Essex, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 822 inhabitants, and comprising 3408*a*. 1*r*. 31*p*. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 1.; net income, £205; patron, the Rector. The rectory is a sinecure, valued at £26. 13. 4.; net income, £24; patron, the Rev. J. H. Sparke, Prebendary of the fifth stall in the Cathedral of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. The church is within the area of an ancient encampment. On Chapel green was formerly a chapel of ease. In 1585, Jane Bradbury bequeathed some land, for instruction.

LITTLECOT, a chapelry, in the parish of Chilton-Foliatt, union of Hungerford, hundred of Kinwardstone, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Hungerford. A curious tessellated pavement, the largest ever found in England, was discovered in Littlecot Park, in 1730, but, unfortunately, was soon destroyed; an accurate drawing, however, was made, which was engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries. Pickedfield, a part of the Littlecot domain, was purchased by government, in 1803, for the purpose of establishing a depôt for the interior of the country; it comprises about 40 acres of ground, on which were erected three magazines and other buildings. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £140, and the vicarial for 11*s*. payable to the vicar of Enford. At Knyghton, a small hamlet on the north bank of the Kennet, near Littlecot Park, is an ancient encampment.

LITTLECOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of Stewkley, union of Winslow, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Winslow; containing 28 inhabitants. A chapel of ease situated here is now in ruins.

LITTLECOTT, a tything, in the parish of Enford, union of Pewsey, hundred of Elstub and Everley, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 52 inhabitants.

LITTLEDALE, a chapelry, in the parochial chapelry of Caton, parish of Lancaster, hundred of Lonsdale south of the Sands, N. division of the county of Lancaster, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Lancaster; containing 115 inhabitants. Littledale comprehends one-fourth of the township of Caton; it has a tolerably good bed of coal running through it, and the mountainous part of the district yields a considerable supply of slate. The principal mansion here, called the Craggs, was granted by the first lord Monteagle to Richard Baines, his standard-bearer, for heroic conduct in the battle of Flodden-Field; and on the estate is a field which the standard-bearer named Flodden, from its similarity to the field whence his fortunes and honors sprang. In 1752, the inhabitants of Littledale, owing to their distance from Caton chapel, built and endowed a chapel here, which is dedicated to St. Anne under Caton. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £48; patron, the Vicar of Lancaster.





LITTLEHAM (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of East Budleigh, Woodbury and S. divisions of Devon; containing, with part of the town of Exmouth, 3927 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the mouth of the river Exe, and comprises 2068 acres, of which 1398 are arable, 391 meadow, 50 in orchards, 165 furze and common, and 63 glebe land. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 6.; net income, £137. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

LITTLEHAM (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of Bideford, hundred of Shebbear, Great Torrington and N. divisions of Devon, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Bideford; containing 390 inhabitants. This place was anciently a royal manor, and formed part of the dower of Matilda, consort of William the Conqueror. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Yeo, which separates it from the parish of Monkleigh; the scenery is enriched with wood, and in many parts beautifully picturesque, especially near the road from Bideford to Buckland-Brewer, which runs parallel to the course of the Yeo. On the banks of the river are some grounds producing hops of superior quality. Littleham Court, the seat of George Anthony, Esq., lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 10½., and in the gift of Mr. Anthony: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises 93 acres. The church is an ancient edifice with some interesting details, among which is a wooden screen, richly carved.

LITTLEHAMPTON, a town and parish, in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex 4 miles (S.) from Arundel, and 61 (S. S. W.) from London; containing 2270 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the coast, and on the east bank of the river Arun, was distinguished by the landing of the Empress Matilda, in 1139, to assert her claim to the crown. For a long period it was a very inconsiderable village, inhabited by fishermen; but of late years it has grown into some importance as a place of trade, and, from the fineness of its sandy beach, and the salubrity of its air, has become a favourite and much frequented watering-place. Handsome lodging-houses have been built on the beach, which commands a view of the coast from Brighton to the Isle of Wight. There are several inns: baths have been erected, containing hot, cold, and shower baths, with apartments for shampooing; and a broad terrace, extending for about a mile along the carriage road, affords a delightful promenade. The town is neatly built, and amply supplied with water, and the streets are paved; there are two libraries and reading-rooms.

The trade consists principally in the export of oak timber to the west of England, and the import of corn, coal, timber, Irish provisions, butter, cheese, fruit, wine, oil-cake, and other articles, The harbour is accessible to vessels drawing not more than thirteen feet of water; it is formed at the influx of the Arun into the English Channel, and defended by a fort erected on the bank of the river. There are two yards for ship-building, the one containing a dry dock, and the other a patent-slip; about 200 men are employed, and several vessels of considerable tonnage have been built. A good inland trade

is carried on by lighters and small craft, which convey merchandise to Newbridge, near Billingshurst, and thence to the Wye and Thames rivers ; and to facilitate the communication, a canal branches off from the Arun a little to the north-west of the town, leading to Chichester, Emsworth, and Portsmouth. An act was passed in 1846 for making a branch railway from the Brighton and Portsmouth line ; it will be a mile and a quarter long. The parish comprises 993*a.* 3*r.* 29*p.*, of which 650 acres are arable, and 343 pasture and garden-ground. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester, with a net income of £150 : tithe rent-charges are paid, of £105 to the bishop, £56 to Eton College, £189 to an impropriator, and £93 to the vicar. The church rebuilt in 1826, at an expense of £4000, is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. A school was founded by John Corney, Esq., who, in 1805, endowed it with £600 three per cent. consols. ; and in 1837, Thomas Compton, Esq., erected spacious schoolrooms on the beach.

LITTLEMOOR, a liberty, in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, partly within the liberties of the city of Oxford, and partly in the hundred of Bullingdon, union of Abingdon, county of Oxford, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Oxford ; containing 547 inhabitants. A priory of Benedictine nuns, founded here about the reign of Henry II., was suppressed by the papal bull given to Cardinal Wolsey, in 1524, and subsequently became part of the endowment of King's College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1817. A chapel of ease was erected in 1835.

LITTLEOVER, a chapelry, in the parish of Mickleover, union of Shardlow, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, county of Derby, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Derby ; containing 497 inhabitants. It comprises 1483 acres, of a strong marly soil ; and has a straggling village, in which are a few houses of modern erection. The chapel is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisle, and turret ; it contains a handsome monument to Sir Richard Harpur. The vicar has 74½ acres of glebe here.

LITTLEPORT (*St. George*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and Isle, of Ely, county of Cambridge, 5¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ely ; containing 3365 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Ouse, comprises by survey 15,557 acres. The village is on the road from Ely to Lynn, and a considerable traffic is carried on in corn and coal, for which the river affords great facility. The Lynn and Ely railway, also, passes close to the village. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £8 ; impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £248, and the vicarial for £1931 ; the impropriate glebe comprises 81 acres, and the vicarial 76 acres. There are places of worship for Baptists, Huntingtonians, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

LITTLETHORPE, a hamlet, in the parishes of Cosby and Narborough, union of Blaby, hundred of Guthlaxton, S. division of the county of Leicester, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from the town of Leicester ; containing 334 inhabitants.

LITTLETON, a township, in the parish of Christleton, union of Great Boughton, Lower division of the hundred of Broxton, S. division of the county of Chester, 2½ miles (E.) from Chester, on the road to Tarporley ; containing 48 inhabitants, and comprising 245 acres of a good arable soil. Littleton-Hill House, with about 29 acres around it, belongs to Thomas Dixon, Esq., banker, of Chester. Mr. James Dixon is also a proprietor of land in the township.

LITTLETON, partly in the parish of Blandford St. Mary, hundred of Coombs-Ditch, and partly in that of Langton, hundred of Pimperne, union of Blandford, Blandford division of Dorset, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from the town of Blandford. This place, once an independent parish, now contains only a single house and farm. The last rector of the living was inducted January 10th, 1427.

LITTLETON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Staines, hundred of Spelthorne, county of Middlesex, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chertsey ; containing 111 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1060 acres of arable and pasture land, much of which, from the supposed sterility of the soil (a light gravel), was not brought into cultivation till within a comparatively recent period ; the surface is flat, and the lands bordering on the river Thames are subject to partial inundation. Part of the mansion here of the Wood family, was one of five manor-houses in the neighbourhood which belonged to Cardinal Wolsey. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14 ; net income, £320 ; patron, Thomas Wood, sen., Esq. There are 50 acres of glebe in the parish, an allotment of three acres in Laleham, and glebe lands in the parish of Shepperton ; and the rector is entitled to the tithe of 25 acres in the parish of Laleham. A school is endowed with £355. 1. 2. South Sea annuities, purchased with various benefactions.

LITTLETON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Winchester, hundred of Buddlesgate, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Winchester ; containing 135 inhabitants. It comprises 1293 acres : an act of inclosure was passed in 1843. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £76 ; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, whose tithes have been commuted for £703, and who have a glebe of 10 acres.

LITTLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of Steeple-Ashton, union of Melksham, hundred of Whorwelsdown, Melksham and N. divisions of the county of Wilts, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Trowbridge ; containing 86 inhabitants.

LITTLETON-DREW (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Chippenham, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of Wilts, 8 miles (N. W.) from Chippenham ; containing 251 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 900 acres, of which the soil is generally clayey and cold : there are some quarries of stone, for mending the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 9., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury : the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

LITTLETON, HIGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Clutton, hundred of Chewton, E. division of Somerset, 9½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bath ; containing, with the hamlet of Hallatrow, 1116 inhabit-

ants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 8½.; net income, £97; patrons, J. G. Mogg, Esq., and the Rev. H. H. Mogg, incumbent; impropriators, J. G. Mogg, Esq., Mrs. James, and Miss Hodges Mogg. The great tithes have been commuted for £199, and the vicarial for £13. 6. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure; in the chancel is a monument to the Mogg family, erected in 1584, from which time they have been owners of the greater part of the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Mrs. Mary Jones, in 1787, left £500 to the poor.

LITTLETON, MIDDLE, a township, in the parish of North Littleton, union of Evesham, Upper division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Evesham; containing 58 inhabitants. It lies on the east of the river Avon, and between the villages of North and South Littleton.

LITTLETON, NORTH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Evesham, Upper division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 5 miles (N. E.) from Evesham; containing 296 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, between the left bank of the river Avon and a detached portion of Gloucestershire; and comprises with the township of Middle Littleton, 1512 acres, arable and meadow land. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of South Littleton, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 9.: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in the year 1811. The church is cruciform, of moderate size, and with a substantial tower; the interior presents several interesting relics of ornamental work. At a little distance from the church stands an extensive and remarkable barn of stone, in the form of a cross, and measuring 150 feet in length from east to west; it was erected by one of the abbots of Evesham, to receive the tithe of corn from the two parishes of Littleton, belonging to the abbey.

LITTLETON-PANNELL, a tything, in the parish of West Lavington, union of Devizes, hundred of Potterne and Cannings, Devizes and N. divisions of the county of Wilts, 1½ mile (W.) from East Lavington; containing 507 inhabitants.

LITTLETON, SOUTH (*St. Mary and St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Evesham, Upper division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 3½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Evesham; containing 189 inhabitants. The parish lies near the borders of a detached portion of the county of Gloucester, and contains about 821 acres of land, principally growing wheat and beans. The small village is of neat appearance. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of North Littleton united, valued in the king's books at £4. 1. 10½.; net income, £258; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1811. The church is a small unpretending structure, with a chapel on the north side, and a neat embattled tower on the west; in the interior are many features of primitive simplicity.

LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN, a parish, in the union of Thornbury, Lower division of the hundred of Langley and Swinehead, W. division of the county of Gloucester, 2 miles (W.) from the town of Thornbury; containing 195 inhabitants. The navigable river Severn runs on the western side of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 9½.; net income, £52; patrons, the family of Lippincott.

LITTLETON, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish of Tormarton, union of Chipping-Sodbury, Lower division of the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, W. division of the county of Gloucester, 2¼ miles (N.) from Marshfield; containing 158 inhabitants. It comprises 1009 acres, of which 88 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for £220.

LITTLEWORTH, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of Farringdon, partly in the hundred of Shrivenham, and partly in the hundred of Farringdon, county of Berks, 2 miles (N. E.) from Farringdon; containing, with the tything of Wadley, 325 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford; net income, £80. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ascension, was consecrated on the 29th of May, 1839, and contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. Oriel College, Oxford, gave £1000 towards the endowment.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of Stone, union and hundred of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; containing 20 inhabitants.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of Wing, union of Leighton-Buzzard, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham; containing 90 inhabitants.

LITTLEWORTH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Gloucester, Middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, E. division of the county of Gloucester, and adjacent to the city of Gloucester; containing 427 inhabitants, and 30 acres of land. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LITTLINGTON (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of Royston, hundred of Armingford, county of Cambridge, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Royston; containing 722 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2200 acres, of which much the greater portion is arable. The soil is a light white loam, on chalk, and has been much improved by draining; the surface is undulated, and the scenery good. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 7.; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £550, and the vicarial for £225; the impropriate glebe contains 34½ acres, and the vicarial 8¾. The church is principally in the early, with some insertions in the later, English style. A Roman cemetery has been discovered, whence many cinerary urns and other ancient vessels have been obtained; and several Saxon coins, principally of the reign of Burhred, have also been found.

LITTLINGTON, a parish, in the union of Eastbourne, hundred of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey, E. division of Sussex, 10 miles (S. E.) from Lewes; containing 140 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the Cuckmere river, which separates it from the parish of Alfriston; and comprises by computation 720 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 6.; net income, £100; patron, the Rev. Thomas Scabett. The church is in the early English style, with a spire springing from the western

gable; in the chancel is an arched recess of elegant design, and opposite to it, on the other side, are two small stalls, with a piscina.

LITTON, a hamlet, in the parish of TIDESWELL, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, ¾ of a mile (E. S. E.) from Tideswell; containing 864 inhabitants. Bagshaw, the celebrated nonconformist divine, commonly called the Apostle of the Peak, was born here in 1628. The population is principally engaged in weaving, framework knitting, and in the large cotton factories in the township.

LITTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, 6¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Wells; containing 430 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £160.

LITTON, a township, in the parish of ARNCLIFFE, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 11 miles (N. E.) from Settle; containing 107 inhabitants. The township is beautifully situated in Littondale, and comprises by computation 6850 acres, of which a considerable part is inclosed and under good cultivation: the village stands on the Skirfare, one of the streams that form the source of the river Wharfe. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £58. 17. 2., payable to University College, Oxford, and there is a glebe of three acres.

LITTON-CHENEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 6¾ miles (E. S. E.) from the town of Bridport; containing 463 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 7. 8½., and in the gift of the Rev. James Cox, D.D.: the tithes have been commuted for £650, and there is a glebe of 117 acres. The church is in the later English style, and has a fine tower with battlements and pinnacles. In 1690, Robert Thornhill bequeathed £25 per annum for the maintenance of a free school here, and £75 per annum for apprenticing children of various places. In 1771, Thomas Hollis gave two acres of land, and a house for the schoolmaster's residence.

LIVEDEN.—See ALDWINKLE ST. PETER'S.

LIVERMERE, GREAT (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 320 inhabitants. The parish, with that of Little Livermere, comprises 3000 acres; the soil is light but fertile, and the surface is generally level. The living is a rectory, with the living of Little Livermere united, valued in the king's books at £15. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the family of Middleton; net income, £443. There is a considerable feoffment estate for the benefit of the inhabitants.

LIVERMERE, LITTLE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the rectory of Great Livermere, and valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 11. The parish includes part of the well-wooded park of Livermere, the property of the Middleton family, the remainder of it being in the parish of Great Livermere.



LIVERPOOL, a sea-port, borough, market-town, and union of itself, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 31 miles (W.) from Manchester, 53 (S. by W.) from Lancaster, and 201 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing, in 1841, 223,003 inhabitants, and, including the contiguous townships of Everton, Kirkdale, West Derby, and Toxteth-Park, 294,389. This celebrated town has, within the last century, by a progressive increase in extent, population, and commercial importance, obtained the first rank after the metropolis. Baxter, in his Glossary, calls it *Segantiorum Portus ad ostium Amnis Mersey sive Tinnæ*, a statement which is contradicted by Whitaker, the Manchester historian, who places the Sistuntian port on the river Ribble: the ancient name of the Mersey is also a subject of difference of opinion, *Beli-sama* being adopted by Whitaker, whilst Baxter gives that name to the Ribble. Liverpool is not noticed in any of the Roman Itinera, nor does the name occur in the Norman survey; its site was contained within the limits of the West Derbyshire Forest, which was royal demesne, at one time in the possession of Edward the Confessor. After the Conquest it was bestowed by William, together with all the land between the Ribble and Mersey, upon Roger de Poictiers, by whom it was subsequently forfeited. It was then granted to the earls of Chester: on forfeiture by their descendants, it was given to Edmund, son of Henry III., as parcel of the honour of Lancaster; and it continued an integral part of the duchy possessions until its alienation by Charles I., in the year 1628. Regarding the etymology of the name, various opinions have been entertained. John, whilst Earl of Morton, and in possession of the honour of Lancaster, confirmed a grant made by his father Henry II. to Warin de Lancaster, of *Liverpul*, with other places, under a certain *reddendum*. In subsequent records the name is written *Lyrpul, Lytherpul, Lytherpole*, &c.; signifying probably, in the ancient dialect of the county, the "lower pool." Some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl called a "Liver," and others from a sea-weed of that name.

*Arms.*

Camden informs us that the castle was built by Roger de Poictiers, about the year 1089, and that he appointed Vivian de Molines, ancestor of the Earl of Sefton's family, the castellan. In October, 1323, Edward II. dated some orders from it; and in April, 1358, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, made it his residence for upwards of a month. It was demolished by order of parliament during the Commonwealth, and subsequently was granted by Queen Anne to the corporation, who erected St. George's church upon the site. The tower formerly at the bottom of Water-street was most likely built by the De Lathom family, of whom Isabella, heiress of Sir Thomas de Lathom, about the latter end of the fourteenth century married Sir John Stanley, who, in the 7th of Henry IV., obtained permission from the king to embattle and fortify his house built of stone and mortar at Liverpool. It was subsequently the occasional resi-

dence of the Stanleys, earls of Derby, and after having been successively converted into a suite of assembly-rooms and a prison, was taken down in 1819, when warehouses were erected on the spot. King John, in the 9th year of his reign, gave to Henry Fitzwarin de Lancaster an estate near Preston, forming part of the possessions of the honour of Lancaster, in exchange for Liverpool; upon which occasion he granted a charter to the place. Henry III., in 1229, made the town a free borough, instituted a guild-merchant, and bestowed additional privileges. Little is known of the state of Liverpool during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; Leland, writing in 1558, describes it as a paved town, much frequented as a good haven by Irish merchants, and as supplying Manchester with yarn imported from Ireland. From this period, however, till the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, it appears to have declined. In 1571, the inhabitants petitioned the queen to be relieved from a subsidy imposed on them, and in their petition described it as "Her Majesty's poor decayed town of Liverpool;" and so late as 1630, when writs were issued by Charles I. for the levying of ship-money, the town was rated only at £26, while Bristol was assessed at £1000. At the time of the civil war, the place was defended for the parliamentarians by Col. Moore, against Prince Rupert, by whom it was besieged; after an obstinate resistance, it surrendered, June 26th, 1644, but it was soon retaken by the parliament. During the rebellion in 1745, Liverpool raised several regiments to oppose the Pretender; and within twelve months after the war with France broke out, in 1778, 120 privateers, carrying in the aggregate 1986 guns and 8754 seamen, were equipped here.

The TOWN is situated on the east bank of the river Mersey, along which it extends for more than three miles. On its west side are immense ranges of docks, wharfs, and warehouses, in the neighbourhood of which the streets are mostly narrow, and the houses inferior in appearance to those of more recent erection. On the east side, for upwards of a mile, are spacious streets, squares, and crescents of modern houses, built chiefly of brick and roofed with slate, and of which many are elegant mansions. The town is well paved, and is brilliantly lighted with gas, by two companies, one established in 1818, for the supply of coal gas, and the other for the preparation of oil gas, in 1823. The inhabitants, and the shipping in the docks, are supplied with water from springs at Bootle, about four miles distant, by the company of the Bootle water-works, and from springs in or contiguous to the town, by the company of the Liverpool and Harrington water-works. An act was passed in the year 1847, for a better supply of water, and authorizing the corporation to purchase the works of the two companies. The air is highly salubrious, and the convenience of sea-bathing is afforded by baths of every description, erected by the corporation; by private establishments of a similar nature; and by numerous machines. Steam-boats are constantly plying across the Mersey to and from the Cheshire shore; and every facility for aquatic excursions may be obtained by packets and pleasure-boats. A new landing-stage has just been completed, for the use of certain of the ferries, at a cost of about £50,000; it is parallel with George's pier, is 507 feet long, and is connected with the pier by two iron bridges 150 feet in length, which are so constructed as to allow





the enormous stage to rise and fall with the tide. The docks afford delightful promenades, commanding extensive views of the river and of the shipping; and Prince's pier, or Marine parade, is one of the finest marine walks in the kingdom. At the entrance into the town by the London road, is an equestrian statue of George III., originally raised in Great George-square, where the first stone of the pedestal was laid by the mayor and corporation, on the 25th of October, 1809; it is of bronze, a copy of that of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius at Rome, and the expense, amounting to nearly £4000, was defrayed by subscription. The public buildings, which are extremely handsome, give an air of grandeur to the town; and its many sources of refined amusement and social intercourse, render it, independently of its mercantile attractions, a desirable place of residence. The environs are pleasant, abounding with interesting scenery, and with seats and villas. Some notion of the recent increase of Liverpool may be formed from the fact, that not fewer than 2450 houses were erected within the parliamentary boundaries in 1844, and the still more extraordinary number of 3728 in 1845; additions chiefly to be attributed to the disuse of cellars as dwellings. In 1846, the population was nearly double of the amount fifteen years previously; and in no place in the kingdom have greater public works been undertaken of late. Among the chief works executed during the last few years, may be mentioned the Assize Courts, the Daily Courts, the Collegiate Institution, Music Hall, the Albert and other docks, the reservoirs in Green-lane, the Industrial Schools at Kirkdale, the several asylums, and various erections connected with railway communication.

The public *Subscription Libraries* are numerous and well selected. The *Athenæum*, a neat building of stone, erected in 1799 at an expense of £4400, contains a newsroom, and a library of above 16,500 volumes. The *Lyceum*, a handsome edifice of the Ionic order, was erected by subscription in 1802, at a cost of £11,000, and contains a library of 31,000 volumes, conveniently arranged in a circular room, tastefully decorated with busts, and lighted by a dome. The *Union Newsroom*, a substantial building, was erected by subscription in 1800, at an expense of £6000, and contains a spacious coffee-room, with two recesses at the end, ornamented with Ionic pillars: over the entrance to the bar, is a painting by Fuseli, emblematical of the Union; and on the parapet above the entrance are the Union arms, finely sculptured. The *Exchange Newsroom* occupies the lower story of the east wing of that splendid edifice. The ROYAL INSTITUTION, a spacious and handsome structure, purchased and adapted to its purpose at a cost of £14,000, raised in shares of £100, consists of a centre and two wings, and contains, on the ground-floor, reading, lecture, and committee rooms; and on the first-floor, a large room for the *Literary and Philosophical Society*, a library, a museum, a drawing schoolroom, and a committee-room. The museum is very valuable, and behind the principal building are a laboratory and a theatre for chemical and philosophical experiments. This institution was formed in 1814, for the advancement of literature, science, and the arts; and the members were incorporated by royal charter in 1822. Opposite is a building erected for a *Gallery of Art*, originated by the committee of the Royal Institution, and containing

a valuable collection of casts from ancient marbles, and some fine pictures. Under the auspices of the *Liverpool Academy*, an annual exhibition is held in the town, of the works of living artists. The *Mechanics' Institute*, the most successful association of the kind in England, dates back to the year 1825, when it was formed under the patronage and mainly through the exertions of Mr. Huskisson. After having carried on its meetings for ten years, steps were taken to provide a building more worthy of the enlarged scope of the society; the corporation of the town gave a site, and the first stone of the present building was laid by Lord Brougham, in July 1835. In March 1837, an accidental fire nearly destroyed the interior; but the whole having been insured, the means were at hand to rebuild the damaged portion immediately; and the restored edifice was formally opened on the 15th of September, 1838. Including various additions which have since been made, the cost has amounted to £15,000. The number of members and subscribers averages from 3500 to 4000; the teachers and officers are nearly 70 in number, and the annual income amounts to above £9000: the library consists of about 14,000 volumes. The *Literary, Scientific, and Commercial Institution* was founded in 1835; the *Statistical Society* was founded in 1838. The *Medical Institution* is a new edifice at the angle formed by Hope-street and Mount-street, in the south-eastern part of the town; and contains a lecture-room, library, and three museum-rooms. The *Apothecaries' Company* was formed in 1837, and a hall in Colquit-street was completed for it in 1838. The *Museum*, in the same street, consists of two apartments, in one of which a collection of natural productions is displayed, and in the other a variety of ancient armour and warlike instruments. The *Botanic Gardens*, situated in Edge-lane, about a mile from the town, afford not only a practical illustration of the lectures delivered on the subject of botany in the town of Liverpool, but an interesting and pleasing source of recreation. They were formed in 1836, and were purchased of the proprietors in 1846 by the municipal corporation, at whose expense they are now maintained, for the free admission of the public. In these gardens, containing 11 acres, are from 6000 to 7000 specimens of plants, many of them rare exotics; there is a valuable library of botanical works, also an extensive herbarium. The *Zoological Garden* was opened in the summer of 1833, and is laid out with great taste. The public park called the *Prince's Park*, is noticed under the head of Toxteth.

The *Public Baths*, on the west side of George's dock, built by the corporation of Liverpool in 1829, at an expense of about £40,000, form a neat range of stone, 239 feet in length, and 87 feet in depth; and in front is a good promenade, on the margin of the river. Besides these, are other baths, with washhouses, erected by the corporation for the use of the poor, at the south end of the town: they cost £2650, exclusively of the land, and were opened on the 1st of June 1842; being the first establishment of the kind, provided in the whole country. More recently, baths and washhouses have been erected by the corporation on a larger scale, at the north end of the town; they cost about £6500, and occupy a site of 1620 yards. The building is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is constructed of brick, with cornices, &c., of stone. The principal front is towards Paul-street; its central portion is two stories in height, with a gable ornamented with the crest of the corporation, and inscribed with the name of the establishment: the front towards Bevington-hill contains the superintendent's house.

The Collegiate Institution, for the education of the commercial, trading, and working classes, in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, and of which the first stone was laid by Lord Stanley in 1840, is a fine structure in the Tudor or later English style. The principal front, in Shaw-street, 280 feet long, consists of a centre and two slightly-projecting wings; the central range is three stories high, lighted by windows of elegant design, and has a boldly-projecting porch, forming the chief entrance, above which is a lofty arch, rising to the battlement, and surmounted by an ornamented gable. The wings are each adorned with a lofty oriel window, surmounted by a canopied niche containing a statue on a pedestal; and the whole structure, which is of red sandstone found in the neighbourhood, has an impressive aspect. It was opened with much ceremony on the 6th January, 1843. The institution comprises the upper school, affording an ample routine of education; the middle school, having a somewhat narrower range; and the lower school, in which the more elementary branches are taught. There is likewise an evening school; and the building contains an excellent college library, a lecture-hall, a museum, and a painting and sculpture gallery: the lecture-hall is an octagonal structure, capable of containing nearly 3000 persons. This noble establishment has already done much towards elevating the tone of the education of the middle classes in Liverpool, and occupies a high place among the scholastic institutions of the kingdom.

In the months of June and July 1843, an exhibition of a very attractive kind took place in the various rooms and galleries of the Collegiate Institution, comprising an immense number of articles of vertu, and specimens and processes illustrative of the mechanical and productive arts; a finer collection of pictures than had ever before been exhibited in Liverpool; and a variety of miscellaneous and curious objects. In 1847 a still more interesting exhibition was formed, styled the Grand Polytechnic Exhibition. On this occasion the objects collected were almost countless, the catalogue of them, closely printed in octavo, containing about eighty pages. The picture gallery consisted of nearly 500 paintings by British and foreign artists, the whole contributed by private individuals, like the other portions of the exhibition, on loan: another important department was that of natural history; the department of antiquities comprised above 700 articles, that of Chinese curiosities about half the number, and an entire room was appropriated to autographs from the collection of the Rev. Dr. Raffles. Besides these, were a vast number of mechanical contrivances and manufactured specimens, machinery of various descriptions, naval and architectural models, stained glass, &c. The wonders of science were displayed with great effect, and electrical, galvanic, and other philosophical experiments were performed and explained by a competent lecturer. Altogether, the exhibition was calculated to convey useful practical lessons to the many visiters who resorted to it, and fully answered those purposes of entertainment and information which the contributors of its contents had in view.

The *Theatre Royal*, on the east side of Williamson-square, opened in 1772, is a neat edifice of brick, with a circular stone front, ornamented with the royal arms, and with emblematical figures in bas-relief; in 1837 it was entirely re-decorated and embellished: the season commences in May, and closes in December. The *Amphitheatre*, in Great Charlotte-street, is the largest theatre in the town, and is open during the winter: the *Liver Theatre* was opened in 1825, and in Christian-street is the *Theatre Royal Adelphi*, which has been lately much improved. The *Wellington Rooms* were built by subscription in 1815: in the centre of the front, which is of stone, is a lofty circular portico of the Corinthian order, with two doors opening into an octangular vestibule, beyond which is an ante-room leading on the right and left into card and supper rooms, and in the centre into a ball-room. The *Philharmonic Concert Hall*, erected in 1846, is of oblong form, in the Romanesque style, and capable of accommodating an audience of 2000 persons, besides 300 performers; its estimated cost was upwards of £18,000. The *Music Hall*, at the junction of Hope-street with Myrtle-street, commenced in 1847, is a splendid pile of Italian architecture, 175 feet by 110 feet, erected at a cost of £30,000. The pit is calculated to contain about 1000 persons, and the orchestra 200 performers; making, with the boxes and galleries, a total accommodation for 2700: there are also refreshment-rooms, and apartments devoted to other purposes. The *Rotunda* is a handsome circular building of brick, now used as a billiard-room by a select number of subscribers. The *Races* take place in May, July, and October: the course, at Aintree, five miles north-north-east of the town, is a mile and a half in length; and there is a smaller course used as a training ground, in the inner circle. Six common stands have been built, capable of accommodating 6000 persons: the grand stand, erected in 1829, is four stories in height; the leads, commanding a view of the whole course, and a most beautiful and extensive prospect of the surrounding country, can accommodate as many as 2000 persons.

The most remarkable feature in the history of Liverpool is, the extraordinary rapidity with which it has risen into importance. Among the causes which have produced its elevation to a rank but partially inferior to that of the metropolis, are, its situation on the shore of a noble river which expands into a wide estuary; its proximity to the Irish coast; its central position with respect to the United Kingdom; its intimate connexion with the principal manufacturing districts, and with every part of the kingdom, by rivers, canals, and rail-roads; and the persevering industry and enterprising spirit of its inhabitants. For the collection of customs, &c., due to the crown, Liverpool was anciently a member of the port of Chester; but, as is evident from records belonging to the corporation, it was an independent port so early as the year 1335, though for some centuries it made but little progress. The COMMERCE may be divided into several distinct branches. The trade with *Ireland* appears to have been established, or greatly promoted, by the settlement here of a few mercantile families from that country, about the middle of the 16th century; at that time, only 15 vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 259 tons, belonged to the port, whereas Liverpool now imports of Irish produce alone an amount





equal in value to several millions annually. Another principal branch is the trade with the *United States*. The chief article of commerce in respect of that country, is cotton, which indeed may be considered as the staple of the town; Manchester and the other cotton manufacturing districts are supplied from the port with the raw material, and manufactured cotton goods form more than half of the entire exports of Liverpool. In the year 1846, the cotton imported was 1,134,081 bales. The United States also send hither tobacco, rice, dye-wares, and numerous other varieties of American produce. The *West India* trade was one of the earliest which developed the energies of the merchants of the town; next to London, this port engrosses a larger portion of the traffic than any other of our sea-ports, there being an annual import of about 50,000 hogsheads of sugar, 20,000 barrels and bags of coffee, and 10,000 puncheons of rum, all brought from the West Indies to Liverpool. A great traffic is carried on with *British America*, comprising the colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c.; while the *South American* states of Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres consign their sugar, cotton, coffee, and tobacco to Liverpool, and receive in return cottons, woollens, linens, and hardware. The trade with the ports of the *East Indies* and *China* is on the increase; considerable intercourse is maintained with New South Wales, and with the principal ports in the Baltic, Mediterranean, and Levant Seas, also with Portugal and other parts of Europe. The Isle of Man traffic employs a large number of vessels, as does the coasting-trade generally. The fisheries do not appear ever to have been very extensive: in 1764, three ships were engaged in the Greenland whale-fishery, and the number had increased in 1788 to twenty-one, but from that time the trade declined; the home fishery, also, has diminished materially.

The importance of the provision trade with Ireland, and the cotton trade, has been already mentioned. The timber trade is also very considerable; the number of vessels exclusively employed in bringing timber from British America, in 1845, was 453, and from the Baltic 113, with a total tonnage of 273,646. In that year, 28,840 logs of mahogany were imported. Among other articles of import, may be named tobacco, in respect of which Liverpool ranks next to London, of the 25 ports of the United Kingdom into which tobacco is allowed to be received. The quantity of tea on which duty was paid, at the port, in the year 1847, was not less than 4,578,397lb. An article of export which seems likely to increase, is salt: in 1845, about 472,150 tons were shipped. The number of steamers which are despatched from Liverpool, is immense; there is frequent communication with various ports in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and with North America, the chief routes being the Transatlantic, the Dublin, and the Glasgow: a steam-vessel called the *Liverpool*, of 1150 tons' burthen, and 461-horse power, sailed on her first voyage to New York on the 28th of October, 1838. Of the sailing vessels, the American liners are remarkable for the excellent accommodation which they afford for passengers. The *British and North-American Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company* originated in a contract entered into with the government by Mr. Samuel Cunard of Halifax, Mr. George Burns of Glasgow, and Mr. David MacIver

of Liverpool, to carry the mails between Liverpool and Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Previously to the commencement of this contract in July, 1840, there were other steamers, namely, the Sirius, Great Western, British Queen, President, Royal William, and Liverpool, some of which had crossed the Atlantic with more or less success, but only in the summer, and the capability of steamers to traverse the North Atlantic with regularity in winter as well as summer remained to be proved. Indeed, from the experience acquired by the voyages of the before-named vessels, it was generally held to be impracticable for steamers to navigate that ocean during the winter months, not in point of regularity alone, but of safety. The result of the winter passages of the company's vessels was highly satisfactory, and the government, with a view to the public benefit, entered into a fresh contract, commencing 1st January, 1848, with Messrs. George Burns, Samuel Cunard, and Charles MacIver (*vice* Mr. David MacIver deceased), for an increased service. A steam-ship of the first class now sails from Liverpool to Boston and New York, alternately, every second Saturday, during the months of December, January, February, and March; and to the same ports alternately on every Saturday during the other eight months of the year. The general expectation, founded upon past experience, is, that the service under the new contract will exhibit as strikingly as the past seven years' performance of the company's ships, the speed, regularity, and perfect safety, with which well-managed steamers may navigate the Atlantic.

The progress of the port of late years is strikingly exhibited in the returns as to its shipping: in the year 1831, the total number of vessels which entered the docks of Liverpool was 12,537, and their tonnage 1,592,436; while in 1847 the number had increased to 20,889, and their tonnage to 3,351,539. On a certain day in June, 1844, there were 755 vessels in the docks, exclusively of steam-vessels in Clarence dock, and smaller steamers on the river; the total tonnage being about 184,000. Of these 755 vessels, 52 were loading for different ports in England and Wales, 30 for Irish ports, 37 for ports in Scotland, 90 for America, 50 for various parts of Europe, 15 to Africa, 30 to the East Indies, 5 to the Levant, 4 to China, and 2 to New South Wales. From the Dock financial statement for the year ending June 1845, it appears that the port had made an advance of 383,819 tons on the preceding year; the six months from June to December, 1845, showed a still more extraordinary increase of 600 vessels and 209,409 tons over the corresponding six months of the previous year. The customs' receipts of the port exceed four millions annually; and it has been estimated that the import and export trade in respect to which these duties are realised, amounts to about thirty-five millions sterling.

The HARBOUR is capacious and secure. At the entrance of the river is the Black Rock lighthouse, erected on a point of rock on the western coast, which is covered at quarter flood, and above the surface of which the water at high spring tides rises 20 feet. This lighthouse was built at the expense of the corporation, from a design by the late Mr. John Foster, at an expense of £34,500, and was assigned to the Dock estate at a nominal rent: the structure is of limestone brought from Beaumaris, and was completed, and the light first exhibited, on the 1st of March, 1830; it is triangular, and presents successively two lights of a natural colour, and one of brilliant red, every minute. Floating lights, also, have been placed eleven miles seaward from the mouth of the river Mersey, by the committee for the management of the docks; and pilot-boats stationed there are constantly on the look-out. A new channel called the Victoria Channel, near Formby Point, was opened by dredging in 1835; and at Crosby Point is a light-house which, in conjunction with a light-vessel moored in the Crosby Channel, renders the port easy of access at all times of the tide either by day or night. Since the opening of the Victoria Channel, 240,000 vessels have passed through, and the channel still maintains its maximum depth without further dredging: in 1845, 7910 vessels passed through the Rock Channel, and 28,861 through the Victoria Channel. A telegraph is established, by means of which, communications have been interchanged between this town and Holyhead, distant 72 miles, in the space of a minute.

*Seal of the Trustees of the Docks.*

For the security of the shipping in the port, and for the greater facility of loading and unloading merchandise, an immense range of DOCKS and warehouses, extending along the bank of the river, has been constructed, on a scale of unparalleled magnificence; forming one of those characteristics of commercial greatness in which this town is unrivalled. The docks are of three kinds, the wet, the dry, and the graving, and there are also half-tide docks. The *wet docks* are principally for ships of great burthen, employed in the foreign trade, which float in them at all states of the tide, the water being retained by gates: the *dry docks*, so called because they are left dry when the tide is out, are chiefly appropriated to coasting-vessels; and the *graving docks*, admitting or excluding the water at pleasure, are adapted to the repair of ships, during which they are kept dry. The *Old dock*, which was the first of the kind constructed in England, was opened in 1710, and closed in 1826, when its site, being filled up, was appropriated to the erection of the custom-house, and other offices connected with the trade of the port. The *Canning dock*, which was a dry dock till 1832, was constructed under the authority of an act passed in the 11th of George II., and was deepened nine feet in 1842: it is now capable of receiving the largest vessels frequenting the port, but is chiefly occupied by coasting-vessels, which bring corn, provisions, and slate, and convey back the produce of the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Portugal, and the Baltic; it has a quay 500 yards in length, and communicates with two graving docks. The *Salthouse dock*, so named from some salt-works formerly contiguous to it, was constructed about the same time as the Canning dock; it was rebuilt and deepened in 1842, and is now used by vessels in the Levant, West India, and Irish trades. The quay is 730 yards in extent, and is provided with convenient warehouses, with arcades for foot passengers on the east side, and extensive sheds on the west side. *George's dock*, constructed in the 2nd

of George III., at an expense of £21,000, was originally only 246 yards in length, and 100 yards in breadth, with a quay 700 yards in extent, but it has been enlarged, and the quay is now 1000 yards in length. On the east side is a range of extensive warehouses, in front of which is an arcade for foot passengers; at the north and south ends of the dock are handsome cast-iron bridges; and a parade is continued westward for a considerable distance. This dock has a communication with the two preceding docks, and also with the Prince's dock, by basins, which preclude the necessity of returning into the river.

The *King's dock*, constructed in the 25th of George III., is 270 yards in length and 95 in breadth, and is partly appropriated to vessels from Virginia and other parts, laden with tobacco, which is exclusively landed here. The new tobacco warehouses extend the whole length of the quay, on the west side, and cover an area of more than four acres; the old warehouses, on the opposite side, have been converted into sheds for the security of merchandise. Across the entrance is a handsome swivel bridge of cast-iron. This dock has a communication on the south with a dry dock and two graving docks, one of which has gates 70 feet wide for the accommodation of steamers of the largest class. The *Queen's dock*, constructed at the same time, is 470 yards long and 227½ in breadth, with a spacious quay, and is chiefly occupied by vessels employed in the Dutch and Baltic trades; at the south end it communicates with a small dock called the *Union dock*, which is also connected with the *Coburg dock*. This last was made by placing gates 70 feet wide, on to the entrance to an old dry basin; these gates are wider than those at any other port, and are adapted for steamers of the largest size. On the south of the Union dock is a dock of greater dimensions than any of the preceding, named the *Brunswick dock*, which is peculiarly fitted for vessels laden with timber, having a half-tide basin on the west. It is also furnished with two spacious graving docks, into which vessels can enter at any state of the tide; each graving dock is capable of containing three large ships. To the south of the Brunswick dock, which was completed in 1832, is the *Toxteth dock*, chiefly used by vessels with cargoes of mahogany: this small dock, and the land for 600 yards further to the south, including the new Harrington docks, are proposed to be formed into a dock for the further accommodation of the timber trade, under an act obtained in the year 1846. Under this act, likewise, it is intended to form a dock at *Wapping*, having a water area of 5 acres 235 yards, and a basin adjoining, having a water area of 1 acre 1671 yards; and to make an addition of 1 acre 3412 yards to the water area of the Salthouse dock. These works will connect the King's dock, Queen's dock, and other docks on the south, with the docks north of the Salthouse; in other words, will form a link uniting the whole south range of docks with the north range, and thus prevent the necessity of a vessel's passing out into the river in order to remove from one division to the other. The same act authorizes the formation of a dock with a water space of more than 3½ acres, at *Nova Scotia*, between the Canning and George's docks.

The *Prince's dock*, constructed under an act passed in the 51st of George III., was opened with great ceremony on the 19th of July, 1821, the day of the coronation of George IV.; it is 500 yards in length, and 106 in breadth. On the north is a spacious basin belonging to it, and on the south it communicates with the basin of George's dock: at the north end is a handsome dwelling-house for the dock-master, with suitable offices; and at the south end a house in which the master of George's dock resides. Spacious sheds called "transit sheds" have been recently built on the west quay, into which a ship may discharge her cargo immediately on her arrival, under the surveillance of the custom-house officers, the goods to be afterwards distributed to the different owners: by this convenience, much delay is avoided. Northward of the basin belonging to this dock are three docks called the *Waterloo*, the *Victoria*, and the *Trafalgar*; the first was opened in 1834, and the two others in 1836: the Trafalgar dock is principally used for steam-vessels. Still further in the same direction are the *Clarence* dock and half-tide basin, completed in 1830, and appropriated solely to steam-vessels frequenting the port; also two capacious graving docks. Beyond these graving docks, a vast accession of accommodation is now in course of construction, under the provisions of an act passed in the 8th Victoria, consisting of eight separate docks and six graving docks, the former having an aggregate water area of above 60 acres, and quay space measuring 3 miles and 257 yards in length. These splendid docks will be capable of admitting steamers of the largest class, and will communicate, by a series of locks, with the Leeds canal, an improvement of the greatest importance.

The *Albert dock*, between the Salthouse dock and the river, was commenced in 1842, and opened with much ceremony by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 31st of July, 1846. The water space is 7¾ acres; the quay length, 885 yards. The warehouses erected upon the margin, five stories in height, are entirely constructed of stone, brick, and iron, are vaulted throughout, and are perfectly fire-proof; they occupy an area of 4½ acres, and have an aggregate area of floor accommodation equal to 21½ acres. The dock has a commodious half-tide basin, with double entrance gates, which allow vessels arriving, and vessels departing, to pass at the same time. The total cost was £800,000. The *Duke's dock*, between Salthouse and the King's docks, is a small one belonging to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater, for the use of flats, with commodious warehouses. The several carriers by water have also convenient basins on the river, for their barges, with quays for loading and unloading goods.

The whole range of the docks completed and in actual progress is four miles in length, stretching along the bank of the Mersey, and the total area of water space contained in them is about 200 acres. It has been calculated that the cost and expenses of the several docks constructed, or in progress of construction, from the commencement of the 18th century to Midsummer, 1847, amounted altogether to nine millions sterling. The internal management of each dock is intrusted to a master resident upon the spot, acting under two harbour-masters; and the government of the whole is vested by an act of parliament obtained in 1825, in a committee of 21 members, of whom 13 are members of the municipal council, elected by that body, and the remaining 8 are elected by the dock ratepayers. John Bramley-Moore, Esq., by whom the formation of the new north docks was first proposed, is chairman of the committee. The

engineers of the docks are, Messrs. Jesse and John B. Hartley, the former of whom has designed all the additions and improvements since 1824: the contractors for the works now in course of erection, are Messrs. Murray and Bowers, who also constructed the docks at Kingston-upon-Hull.

The CUSTOM-HOUSE, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 12th of August, 1828, was erected on the site of the Old dock, at the joint expense of government and the corporation, and under the superintendence of Mr. John Foster; it is in the Grecian style, and presents, from every point of view, an object of great magnificence, unrivalled by any public building of the kind. The eastern wing has apartments allotted for the dock-trust, the excise, and post-office; the western wing and centre are occupied by the customs: in the eastern wing, upon the landing-place, is a large model of a man-of-war. In front of the Custom-house is a bronze statue of Mr. Huskisson, presented to the town by the widow of that distinguished statesman: it was cast in Holland, from designs sent from Rome by Gibson; and was placed in its present position in Oct. 1847. The *Exchange Buildings*, erected also by Mr. Foster, at a cost of £110,848, subscribed in shares of £100 each, were completed in 1809, and occupy three sides of a quadrangular area, the north front of the town-hall forming the fourth side. The three sides have a piazza 15 feet in width; and in the centre of the quadrangle is a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, erected by subscription in 1813, at an expense of £9000, and having a circular pedestal of marble, round the base of which are four figures of captives, emblematical of the four principal victories gained by the admiral. In the spaces between these figures are representations, in basso-relievo, of some of his naval exploits; and on the pedestal is the figure of Nelson, receiving on his sword a fourth naval crown from Victory, while, at the same moment, a figure of Death appears rising from behind the drapery of the fallen standards of the vanquished enemy.

The MANUFACTURES of the town are principally such as are connected with the port and the shipping, the promotion of its commerce, and the supply of the inhabitants. There are two sugar refineries carried on upon a very large scale, some extensive glass-houses, breweries, tanneries, salt and copperas works, iron and brass foundries; foundries for cannon, anchors, chain-cables, and the several parts of machinery connected with steam-engines; manufactories for steam-engines, steam-boilers, and machinery of all kinds, and for guns, small arms, nails, files, ropes, sails, and cordage; also numerous corn-mills, and mills for grinding mustard, colours, and dye-woods. The manufacture of soap exceeds that of any other place in England, and the manufacture of tobacco and snuff is very extensive; the number of watches made annually, on an average, amounts to 11,500, a number greater than that of any other town, except London.

Among the immense ship-building yards on the banks of the Mersey, are the works of *Messrs. Vernon and Company*, in Sefton-street, employing about 700 men. Of the numerous steam-ships of the first class built by this firm, which was established in 1828, may be mentioned the frigate "Wladimir," of 900 tons' burthen, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, and employed as a mail-boat on the Cronstadt and Stettin station; and the "Guadalquivir," of 600 tons' register, belonging to the government of Spain, and now plying amongst the West India Islands. Messrs. Vernon and Company also built the mail-ship "Haddington," of 1600 tons' register, the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-navigation Company, plying between Suez and Calcutta. The fiftieth vessel constructed here was launched in October 1847, and is one of the four mail-steamers intended for the Holyhead and Kingston station, to compete for a prize offered by the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company to the best and fastest vessel. In the yard of *Mr. Thomas Royden* upwards of 100 hands are employed; the concern was established in the year 1820, and since that time about fifty vessels have been launched, some of which are now trading between Liverpool and the East Indies. Besides merchantmen, several steam-ships have been built; one of about 900 tons and 300-horse power has been just completed for the Emperor of Brazil. Mr. Royden also constructed five of the pilot-boats of the port of Liverpool, forming nearly half of the total number employed, there being only twelve. *Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Company* have built some of the finest ships in the mercantile navy. Of the steam-ships launched by them, may be named the "United States," originally intended as a New York liner, but afterwards called the "Oriental," and placed as a royal mail-steamer on the Alexandria station: it was launched on the 7th of March, 1840, and was the largest then built at Liverpool, measuring 235 feet in length, and 60 feet in breadth, including the paddle-boxes. The same firm constructed the "Hindostan," of 2017 tons, and having engines of 520-horse power, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and launched April 26th, 1842; and the splendid steam-ship "Bentinck," of about 2000 tons' measurement, intended for the Bombay and Suez station, launched January 19th, 1843. The firm of *Messrs. Thomas and Robert Clarke* was established about the year 1810, and has been constantly engaged since that period in building merchant-vessels and steam-boats, a number of which, of from 300 to 700 tons' burthen, are at present trading to the East and West Indies. Another concern which may be noticed, is that of *Messrs. Cato, Miller, and Company*, who are builders of ships as well of iron as of wood, boiler and tank makers, ship-smiths, &c. In the yard of this firm was repaired, in 1847, the fine screw-steamer the "Sarah Sands," designed by Mr. Grantham, and named after the wife of the proprietor, Thomas Sands, Esq. *Messrs. W. Buckley Jones and Company*, ship-builders and manufacturers of iron knees, employ 150 hands: they have built several vessels both for the home and the East India trade; also lighters for the dock trust, and a large "lump" for the Steam-Tug Company, for the purpose of raising sunken vessels, in which service it has proved very effective. The works of the *Mersey Steel and Iron Company*, in Sefton-street, were established in 1820, and now employ about 400 hands, in the manufacture of the various large forgings used in the erection of marine, locomotive, and other steam-engines, and in the manufacture of rolled, bar, and scrap iron, rivet-iron, &c. The large shafts and other parts of the "Great Britain" steam-ship, were forged here. *Mr. William Beattie's* works for the manufacture of every description of railway vehicle and the iron-work connected therewith, were established in the year 1836, and give employment on an average to 350 hands.

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Liverpool was the first town in England in which steam-power was applied to the sawing of timber; every description of sawing is now done by steam, and the operation has been brought to such perfection, that 24 veneers are obtained out of the thickness of an inch. The *Park saw-mills* of Messrs Gregson and Company, situated in Harrington-street, Toxteth, near the timber docks, were erected in the year 1823, and are the largest in the kingdom; about 150 men are employed, and the extensive machinery is propelled by two powerful low-pressure engines. The *Brunswick steam-mills* of Messrs. John Mc. Nicoll and Company, also in Harrington-street, were erected in 1844; they are fire-proof, and comprise all the recent improvements, the result of the experience of the last thirty years. The whole of the premises are covered with travelling cranes, so that timber is received, stored, sawed, and delivered out, by means of machinery; and for the purpose of economising fuel, canvas rollers are ingeniously placed so as to collect the sawdust from every machine, and deliver it at the feet of the stoker. About 80 men are employed by the firm. There are six other saw-mills in Liverpool, but they are of minor importance.

The trade of the town is greatly facilitated by an extensive line of inland navigation in every direction, and by railways, by which it is connected with the manufacturing districts and the principal towns in the kingdom. Not less than five artificial lines of communication by water join the river Mersey; *viz.*, the *Mersey and Irwell navigation*, the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, the Sankey canal, the Chester and Ellesmere canal, and the Weaver navigation: the first communicates with Manchester, and with Bolton and Bury by a canal from Manchester to those towns. The *Duke of Bridgewater's* also connects Liverpool with Manchester; by the Rochdale canal, it communicates with Hull and the southern parts of Yorkshire, and by means of the Grand Trunk canal, with almost every other canal or inland navigation south of Lancashire. The *Sankey canal* runs in the direction of the extensive coal-mines of St. Helen's and its neighbourhood. The *Chester and Ellesmere canal*, now united to the Birmingham canal in Worcestershire, opens a traffic with the southern parts of England, and with the mining districts of North and South Wales. The *Weaver* is the great medium of conveyance for the produce of the salt-mines at Northwich and its neighbourhood. In addition to these is the *Leeds and Liverpool canal*, affording intercourse, by the Lancaster canal, with the north part of Lancashire; by means of a cut made to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, with Manchester; and communicating, as the name imports, with Leeds, and consequently with the principal manufacturing towns in Yorkshire. The *Liverpool and Manchester railway* appears, from the complete success with which the undertaking was attended, to have led to the introduction of railways generally, not only into different parts of England, but also of Europe and America; it was commenced in May, 1826, completed at an expense of £1,407,170, and opened to the public in September, 1830. The line proceeds from the station in Lime-street, under a portion of the town, through a tunnel 2000 yards in length, to the suburb of Edge-Hill, where are two fixed engines for working the trains, and from which point two other tunnels branch off, also passing under the town. One of these is 290 yards long, 17 feet wide, and 12 feet high, and ascends to Crown-street, where is a station for cattle. The other, 2216 yards in length, 22 feet broad, and 16 feet high, descends to Wapping, and the King's dock quay, where are a very extensive depôt and range of warehouses, offices, sheds for 420 wagons, and other requisites. A fourth tunnel will lead from just above Edge-Hill to the north end of Liverpool. The station in Lime-street is a handsome range of the Corinthian order, with lofty gateways for the reception of passengers and merchandise: there are four lines of way, above which are ranges of building for the construction and repair of carriages, supported on cast-iron pillars; and within the area are refreshment and waiting rooms for passengers, and the booking-offices; the whole erected at an expense of £120,000. An act was passed in 1845, for the construction of a railway to Wigan, Bolton, and Bury, to join the Bury branch of the Manchester and Leeds railway; in 1846 an act was obtained for a line to Ormskirk and Preston, and in 1847 an act for a line to Southport.

The chartered MARKET days are Wednesday and Saturday, but there are markets for provisions every day in the week. The days for corn are Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, from ten o'clock in the morning till one; the market being held in the *Corn-exchange*, a neat building opened by subscription August 4th, 1808, with an entrance in the centre into the lower area, and the basement story ornamented with Doric columns, supporting a cornice and entablature. Numerous covered market-places have been formed: of these, the principal is *St. John's market-place*, a splendid pile nearly in the centre of the town, begun in August, 1820, and completed in February, 1822, by the corporation, at an expense of £36,813; the building is of brick, with entrances and cornices of stone. *St. James' market*, erected by the corporation at a cost of £13,662, is used by the inhabitants of the south part of the town, Harrington, and the Park; while *St. Martin's*, built by the same body at an expense of £16,500, accommodates the northern portion of the town, Everton, and Kirkdale. The *Gill-street* market was built by the corporation at an expense of £18,886. In addition to these are, a fish market opposite to the eastern entrance of St. John's market, in Great Charlotte-street, completed at a cost of £19,435, and opened February 8th, 1837; the open markets in Cleveland-square and Pownall-square; the hay market in Great Nelson-street; a pig market, in Great Howard-street; and an extensive cattle market, formed by subscription, about two miles and a half from the town, and which covers an area of five acres, with pens for 14,000 sheep, 1600 head of cattle, six offices for salesmen, and a good hotel attached. The *Fairs* are on July 25th and Nov. 11th: ten days before and after each fair, a hand is displayed in front of the town-hall, during which time every person entering or leaving the town on business connected with the fairs is free from arrest for debt within its liberties.

King John, in the 9th year of his reign, as already observed, bestowed a charter upon Liverpool; Henry III., in 1229, confirmed this grant, made the town a free borough, instituted a guild-merchant, and conferred other privileges. The two charters were ratified by Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., and Philip and Mary; and others were bestowed by Charles I., James

II., William and Mary, William III., and George II., III., and IV.; under which the control was vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, an indefinite number of aldermen, a town-clerk, and others, composing a common-council of 41, assisted by subordinate officers. The borough is now governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and is divided into 16 wards, the municipal boundaries being co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes; the number of magistrates is about 35, and there is also a stipendiary police magistrate, who is a barrister. The freedom is inherited by birth, or acquired by servitude; and confers, among other privileges, that of exemption from payment of the town duties. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., but made no other return till the reign of Edward VI., since which time it has continued to send two members to parliament. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the right of voting was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising an area of 4570 acres, and including parts of the townships of Everton, Kirkdale, West Derby, and Toxteth; the old borough contained only 2160 acres. The mayor is returning officer. Six courts of sessions of the peace are held in each year before the recorder. The borough court of record for the trial of causes to any amount, regulated by several local acts, is held every Thursday before the mayor or town-clerk, for the transaction of general business (process, &c., being issued daily), and on the second Thursday in every month for inquiries to assess damages. Five courts of Passage for the trial of causes are held in the year before the assessor, who is a barrister. The court of bankruptcy, established in 1842, and held daily, embraces part of Lancashire and Cheshire, and the whole of six counties in Wales: the powers of the county debt-court, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Liverpool and West Derby. A regular system of police was established under the Municipal Reform act; the two forces previously distinguished as Borough and Dock Police were formed into one body, consisting of a head constable, 8 superintendents, 37 inspectors, and 720 constables. The stipendiary magistrate, assisted by the borough justices, one of whom acts in weekly routine, attends daily at the police-office, for the transaction of business. The revenue of the corporation property, in 1847, was £59,336; the town dues amounted to £97,219. The *Dock Estate*, which is separately managed by trustees, yields £300,000 per annum, applicable to the payment of the interest on a large bonded debt, and to the maintenance of the important branches connected with the establishment. The trust, however, differs from the trusts of the London and St. Katherine's docks, no beneficial interest arising at Liverpool to any corporate body, and the income being strictly applicable to *trust* purposes alone.

*Corporation Seal.*

The *Town Hall*, commenced in 1749, and of which the ground-floor was originally designed for an exchange, occupies an elevated situation at the north end of Castle-street: the whole of the interior was destroyed by fire in 1795, and was subsequently restored by the corporation upon an improved plan, at an expense of £110,000. It is a stately and magnificent structure in the Grecian style, with four elegant fronts, of which the north forms one side of the Exchange buildings, and the south, which is the principal, comprises the grand entrance: the whole edifice is surrounded with a rustic basement, from which rise handsome ranges of Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature and cornice; between the pillars are tablets, in which the emblems of commerce are finely sculptured in bas-relief. The interior of this noble building contains on the ground-floor a council-room, apartments for the mayor, committee-rooms, and offices for the town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers of the corporation. The grand staircase leads into a spacious saloon splendidly fitted up, opening on the east and west sides into two magnificently furnished drawing-rooms, and on the north and east sides into two large ball-rooms, also superbly decorated. On the west of the saloon is the banquet-room; the arched ceiling is richly panelled in compartments, and the whole is disposed in the most costly style. The refectory, adjoining the smaller ball-room, is of proportionate elegance. The grand staircase is embellished with a fine statue of Canning by Sir F. Chantrey, and with Hilton's picture of the Crucifixion, painted by him for the corporation. The *Borough Sessions-House*, near the west wing of the Exchange buildings, erected at a cost of £18,269, exclusively of the purchase of the land, is a neat plain structure in the Grecian style. The *Borough Prison*, built at an expense of £67,348, is capable of containing from 500 to 600 prisoners.

*St. George's Hall*, and the *Courts* in which the assizes for the county will be held, form a spacious and magnificent range of building, of which the foundation was laid in 1841; it is in the Grecian style, 500 feet in extreme length, and of very lofty elevation. The east front, 420 feet in length, is embellished with a stately and boldly projecting portico of sixteen columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched entablature and cornice, which surrounds the whole of the building, and affording an entrance by a flight of steps into St. George's Hall, which is in the centre, and the roof of which rises to a considerable elevation above the rest of the structure. This hall is 169 feet in length, 75 feet in width, and 75 feet in height, and during the assizes is open to the public; it communicates at the north and south ends with the assize courts, each of which is 60 feet long, 50 wide, and 45 high. On each side of the portico are façades of square pillars, between the lower portions of which are ornamented screens rising to about one-third of the height. The south front consists of a noble and boldly projecting portico of circular columns of the Corinthian order, rising from a richly-moulded surbase ten feet in height (which surrounds the whole pile), and surmounted by a pediment whose apex has an elevation of ninety-five feet from the ground. The north front, which is semicircular, is also embellished with Corinthian columns; this part of the building contains a concert-room, seventy-two feet in length, and nearly of equal breadth. The edifice, in addition to the principal divisions, contains the vice-chancellor's court, the sheriff's-jury court, a grand-jury room, a barristers' library,

and other apartments; the whole, for the grandeur of its dimensions, the loftiness of its elevation, and the elegance of its style, forming one of the most sumptuous and magnificent structures in the kingdom. The estimated cost of the building is £153,000, exclusive of the site: architect, the late Mr. H. L. Elmes; contractor, Mr. John Tomkinson. The emblematical sculpture of the south portico is from the designs of Mr. Cockerell, R.A., and was executed by Mr. G. W. Nicholl, of London: the brick arches over the hall and the assize courts will be constructed by Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.E. The *County House of Correction* is noticed under the head of Kirkdale.

Liverpool was a chapelry in the parish of Walton until 1698, when it was constituted a distinct PARISH, and a RECTORY divided into medieties respectively belonging to the incumbents of St. Peter's church and the parochial chapel of St. Nicholas. In 1838, an act was passed for uniting the two portions, upon the decease of one of the rectors, and for the better endowment of the living, and of other churches in the town, of which, on the avoidance of the present incumbents, the stipends, &c., will be altered. Since the period of separation from Walton, many new churches have been erected, and the parish has of late been divided, under act of parliament, into numerous districts for ecclesiastical purposes. The original, and prior to 1698 the only church, was that of *St. Nicholas:* the time of its foundation is not known; but in 1361, a licence was obtained from the Bishop of Lichfield to bury in the churchyard during the plague, which then raged in the town. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1774. In 1810, the spire and the upper part of the tower fell upon the roof, a few minutes before the hour of service, and killed several persons who had assembled in the church or were entering at the time; a new tower in the later English style, surmounted by a lantern, was erected from a design by the late Mr. Harrison, of Chester. There were anciently four chantries in the church, but few monuments of antiquity now remain. *St. Peter's* church is a plain edifice, with a low square tower surmounted by an octagonal turret crowned with pinnacles; it contains some good specimens of carving in oak, and on the south side of the chancel is a costly marble monument to Foster Cunliffe, merchant. The living is a rectory not in charge, formerly in the patronage of the Corporation, who lately disposed of the advowson to John Stewart, Esq., for £8150: the income of each mediety is £710; and £720 per annum are paid, in addition, to four curates.

The livings of the eight following churches are perpetual curacies, formerly in the gift of the mayor and corporation, but of which all the advowsons have been sold under the Municipal Reform act. *St. George's,* at which the mayor and council usually attend divine service, was erected in 1734, on the site of the ancient castle, and was rebuilt in 1821, under the superintendence of Mr. John Foster; the prevailing character is the Doric, and in the elevation of the steeple that style has been blended with the Ionic and the Corinthian. The east window is of painted glass, representing the Crucifixion, a copy of Hilton's picture in the town-hall. The living is in the gift of J. Fletcher, Esq.; income, £420. The church dedicated to *St. Thomas,* in Parklane, built under the authority of an act passed in the 21st of George II., and consecrated in 1750, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower formerly surmounted by a very lofty spire, which was taken down in 1822, and replaced subsequently by a new steeple. The living is in the patronage of Trustees; income for the chaplain, £220, exclusively of £80 from pew-rents and £39 from Queen Anne's Bounty; income for lecturer, £165, exclusively of £45 from pew-rents. *St. Paul's* church, erected at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1769, is a well-constructed building, with a dome rising from the centre, and porticoes of the Ionic order, forming the principal entrances: it is a miniature imitation of St. Paul's cathedral, London, and cost £14,000. The living is in the gift of George Ramsden, Esq.; income of the senior minister, £220, and of the junior minister, £180, exclusively of fees; income of a Welsh curate, £155. *St. Anne's,* Great Richmond-street, erected in 1772, under an act of the 36th of George III., at the cost of two gentlemen of the town, is a neat building of brick, in the early English style, with a square tower crowned by pinnacles; the east window is of painted glass. The living is in the gift of the Rev. T. Stringer; income, £175. *St. John's* church, in the Old Haymarket, erected in 1784, under an act passed in the 2nd of George III., is a neat structure, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles: patrons, the Rev. Hugh M'Neile and others; income, £170. *St. Michael's,* erected under an act of the 54th of George III., amended by an act in the 4th of George IV., is an elegant structure, completed in 1826, in the Grecian style, with a steeple of two receding turrets, surmounted by a neat spire; it has a noble portico of six lofty Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, and at the east end are four Corinthian columns supporting an entablature and cornice, which are continued round the building: the cost was £46,267, of which £10,267 were paid by the corporation. The living is in the patronage of J. Lawrence, Esq., mayor of Liverpool in the year 1844; income of the minister, and of the chaplain, £250 each. *St. Luke's,* completed in 1831, at an expense to the corporation of £53,418, after a design by Mr. Foster, is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower having turrets at the angles, which rise considerably above the battlements; the interior is much embellished, and the chancel, which is after the model of Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, is a beautiful specimen of the decorated style. The living is in the gift of Charles Lawrence, Esq.; income, £400, exclusively of £100 for a curate. The church of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields* was erected in 1828, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £20,037, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, adorned with a square embattled tower with angular turrets, surmounted by an octagonal spire: the structure forms a striking ornament at the entrance into the town from the Ormskirk road. The interior presents a highly enriched appearance, and has some peculiar features worthy of notice. The chancel extends into the nave, and is fenced by parclose screens of carved oak; it is raised above the level of the nave, and the sacrarium three steps above the chancel, the entire area being paved with encaustic tiles. The east window has been filled with stained glass by Wailes, of Newcastle, at a cost of £350, and contains not fewer than 180 figures. The prayers are intoned from the most western stall, and the responses chaunted antiphonally from each side by a sur-

pliced choir of twenty voices; on the chancel step is a lectern, from which the lessons are read, and in the nave a desk, where the litany is sung. Open sittings, with ample kneeling accommodation, have just been substituted for the pews. Close to the church are handsome schools, in the Elizabethan style, erected at a cost of nearly £3000. The living is in the gift of the Trustees of the Rev. Charles Simeon; income, £300, exclusively of £100 for a curate.

The eight following churches, of which the livings are likewise perpetual curacies, will, at the expiration of certain periods of primary presentation, be in the gift of the Municipal Council, who will then offer them for sale. The church dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, erected by private subscription, under an act of the 32nd of George III., in 1792, is a neat edifice of stone, with a tower: net income, £250; patron, the Rev. C. Davies. *Christ-Church*, erected under an act of parliament passed in the 40th of George III., is an elegant building of brick, ornamented with stone, and having a handsome cupola and dome; the chancel is lighted by a large Venetian window, and contains a marble tablet to the memory of John Houghton, Esq., by whom the church was built, at an expense of £21,000, and by whom it was endowed with £105 per annum: patrons, Trustees. The church dedicated to *St. Mark*, erected in 1803, at a cost of £18,000, raised by subscription, is a plain edifice of brick, with a square tower, and has an east window representing Our Lord's Ascension: net income, £300; patrons, five Trustees. *St. Andrew's* church, erected in 1815, by Sir John Gladstone, at an expense of £12,000, is a neat edifice, with a turret surmounted by a dome supported by eight columns: net income, £295; patron, Sir John Gladstone. The church dedicated to *St. Philip*, built in 1816, by John Cragg, Esq., at a cost of £12,000, is in the later English style: net income, £400; patron, Mr. Cragg. *St. David's* church is a neat edifice, erected in 1827 for the accommodation of the Welsh residing in the town, the service of the Church of England being regularly performed in the Welsh language: net income, £113; patrons, Trustees. *St. Catherine's* church, in Abercromby-square, was built by subscription in 1831, at an expense of £10,000; the entrance is through a portico of six handsome Ionic columns, and the interior is lighted by a dome in the centre, supported by Corinthian columns: net income, £250; patrons, Trustees. *St. Bride's* church, erected also by voluntary contributions in 1831, at an estimated expense of £5000, is likewise in the Grecian style, with a portico of six Ionic columns: net income, £305; patrons, Trustees.

*St. Stephen's* church, originally built for a congregation of Protestant dissenters, but purchased and fitted up for the Established religion, is a plain building, with a small turret surmounted by a cupola: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rectors of St. Nicholas' and St. Peter's, with a net income of £150. *St. Matthew's*, also purchased from a congregation of dissenters, was taken down in 1847 by the Bury Railway Company, who purchased in lieu of it the Scottish church called St. Peter's, in Scotland-road, for the sum of £5510: the living is a perpetual curacy, likewise in the gift of the two Rectors; net income, about £200. *St. Mary's* church, for the school of the indigent blind, with which it communicates by a subterraneous passage, was erected by subscription, after a design by Mr. Foster, in 1819, and is an elegant structure in the Grecian style, with a noble portico of six massive columns of the Doric order, supporting an enriched entablature and triangular pediment, an exact copy of the portico of the temple dedicated to Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Egina. The interior is beautifully arranged, and contains a splendid monument to the late Pudsey Dawson, Esq.; one-half of the pews are for strangers, whose contributions are received for the benefit of the charity. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of five Trustees, including the mayor and the two senior aldermen. *St. Matthias'* district church, Love-lane, in the Grecian style, was erected in 1834, at an expense of £3173; but, the building standing in the line of the Bury railway, it was taken down by the company, and a new church was erected in the early English style, with a square tower, and a spire rising to the height of 120 feet, from the designs of Arthur Hill Holme, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy; patrons, the two Rectors; income, £90, with pew-rents. *St. Bartholomew's* church, Naylor-street, built at a cost of £4000, by subscription, and opened February 9th, 1841, is a neat stone edifice in the early English style, with an hexagonal tower and a spire: the living is presented to by Five Trustees, and has an income of £200. *St. Barnabas'* district church, Parliament-street, opened July 18th, in the same year, is also in the early English style, and is built of red stone, with a tower and spire 135 feet high; the whole completed at a cost of £5100. The living is endowed with the interest of £1500, and the pew-rents produce £250 per annum; patrons, certain Trustees. The population of the district is about 12,000; and for the instruction of the numerous poor, are national, daily, and Sunday schools, which are attended by about 600 children: they cost £2800, and were opened in May, 1845. *St. Silas'* church, in Pembroke-place, completed in 1841, is a handsome edifice in the early English style, the body built of brick, with ornaments of stone, and a tower and spire wholly of stone: patrons, Five Trustees. *St. Saviour's* chapel, Falkner-square, which is not consecrated, is a plain stuccoed edifice in the Roman style, with a small tower, completed in 1839: patron, Miss Simmons; income, £200. *St. John the Evangelist's* chapel, Hope-street, another unconsecrated place of worship in connexion with the Established Church, is also a plain structure, with a stuccoed front. It was built in 1836, for the Christian Society, but was purchased by Mr. Cargill, and opened March 21st, 1841, as an episcopal chapel; that gentleman died in the year 1843, and the chapel is now leased from his widow by Henry Winch, Esq., who is patron: the surplus proceeds are applied towards the support of the Female Orphan Asylum.

In 1845, three new districts, namely, St. Simon's, All Saints', and Bevington, were formed and endowed under the act of 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; each of the livings is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Chester, alternately. *St. Simon's* district is close to the railway terminus, and comprises a population of 6600. The church was commenced in July 1846, and completed in 1847 at a cost of £6000; it is neatly fitted up to accommodate 1200 persons, and the whole of the ground-floor is appropriated to the poor. The architect presented a beautiful chancel window of stained glass;

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and the contractors of the building, in an equally liberal spirit, gave a window for the west end. *All Saints'* district comprises a population of about 6000 : a church was commenced in 1847. The district of *Bevington* contains 8000 persons, and is bounded on the east by Scotland-road, on the north by Burlington-street, and on the west by Vauxhall-road : the site for a church cost £1700. In the year 1847 a fourth district was formed, named *Vauxhall,* which is bounded by the Bury railway. Other livings, in the environs, are noticed in the articles Toxteth, Everton, West Derby, Edge-Hill, &c. In George's dock is a floating chapel connected with the Established Church.

In addition to the churchyards are three public *Cemeteries* in Liverpool. One of these, which is called the *Necropolis,* was formed in 1825, at a cost of £6000 ; it is of oblong shape, about 6 acres in extent, and has an entrance in the Grecian style. The ground is inclosed by lofty walls, and within are two buildings of handsome elevation, one used as a chapel or oratory, and the other as a residence for the chaplain. A number of monuments, in marble and stone, executed by an artist on the premises, ornament the burial-ground. The proprietary consists of the holders of 600 shares of £10 each ; and at the meeting of the body, held in January, 1847, it was reported that the total number of interments for the previous year had been 2043, a larger number than had been interred in any prior year ; and that, since the commencement, there had been interred the large number of 29,586. *St. James'* cemetery, the site of which was given by the corporation, is a large tract of ground originally excavated as a quarry for stone used in building the docks, and converted into a depository for the dead at an expense of £21,000 ; it contains 44,000 square yards, inclosed by a stone wall and handsome iron palisades, having four stately entrances. The interior is intersected by roads wide enough to admit a carriage, which lead to catacombs excavated in the rock. In the centre is an ornamental building containing a full-length statue of Mr. Huskisson. The oratory, or chapel, built after a design by Mr. Foster, is an elegant edifice in the Grecian style, and of the Doric order ; at the west end is a portico of six massive columns supporting a rich entablature, which is carried round the building, and surmounted by a triangular pediment. The chaplaincy is in the patronage of John Stewart, Esq. ; income, £100 per annum, with a residence. St. James' church, erected in 1774, nearly adjoining St. James' cemetery, and from which it takes its name, is in Toxteth-Park. The third cemetery, called *St. Mary's,* is in Kirkdale.

Liverpool contains numerous PLACES OF WORSHIP for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, the Wesleyan Association, Welsh Calvinistic Methodists and other Welsh dissenters, Unitarians, and the New Connexion of Methodists. There are several Roman Catholic chapels, several places of worship for Scottish Presbyterians, a synagogue, a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, a New Jerusalem church, a seamen's church in Rathbone-street, and a meeting-house in King's dock. Some of the buildings are exceedingly spacious and handsome. The *Independent* chapel in Great George-street, of which the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D. and LL.D., is minister, was built from the designs of Joseph Franklin, Esq., surveyor to the corporation of Liverpool, and is of the Corinthian order, with a semicircular portico, which forms the main feature of the edifice, and is terminated by a handsome turreted dome. The cost was £12,000, and the building was opened in October, 1841. The Crescent *Independent* chapel, Everton, was built from designs by Mr. Franklin, in 1846, at a cost of £9000, and is a noble structure in the Grecian style, of the Ionic order, with a handsome portico. Near it is a range of school buildings, erected in the following year, by the congregation, at a cost of upwards of £6000, for the education of boys, girls, and infants : the average weekly attendance is about 700. The place of worship in *Rodney-street* was erected by the late Mr. Foster, at a cost of £14,000, as the Scottish church of St. Andrew : in the year 1847 it was purchased by the Wesleyan body, of the mortgagees, for the sum of £4500. This elegant structure has a receding portico of the Ionic order, and, at each end of the front, a turret surmounted by a dome. The Pembroke *Baptist* place of worship, also from Mr. Franklin's plans, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £8000, and is of the Ionic order. St. Peter's *Scottish* church, Great Oxford-street, was built in the year 1848, at a cost of £2600, from the designs of John Hay, Esq. ; it is in the pointed style, with a tower and spire, and underneath the building are some schools. The *Unitarian* chapel in Hope-street, erected in 1847-48, is a cruciform edifice in the decorated English style, with a spire 160 feet in height : connected with it, and supported mainly by the subscriptions of the congregation, are two day schools for children of all denominations, in which, respectively, 100 boys and 100 girls are educated. Before the erection of the present place of worship, the congregation assembled in their chapel in Paradise-street, erected in 1791.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC chapels are as follows. *St. Mary's,* in Edmund-street, erected a century ago, was rebuilt in the year 1845, from designs by Mr. Pugin, and is a handsome edifice in the style that prevailed in the early part of the 14th century, with a square tower on which a spire will be raised. The interior is beautifully arranged, and has a fine east window designed by Wailes, of Newcastle ; in the Lady chapel is a rich window presented by the Lynch family, and at the end of the south aisle, a third window, the gift of James Gibson, Esq., a great benefactor to the chapel. The font is of Caen stone, and carved with representations of the Seven Sacraments. *St. Peter's,* in Seel-street, was built about 1788. Its interior is of chaste design, and contains an altar painting of the Triumph of Christianity over Paganism, by Du Jardyn, and another painting of the Holy Family ; the screen is of white Italian marble, and there is a good font. *St. Nicholas'* chapel, on Copperas-hill, was raised in 1815, at a cost of £10,000 ; the interior is highly enriched, and has five superbly painted windows by Wailes, recently inserted at an expense of £730. *St. Anthony's,* in Scotland-road, in the style of the eleventh century, was built in 1833, at a cost of about £10,000 ; the interior of this is also much adorned, and the windows, of stained glass, are exceedingly rich : under the building is a crypt. Behind the chapel are schools for the poor, built at an expense of £3000. *St. Joseph's,* in Grosvenor-street, was built in 1798 as the Protestant church of All Saints ; it is a plain structure. *St. Anne's,* at Edge-Hill, in Walton parish, is a fine building, with a square tower, and an

interior elaborately embellished; a spire is about to be raised. Other chapels in the suburbs are noticed under the heads of *Everton, Stanley, Toxteth,* &c. On Mount Vernon, Low-Hill, is the convent of *St. Ethelburga,* erected in the year 1843, from Mr. Pugin's designs, in the early English style, at a cost of £5000; it belongs to the order of the Sisters of Mercy, and attached to it is a House of Mercy for females of good character, who are provided for when out of service.

The BLUE-COAT HOSPITAL established in 1709 for the clothing and instruction of children, was in 1714 extended to their entire maintenance; and the present substantial building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, was erected for that purpose by subscription. The endowment of the school arises from a bequest by William Clayton, Esq., of £1000, a bequest by the Cleveland family of premises which sold for £1706, and donations by the late Mr. John Horrocks, amounting to £3022; its support being further provided for by subscription. The school for the *Indigent Blind* was founded in 1791, and the present spacious premises were erected by subscription in 1808; they comprise a substantial dwelling-house for the conductor, behind which is a large range of building for the residence and employment of the inmates, for whose accommodation, and as a means of increasing the funds for their support, the church already noticed was erected. An institution for the *Deaf* and *Dumb* was opened in 1825; and many children of the poor are also instructed in various branches of trade in the *House of Industry,* founded in 1770: to the east of the building is a house of recovery from *Fever,* a spacious stone edifice, occupying an elevated situation. A *School of Industry* for females was established in 1809; the *Female Penitentiary* was instituted in the same year, and a handsome brick building has been erected by subscription. The *Female Orphan Asylum* was established in 1840, and in 1844 a new building was completed for its use, which will accommodate 150 girls: a similar institution, erected in the same year, is supported by Roman Catholics, and will accommodate 100 girls. The *Infirmary,* which is an excellent school of medicine and surgery, was originally established in 1749, but the building being found inadequate to the object, the present edifice of stone was erected by subscription in 1824; it consists of a centre and two receding wings, comprising three lofty stories, and the whole, from the chaste elegance of its design, produces a pleasing effect: the cost, exclusively of the land, was £27,800. The *Lunatic Asylum,* near St. John's church, originally founded in 1792, was found inadequate to the accommodation of the patients, and a new building was erected in 1830, from the plans of Mr. Foster, at a cost of £11,000; opposite to it is the *Lock Hospital,* opened in 1834. The *Northern Hospital,* a noble institution, presents a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the Tudor period; its bold turrets, lofty gables, and projecting windows, have a very imposing effect, and the interior is exceedingly well arranged. The *Southern and Toxteth Hospital* is another valuable charity, more particularly beneficial in cases of accident: the number of patients admitted in 1846 was 573.

The *Marine Humane Society* was established in 1823, for the encouragement of boatmen and fishermen to adventure for the relief of vessels in distress in the river and upon the coast, by the distribution of suitable rewards for their success in rescuing the lives of crews; it has been productive of great benefit. The *Strangers' Friend Society,* established in 1789, originated with the Wesleyans; and is open, without distinction of religious denomination, to all objects of distress. The *Marine Society* is for the relief of reduced or aged masters of vessels, and for the support of their widows and children. The *Seamen's Hospital* was established in 1752, for the maintenance of decayed seamen, their widows, and children; it is conducted on the plan of the Trinity-house, and is supported by a permanent fund of £35,000, the amount of unclaimed prize money, and by a contribution of sixpence per month from the wages of every seaman belonging to the port: 700 individuals receive monthly pensions from the funds. An hospital for the relief of sick and wounded *American seamen* was opened in 1820, and is supported by the American government; and a *Military Hospital,* for the relief of any regiment either quartered at, or marching through, the town, is maintained at the expense of the country. The *Merchant Society* consists of 274 members, associated for the relief of widows of its decayed members. The *Sailors' Home,* the first stone of which was laid by Prince Albert, Aug. 1846, is a fine building in the later Elizabethan style: the west or principal front, towards Canning-place, is 95 feet long; the east, 53 feet; the south, 168; and the north, 175 feet. At each of the four angles is a tower surmounted by a dome, rising to the height of 104 feet.

There are also numerous provident and benefit societies; and the charitable society administers relief to the poor at their own houses. The society for ameliorating the condition and increasing the comforts of the poor is under the direction of a committee of twenty-one members, who have opened a savings' bank in Bold-street, a handsome building, with a rustic basement story, from which rise four Doric columns, supporting an enriched entablature and triangular pediment, with an ornamented architrave. The *Diocesan Society,* for the relief of the widows and orphan children of the clergy, has been established several years. The *Charitable Institution house,* a commodious building, was erected at the joint expense of Sir John Gladstone, and James Cropper and Samuel Hope, Esqrs., for the gratuitous accommodation of the committees of the various charities; the lower part is used as a depository by the Auxiliary Bible Society.

Among the *Distinguished Natives* of the town may be noticed, Jeremiah Horrox, an eminent astronomer, who was born at Toxteth-Park, in 1619; George Stubbs, a celebrated painter of animals, and author of a work on comparative anatomy, and of a series of drawings and engravings illustrative of the anatomy of the horse, born in 1724; William Sadler, who invented the method of applying copper-plate prints to the embellishment of earthenware; Edward Rushton, an admired poet, born in 1756; John Deare, an eminent sculptor, born in 1760; Joseph Whidbey, civil engineer; Matthew Dobson, M.D., F.R.S., and his wife, both respectable authors; Dr. William Enfield; Dr. John Bostock; the celebrated Mrs. Hemans; Wm. Roscoe, author of the *Life of Leo X.,* and of *Memoirs of Lorenzo de' Medici;* and the Rev. Legh Richmond, author of the *Dairyman's Daughter.* Liverpool gives the title of Earl to the family of Jenkinson.

LIVERSEDGE, a township, in the parish of Birstal, union of Dewsbury, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York, 9 miles (S. W.) from Leeds; containing 5988 inhabitants. This place was anciently the property of the Neville family, lords of the manor, of whose mansion, Liversedge Hall, there are still some slight remains. During the disturbances that prevailed in the manufacturing districts, in 1812, a mill at Rawfolds, in the township, was attacked by a party of Luddites, but was vigorously defended by its proprietor, Mr. William Cartwright; two of the assailants were killed in the conflict, and several severely wounded. None of the attempts of that misguided party, for the demolition of property at this place, were attended with success; and in testimony of the spirited conduct of Mr. Cartwright, the sum of £3000 was raised by general subscription, and presented to that gentleman. The township includes the hamlets of Millbridge, Littletown, Hightown, the Heights, and Robert-Town; it is situated on the acclivities of an extensive valley, watered by a stream flowing towards the south-east through Heckmondwike, and comprises by measurement 2044 acres. Heald's Hall, for many years the seat of the late Rev. Hammond Roberson, is a handsome mansion in the Grecian style, in an ample and tastefully embellished demesne. Millbridge is on the road from Leeds to Huddersfield, with Littletown to the north-west; and both, like other villages of the township, are inhabited by persons employed in the manufacture of blankets, carpets, woollen-cloths, and machine-cards. There are two coal-mines in Robert-Town, of which place the inhabitants are principally colliers. A church, dedicated to Christ, was erected in 1816, by the Rev. H. Roberson, at an expense of £7000, and endowed by him with 5 acres of land; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 700 sittings, of which 100 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar. A neat parsonage-house, in the Elizabethan style, has been erected by subscription, as a testimony of respect to the founder and late incumbent. In the thriving village of Robert-Town, the first stone of a church was laid in April, 1844, and the edifice was consecrated in November, 1845; it was built partly by the Church Commissioners: the living is in the Vicar's gift. There are three places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

LIVERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Easington-in-Cleveland, union of Guisborough, E. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Guisborough; containing 203 inhabitants. This place, which at the time of the Domesday survey was a barren and unprofitable waste, was granted by the Conqueror to Robert de Brus, lord of Skelton, from whose descendants it passed, through the family of Thweng, to the Latimers, Willoughbys, and others; it is now chiefly the property of Viscount Downe, who is lord of the manor. The chapelry comprises 2393 acres, of which a very considerable portion is high moorland. The village is situated about midway between the sea and the road from Whitby to Guisborough, and consists chiefly of houses irregularly scattered along the edge of a common. The advowson belonged to the priory of Guisborough, to which it was given by Henry Fitzconan. The chapel is a small ancient structure, with a well-preserved Saxon arch.

LIVESEY, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Blackburn, N. division of Lancashire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from Blackburn; containing 1996 inhabitants. This place gave name to a family who resided here, and were owners of the greater part of the township. James Levesey, in the reign of Edward VI. held the estate as a manor, as did his descendant, James Levesey, in the 9th of James I.: the family has become extinct within memory. The township is separated from Blackburn by the river Darwen, over which, at Ewood, is an aqueduct of one arch for the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Here are considerable works connected with the cotton manufacture. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, erected in the year 1828.

LLANARTH (*St. Trillo*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the hundred, of Abergavenny, but chiefly in the hundred of Raglan, county of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Raglan; containing 669 inhabitants, of whom 330 are in the hamlet of Clytha. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Usk, and intersected by the road from Monmouth to Abergavenny. It comprises by computation 3161*a*. 2*r*. 33*p*., of which 1446 acres are arable, 1640 meadow and pasture, and 74 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the views, especially from the Clytha hills, are very fine. Llanarth Court, the admired seat of John Jones, Esq., is a handsome and spacious mansion, the front ornamented with an elegant portico resembling that of the temple of Pæstum. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the living of Bettws-Newydd annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaff, who are the appropriators: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £211, and there is a glebe of about 62 acres, with a good parsonage-house, nearly rebuilt within the last few years by the vicar, the Rev. W. Price. The church, an ancient structure, consists of a nave and chancel, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles. A Roman Catholic chapel, richly decorated with ancient and modern stained glass, is attached to Llanarth Court. On the summit of Clytha Hill is an intrenchment, which retains marks of having been strongly fortified; and near Llanarth is a tumulus.

LLANBADOCK (*St. Madocus*), a parish, in the union of Pont-y-Pool, division and hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from the town of Usk; containing 457 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 9.; net income, £72; patron, the Rev. T. A. Williams; impropriator, the Duke of Beaufort. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

LLANCILLO (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Dore, hundred of Ewyaslacy, county of Hereford, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from the city of Hereford; containing 84 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the river Munnow, which divides it from Monmouthshire; and comprises 983 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron and incumbent, the Rev. James Morris.

LLANDEGVETH (*St. Thomas*), a parish, in the union of Pont-y-Pool, division of Caerleon, hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from the town of Caerleon; containing 131 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's

books at £4. 4. 9½., and in the gift of W. A. Williams, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises 29 acres.

LLANDENNY (*St. John*), a parish, in the division and hundred of Raglan, union and county of Monmouth, 4 miles (N. E.) from Usk; containing 375 inhabitants. The parish is on the right bank of the river Ebwy, and comprises about 2470 acres, of which 820 are arable, 1641 pasture and meadow, and 9 woodland; the surface is undulated, and from the higher grounds some fine views are obtained. When Fairfax, in the parliamentary war, attacked Raglan Castle, he made Cefyn Tillau, in this parish, his head-quarters. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 5.; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Beaufort, whose tithes have been commuted for £330. The church is ancient. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

LLANDEVAUD, a chapelry, in the parish of Llanmartin, union of Newport, Lower division of the hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5; income, £40; patron, the Prebendary of Warthacwm in the Cathedral of Llandaff. The chapel is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend Llanmartin church.

LLANDEVENNY, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Bride Netherwent, poor-law union of Newport, division of Christchurch, hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth; containing 51 inhabitants.

LLANDINABO (*St. Dinebo*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Upper division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford, 6½ miles (N. W.) from Ross; containing 62 inhabitants. It consists of 484 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 18. 6½., and in the gift of Kedgwyn Hoskins, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £130.

LLANDOGO (*St. Dochoe*), a parish, in the division of Trelleck, hundred of Raglan, union and county of Monmouth, 9 miles (N.) from Chepstow; containing 660 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the right bank of the Wye, comprises by measurement 1773 acres, whereof 103 are arable, 540 meadow and pasture, 900 woodland, and 20 common; the surface is diversified with hills. The manufacture of paper gives employment to about 100 persons. In 1826, a handsome iron bridge of one arch was erected here over the river, thus connecting the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester; and the parish is intersected by the high road from Chepstow to Monmouth, which passes along the vale of the Wye. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron, the Prebendary of Caire in the Cathedral of Llandaff. The tithes have been commuted for £168; the incumbent has a glebe of 20 acres, and a comfortable parsonage-house. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. A church was erected at the hamlet of Whitebrook, in 1835, by subscription; it is a neat edifice in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LLANELLEN (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the division of Pont-y-Pool, union and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 2½ miles (S.) from Abergavenny; containing 342 inhabitants. The river Usk, which flows on the north and east, is here crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches, on the road from Abergavenny to Pont-y-Pool; and the Brecon and Monmouthshire canal proceeds through the parish, from north to south Llanellen includes a portion of the Blorenge mountain. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a moiety of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 7.; net income, £105; patron, C. K. Tynte, Esq.: impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the trustees of the free grammar school of Abergavenny.

LLANFOIST (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Abergavenny; containing 1500 inhabitants. This parish is bordered on the north by the river Usk, and intersected by the road from Abergavenny to Merthyr-Tydvil; it abounds with coal, ironstone, and limestone, and the produce is chiefly forwarded to the Blaenavon iron-works, in the parish of Llanover. There are also quarries of good building-stone, of which large quantities are sent to Abergavenny and Hereford. The Brecon and Abergavenny canal, which communicates with the Monmouth and Newport canal near Pont-y-pool, passes through the parish; as does also the tram-road from Hereford. The parish includes the greater portion of the Blorenge mountain, 1720 feet high; along the brow proceeds a tram-road, and down the centre are four inclined planes, passing over the Abergavenny canal, to the village of Llanfoist, where are extensive limekilns. From the summit of the mountain the views are extremely beautiful. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 4½., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a small parsonage-house, and the tithes have been commuted for £280. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LLANGARRAN (*St. Deinst*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Ross; containing, with the townships of Kilreague, Llangunnoc, Langstone with Tre-Evan, Trecilla, Tredoughan, and Tretilla, 1175 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 5448 acres of land, and is intersected by the Garran river; the substratum affords stone of good quality for building. The living is annexed, with the livings of Little Dewchurch, Hentland, and St. Weonard's, to the vicarage of Lugwardine: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £699. 4. 6., and the vicarial for £289. 11. 6.; the glebe contains 4 acres.

LLANGATTOCK (*St. Cadocus*), a parish, in the union of Newport, hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth; containing, with the market-town of Caerleon, 1440 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 5½.; net income, £296; patrons and appropriators, the Bishop and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is partly early English.

LLANGATTOCK-LLINGOED (*St. Cadocus*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 6 miles (N. E.) from Abergavenny; containing 203 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 1391 acres, of which 461 are arable, 889 pasture and meadow, and 41 woodland; the surface is moderately undulated, and portions of the higher grounds present exceedingly fine views. There are some quarries of stone, which is raised for building and for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the gift of the Crown, endowed with the great tithes,

and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 5½.; net income, £172: the glebe comprises 17½ acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure.

LLANGATTOCK-NIGH-USK (*St. Cadocus*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 3¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Abergavenny; containing 171 inhabitants. The road from Abergavenny to Monmouth passes through the parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Usk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 3½., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £215, and the glebe comprises 95 acres. The church is ancient.

LLANGATTOCK-VIBON-AVEL (*St. Cadocus*), a parish, in the division and hundred of Skenfreth, union and county of Monmouth, 4 miles (N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 503 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4120 acres, and is situated on the old road from Monmouth to Abergavenny. It presents a fertile tract of land, richly wooded, and abounding in beauty and variety of scenery; the surface is undulated, and the higher grounds command fine views of the distant mountains. Stone of good quality, suitable for roads and for farm-buildings, is quarried. Petty-sessions are held on the first Monday in the month, at Newcastle, in the parish, for the Skenfreth division. The Hendre is a handsome brick and Bath-stone mansion, a mixture of the Norman and Tudor styles, picturesquely situated. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Maughan's annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 11½.; patron, Jervan Perry, Esq.; impropriators, the representatives of the late T. Phillips, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £168, and the vicarial for £209; the glebe comprises 5½ acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a chapel of ease at Llanvanner. In the hamlet of Newcastle is a mound, the site, it is supposed, of a castle from which the place took its name; it is surrounded by a moat 300 feet in circumference, and near it is a remarkable old oak, the girth of which is nine yards at a few feet from the ground.

LLANGEVIEW (*St. David*), a parish, in the union of Pont-y-Pool, division and hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 1 mile (E.) from Usk; containing 187 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1500 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £81; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, the Rev. J. Blower. The church is an ancient structure. An almshouse was founded and endowed for 12 people, at Coedcwnnwr, by Roger Edwards, who also bequeathed several sums for distribution among the poor generally.

LLANGIBBY (*St. Cuby*), a parish, in the union of Pont-y-Pool, division of Caerleon, hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Usk; containing 535 inhabitants. It is memorable as the scene of a sanguinary battle between the Britons and the Saxons: a great number of the latter were slain; and the place near which the battle occurred is still, in memory of the event, called Graig Saisson. The parish comprises 4443*a*. 3*r*. 19*p*.; about 1805 acres are arable, 2137 pasture, and 462 woodland. The surface, near the river Usk, which skirts the parish on the east, is level, but the land rises in gentle undulations in other parts, commanding views of the Bristol Channel; the scenery is finely embellished with wood. The soil in some parts is a rich loam, and in others clay, alternated with lighter mould; the substratum abounds with limestone, which is burnt for manure, and there are some quarries of sandstone. The petty-sessions for the division are held in the village, alternately with Panteague. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 10., and in the gift of W. A. Williams, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £504. 7. 6., and the glebe comprises 75 acres. The church is in the early English style. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Sir Roger Williams, Knt., distinguished in the reign of Elizabeth; and Sir Trevor Williams, Bart., whose valiant defence of his castle at Llangibby is on record; were both natives of the parish.

LLANGOVEN (*St. Goven*), a parish, in the division of Trelleck, hundred of Raglan, union and county of Monmouth, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Raglan; containing 136 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the old road from Monmouth to Usk, comprises by computation 1889 acres, and exhibits some very elevated ground, with other portions boldly undulated, the views from the former being exceedingly fine. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Pen-y-Clawdd annexed, valued in the king's books at £3. 7. 1., and having a net income of £120; it is in the patronage of the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for £170. The church is of considerable antiquity, with a tower.

LLANGUA (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Dore, divison and hundred of Skenfreth, county of Monmouth, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from the town of Abergavenny; containing 99 inhabitants. The parish is separated from Herefordshire by the river Munnow; it consists of about 700 acres, and is intersected by the tramway from Abergavenny to Hereford. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 15. 10., and in the gift of J. L. Scudamore, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £77. 14. The church is an ancient structure. A cell of Black monks here, subordinate to the abbey of Liu, in Normandy, was annexed at the dissolution of alien monasteries to the establishment at Sheen, in Surrey.

LLANGUNNOC, a township, in the parish of Llangarran, poor-law union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford; containing 71 inhabitants.

LLANGUNNOC (*St. Cynog*), a parish, in the union of Chepstow, division of Trelleck, hundred of Raglan, county of Monmouth, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from the town of Usk; consisting of about 200 acres. The living of this ancient parish is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Jesus College, Oxford, to which the impropriation belongs: the church is in ruins.

LLANGWYM (*St. Hierom*), a parish, in the union of Chepstow, division and hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 3½ miles (E.) from the town of Usk; containing 350 inhabitants, of whom 41 are in the Higher, and 309 in the Lower, division. The parish consists of 3420 acres; and comprises some elevated, and more of moderately undulated, ground. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 8.; net income, £83; patron, the Prebendary of Llangwym in the Cathedral of Llandaff.

LLANHENNOCK (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Newport, division of Caerleon, hun-

dred of Usk, county of Monmouth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from the town of Caerleon; containing 235 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £64; it is in the patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for £150: the glebe contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

LLANHILETH (*St. Iltyd*), a parish, in the union and division of Pont-y-Pool, hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Usk; containing 662 inhabitants. It comprises 1750 acres, of which 124 are common or waste land. Coal is obtained in the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £22 to an impropriator, and £75 to the rector; the glebe comprises 85 acres.

LLANISHEN (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the division of Trelleck, hundred of Raglan, union and county of Monmouth, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Monmouth; containing 307 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the old public road, about midway between Monmouth and Chepstow; and comprises by computation 1374 acres, of which 600 are arable, 712 pasture and meadow, 22 woodland, and the remainder roads or waste. There are numerous stone-quarries; the produce is of excellent quality, and is used for building and paving. The cottagers live in substantial tenements with a portion of land attached, for which they pay a small annual acknowledgment to the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron and impropriator, his Grace, whose tithes have been commuted for £120: the glebe contains 87 acres. The church is very ancient, and belonged to Tintern Abbey. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The rent of 18 acres of land left in 1646, by William Jones, is distributed among aged parishioners.

LLANITHOG, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Dore, Upper division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford; containing 17 inhabitants, and comprising 193 acres.

LLANLLOWELL, a parish, in the union of Pont-y-Pool, division and hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from the town of Usk; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. A. Williams: the tithes have been commuted for £205. 10., and the glebe comprises 22 acres.

LLANMARTIN (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Newport, division of Christchurch, hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Newport; containing 162 inhabitants. It comprises 941*a*. 3*r*. 24*p*., of which 401 acres are arable, 396 meadow and pasture, and 106 woodland. The surface is varied; the soil is of a sandy nature, and the substratum affords stone of sufficiently good quality for the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Wilerick annexed, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £208; patron, Thomas Perry, Esq. The tithes of Llanmartin have been commuted for £110, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is in the early English style.

LLANOVER (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the division of Pont-y-Pool, union and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Abergavenny, on the road to Pont-y-Pool; containing 3123 inhabitants, of whom 2801 are in the Higher, and 322 in the Lower, division. On the north-east, the parish is bounded by the river Usk; and the Brecon and Monmouthshire canal intersects it from north to south. Its western portion consists of mountainous ground, and its eastern of a highly undulated surface, the former presenting some extensive and pleasing views. The Blaenavon iron-works, and the forges of Wartag, are in the parish; at the former is a chapel, and there is another at Chapel-Nywydd. Llanover Court, the seat of Sir B. Hall, Bart., is a noble mansion of Bath stone, in the Elizabethan style, situated in a small park. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the livings of Mamhilad and Trevethan united, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators; net income, £591. The great tithes of Llanover have been commuted for £145, and the small for £247: the vicar has 16 acres of glebe. The church is ancient. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school endowed by Mrs. Sarah Hopkins with £3000 in the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., and a small farm at Blaenavon, the rent of which is £20 per annum.

LLANROTHAL, a parish, in the union of Monmouth, Lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from the town of Monmouth; containing 108 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the southern part of the county, and bounded on the west by the river Munnow, which separates it from Monmouthshire; it comprises 1467 acres, and is boldly undulated. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 5., and in the gift of Joseph Price, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £192, and the glebe consists of 12 acres. The church is an ancient edifice. At a farm called Treged Castle, is the moat of an old fortress.

LLANSAINTFRAED (*St. Bride*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from the town of Abergavenny; containing 20 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 269 acres, of which 116 are arable, 146 meadow and pasture, and 7 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. $11\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of John Jones, Esq.: the glebe consists of 66 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, most picturesquely situated in the grounds of Llansaintfraed House, which present some fine views.

LLANSOY, a parish, in the union of Chepstow, division of Trelleck, hundred of Raglan, county of Monmouth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Usk; containing 158 inhabitants. The parish consists by estimation of 1164 acres, of which 768 are arable, 352 pasture and meadow, and 20 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10.; net income, £170; patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The glebe comprises 14 acres.

LLANTHEWY-RYTHERCH (*St. David*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Abergavenny; containing 361 inhabitants. It comprises by estimation 2186*a*. 1*r*. 10*p*., of which 1065*a*. 3*r*. 36*p*., are arable, 1051*a*. 2*r*. 24*p*. meadow and pasture, and 62*a*.

2*r*. 29*p*. woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a moiety of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Trustees of the Free school of Abergavenny. The tithes belonging to the vicar have been commuted for £195, and the impropriate tithes for £85; the glebe contains 13*a*. 1*r*. 8*p*., with a glebe-house attached. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower. The Baptists have a place of worship.

LLANTHEWY-SKIRRID (*St. David*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing 105 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Ross to Abergavenny, and contains an area of 1060*a*. 3*r*. 35*p*., whereof 465*a*. 1*r*. 23*p*. are arable, 520*a*. 3*r*. 22*p*. pasture and meadow, and 62*a*. 3*r*. 37*p*. woodland. A considerable portion of the Skirrid mountain, 1490 feet high, is in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift and incumbency of the Rev. M. H. Jones: the tithes have been commuted for £147, and the glebe comprises 109 acres, with a comfortable parsonage-house. The church, picturesquely situated near Llanthewy Court, was built, with the exception of the tower, in 1828, from the proceeds of a rate.

LLANTHEWY-VACH (*St. David*), a parish, in the union of Pont-y-Pool, division of Caerleon, hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Usk; containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Jesus College, Oxford, with a net income of £77: the tithes, belonging to the Bishop of Llandaff, have been commuted for £90.

LLANTHONY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Gloucester, Middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, adjacent to the city, and in the E. division of the county, of Gloucester. A priory, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, was founded here in 1136, by Milo, Earl of Hereford, for some refugees from Llanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire, to which it was at first a cell, but of which it afterwards became the superior. At the Dissolution it had a revenue of £748. 19. 11.

LLANTHONY-ABBEY, a chapelry, in the Upper division of the parish of Cwmyoy, union, division, and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Abergavenny. This place is distinguished as having been chosen by St. David, uncle to King Arthur, and titular saint of Wales, for his seclusion from the world. Finding here a solitary spot on the banks of the Honddû, among rocks, woods, and valleys, he built a small chapel, and made it a hermitage, where he passed many years, and which was afterwards unfrequented for several centuries: this chapel was called Llan-Dewy-nant-Honddû, or "the church of St. David on the Honddû," now corrupted into Llanthony. In the reign of William Rufus, Hugh de Lacy happening to follow deer into this retreat, William, one of his followers, was impressed with the wild solitude of the scenery, and, espying the chapel of St. David, resolved to devote himself here to the service of God: after passing several years alone, he induced Ernest, chaplain to Queen Maud, wife of Henry I., to become his associate, and by their united efforts another chapel was built, which was consecrated, in 1108, to St. John the Baptist. Soon afterwards, Hugh de Lacy founded a priory of Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, also dedicated to St. John; and when riches poured in upon the establishment, a more magnificent church was erected. The remains of the abbey, built in the form of a Roman cross, and exhibiting a fine specimen of early English architecture, with some Norman details, are situated in the vale of the Ewyas. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron, the Bishop of St. David's.—See Cwmyoy.

LLANTILIO-CRESSENY, or Llantilio-Grossenny (*St. Teilaw*), a parish, in the division and hundred of Skenfreth, union and county of Monmouth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 699 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west and south-east by the river Trothy, and situated on the road from Monmouth to Abergavenny. It comprises about 5480 acres; the soil is chiefly clay, the surface a good deal undulated, and the views are exceedingly fine, especially from the stately ruin of White Castle, which is encompassed by a deep moat, on the crest of an eminence about a mile and a half north-west of the church. Killough, now a farmhouse, was the principal seat of the Powells, or ap Howels; a younger branch of the family resided at Llantilio for about 270 years, and the last descendant was married to Mr. Serjeant Taddy, who has a mansion here. Old Court was the residence of Sir William Thomas, who married the daughter of Sir David Gam, whose services at Agincourt were rewarded by Henry V. with knighthood on the field of battle: Sir David occasionally made this a place of retreat from the vengeance of Owain Glendwr, by whom his castle of Peyton Gwyn, in Breconshire, was burnt to the ground. Remains exist of the moat of Old Court. A farm now called Park Farm, was the red-deer park belonging to Raglan Castle.

The living is a vicarage, with that of Penrose annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators; net income, £270: there is a small parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 10 acres. The church, which is picturesquely situated on an artificial mound, part of the site of an ancient intrenchment, is a handsome cruciform structure of stone, with aisles, and a chapel on the north side of the chancel; it is chiefly in the early style, and has a tower surmounted by a lofty shingled spire, rising from the intersection of the transepts. In the chapel are several curious tombstones with effigies of the Powell family, and in the chancel are neat monuments to the family of Lewis, especially one by Flaxman to the memory of the lady of Mr. Justice Bosanquet: in the churchyard is a stone cross. A chapel of ease, capable of accommodating 180 persons, was erected by subscription, in 1842, at Llanvair-gil-Coed; where are remains of an ancient castle, and where was a grange belonging to the abbey of Dore, in Herefordshire. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; also a school endowed with £40 per annum from bequests by James and John Powell, in 1645.

LLANTILLIO-PERTHOLEY (*St. Teilaw*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Abergavenny; comprising the Citra and Ultra divisions, and containing 808 inhabitants. The parish is inter-

sected by the road to Hereford, and comprises 6550 acres, of which 950 are common or waste. It is beautifully situated, nearly in the centre of a district surrounded by mountains, the principal of which are the Sugar Loaf to the west, the Great Skirrid or Holy mountain to the east, and the Little Skirrid and Blorenge mountains to the south. A tramroad from Abergavenny to Hereford crosses the parish, through which also flows the Gavenny river. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £370, and the vicarial for £252. 10.; the glebe comprises 66 acres, with a small vicarage-house. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower on the north side. A small chapel of ease at Bettws, in the parish, has been rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LLANTRISSENT (*St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. John*), a parish, in the union of Pont-y-Pool, division and hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Usk; containing 329 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Pertholey annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 9.; present net income, £131; patron, the Rev. R. Davies.

LLANVACHES (*St. Maches*), a parish, in the union of Newport, division of Christchurch, hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth, 6 miles (E.) from Caerleon; containing 305 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2107 acres, of which 90 are common or waste land. A castle formerly stood here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £194; patron, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. The church has a low square tower.

LLANVAIR-DISCOED (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and division of Chepstow, hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Chepstow; containing, with the hamlet of Dinham, 186 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 1590 acres of land, of which a considerable portion is lofty undulated ground, whence some fine views are obtained. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the vicarage of Caerwent; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is an ancient structure, and near it are the remains of a castle, supposed to have been erected soon after the Conquest, and which was formerly the property of the family of Kemeys.

LLANVAIR-KILGIDIN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the division of Pont-y-Pool, union and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Abergavenny; containing 276 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1790 acres, of which about 1100 are arable, 550 pasture and meadow, and 60 woodland. It is intersected by the new road from Abergavenny to Usk, and bounded on the north-west and south-east by the Usk river, over which, at the former point, is a bridge of stone, and at the latter a suspension-bridge. The soil in the lower parts is a sandy loam, and in the upper a red clay; the surface is a good deal undulated, and the views from the higher grounds are interesting. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 10½., and in the gift of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £255, and there is a good parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 84 acres. The church consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a carved screen: in the churchyard are some fine yew-trees.

LLANVAIR-WATERDINE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Knighton, hundred of Purslow, S. division of Salop, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Knighton; containing 603 inhabitants. The parish was a chapelry in Clun, till 1593. It is bounded by the river Teme, by which it is divided from the county of Radnor, and comprises about 7000 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil generally a light gravel. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Powis, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £375. The church is a plain building without a steeple.

LLANVANNER, in the parish of Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 9 miles (N. W.) from the town of Monmouth. At this place is a chapel of ease, endowed with two farms; they were purchased by grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, and now let for £70 per annum. The chapel is a structure of some antiquity.

LLANVAPLEY (*St. Mapley*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 4 miles (E.) from Abergavenny; containing 124 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the old road from Abergavenny to Monmouth, comprises by measurement 819 acres, of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; the soil is chiefly clay, producing good wheat, and the surface is considerably undulated. The river Trothy passes on the east. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 2½., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £150, and the glebe comprises 54 acres, with a good parsonage-house. The church is in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LLANVETHERINE (*St. James the Elder*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing 212 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Trothy, and situated on the road from Ross to Abergavenny. It comprises 2143*a*. 3*r*. 13*p*., of which about 983 acres are arable, 1102 meadow and pasture, and 58 woodland and rough grazing-ground; the substratum contains stone, which is quarried for paving. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 8½., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 51½ acres. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower: in the interior are several tombstones sculptured in bas-relief to the Powell family, and on the outside is a tombstone with a rudely-executed effigy of the patron saint.

LLANVEYNOE, a chapelry, in the parish of Clodock, union of Dore, hundred of Ewyaslacy, county of Hereford, 17 miles (W. S. W.) from Hereford; containing 244 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern side of the Black mountains, between the Munnow and Olchon rivers; and comprises 3510 acres, of which 1279 are common or waste land. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter.

LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and division of Abergavenny, partly in the hundred of Skenfreth, but chiefly in

that of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing, with the hamlet of Penbiddle, 400 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a valley between the Holy mountain and a portion of the Black mountain, and comprises about 2603 acres, exclusive of gardens, roads, &c.: stone is quarried for roads and buildings. A tramway and the Hereford and Abergavenny road run through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 7., and in the patronage of the Queen; net income, £281; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the governors of Abergavenny school: the glebe contains 40 acres. The church, with the exception of the tower, chancel, and porch, was rebuilt in 1835. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTARNAM (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CAERLEON, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Caerleon; containing 780 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, E. Blewitt, Esq., who, and the family of Wood, are impropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £90, and those of the incumbent for £101. Here was a Cistercian abbey, the revenue of which was valued at the Dissolution at £71. 3. 2.

LLANVIHANGEL-JUXTA-ROGIETT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from the town of Chepstow; containing 44 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 550 acres; the soil is composed of a gravelly loam and clay, and there are quarries of limestone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir C. Morgan, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £123; the glebe contains 9 acres. The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower; at a former period, it had a north aisle, as is apparent from the arches now filled up in the wall, on the north side of which two coffin-lids were discovered a few years since, one displaying the sculptured effigy of a man, in bas-relief, and the other that of a Knight Templar.

LLANVIHANGEL-NEAR-USK (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Abergavenny; containing, with the parish of Llansaintfraed, 123 inhabitants. The river Usk flows on the south; and the parish is intersected by the road from Monmouth to Abergavenny, and by the new road from Usk to Abergavenny. It contains by estimation 354 acres, of which 151 are arable, and 203 pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 9., and in the gift of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £82, and there is a glebe of 26 acres. The church was rebuilt, and consecrated in Sept. 1847. Here is a place of worship for Calvinists.

LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and division of PONT-Y-POOL, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (W. by N.) from the town of Usk; containing 202 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Abergavenny to Pont-y-Pool, and comprises 1651*a*. 1*r*. 6*p*. Facilities of supply are afforded by the Brecon and Abergavenny canal, which passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron and impropriator, Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq.

LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division of TRELLECK, hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Usk; containing 197 inhabitants. This parish, which forms a portion of a mountainous district, comprises 1080 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 15. 5., and in the gift of the Archdeacon of Llandaff: the tithes have been commuted for £108. 10., and the glebe contains about $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, partly in the hundred of RAGLAN, and partly in the division and hundred of SKENFRETH, union and county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Monmouth; containing 153 inhabitants. It is situated on the old road from Monmouth to Abergavenny, and comprises by estimation 1814 acres, of which 900 are arable, 650 meadow and pasture, and 264 woodland. The surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale; the soil is a stiff clay, producing good wheat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains about 80 acres, with a small parsonage, now a farmhouse. The church is an ancient structure. The Baptists have a place of worship. In 1735, the Rev. R. Thomas left a cottage, and 5 acres of land, for the instruction of poor children.

LLANVRECHVA, a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (N.) from Caerleon; containing 1591 inhabitants, of whom 892 are in the Lower, and 699 in the Upper, division. The parish comprises 4183 acres, of which 210 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patrons and appropriators, the Chapter of Llandaff, who receive a rent-charge of £348. 3. in commutation of tithes: the curate's glebe contains six acres.

LLANWARNE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ross; containing 377 inhabitants. It comprises 2399 acres, and is situated near the eastern base of Saddlebow Hill, whence issues the small river Garran: the Hereford road intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Governors of Guy's Hospital. The following rent-charges are paid in commutation of tithes, *viz.*: to an impropriator, £106; to the rector, £339; to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, £11; and to the vicar of Much Dewchurch, £6. 6. There is a glebe-house, with half an acre of land.

LLANWENARTH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Abergavenny; containing 2582 inhabitants, of whom 256 are in the Citra, and 2326 in the Ultra, division. The parish comprises 3300 acres, of which 800 are common or waste. It is situated in the north-western part of the county; and includes the Sugar-loaf, rising to an elevation of 1852 feet, the Craig, and other hills, forming con-

spicuous objects at a considerable distance, and in several parts of the principality of Wales. The river Usk, the roads from Brecon to Merthyr-Tydvil, and the Brecon and Monmouthshire canal, intersect the parish. At Carn-y-Denis, coal and iron works have been established. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 6. 3.; patron, the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes for Llanwenarth Citra have been commuted for £460, and the glebe consists of 45 acres. The church exhibits many indications of great antiquity. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

LLANWERN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newport, division of Christchurch, hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth, 3¼ miles (S. E.) from Caerleon; containing 15 inhabitants. It comprises 707 acres by measurement. The surface is irregular, about half of the parish being high and hilly ground, and the other half level; the soil is very fertile, and limestone is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 10., and in the gift of Sir Charles Salusbury, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £82. 8.; the glebe comprises 16½ acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style.

LLANYBLODWELL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the hundred of Oswestry, N. division of Salop, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Oswestry, on the road into Wales; containing 961 inhabitants. It comprises 4676*a*. 3*r*. 32*p*., about two-thirds of which are arable, and the remainder pasture, with the exception of about 100 acres of common, and nearly the same quantity of woodland; the soil is clay and gravel. The small meandering river Tannat, famed for its trout, flows through the parish; and Offa's Dyke bounds it on the east. Limestone of the finest quality is extensively quarried in the hills of Porthywaen and Crickheath, which, with the hill of Llanymynech, form the beautiful valley in which the village is situated, and commence the range of wild and rugged scenery extending to the stupendous Berwyn, in North Wales. Copper and lead ore abound, though no regular mines of either seem to have been wrought since the time of the Romans, of whose works there are considerable traces in this and the adjoining parishes. In the township of Llynclys, a name derived from *Llyn*, a lake, and *Llys*, a palace, is a lake of extraordinary depth, covering seven or eight acres, and surrounded by striking scenery. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the great tithes have been commuted for £201, and the vicarial for £34. 12.; there is a glebe-house, and the vicar's glebe contains 20 acres. The church, a plain structure, with a small wooden turret rising from the west end, contains handsome monuments to the Bridgeman and Godolphin families. Moreton chapel, a brick edifice, was built and endowed, as is supposed, by an ancestor of the Earl of Bradford.

LLANYMYNECH (*St. Agatha*), a parish, partly in the hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, but chiefly in the hundred of Oswestry, N. division of Salop, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Oswestry; the English portion containing 566 inhabitants. Here commences the principal limestone range of North Wales, originating in an abruptly precipitous elevation of 900 feet, and extending northward through the country. In the rocks are found sulphate and carbonate of lead, copper, zinc of superior quality, and a green dusty ore of copper, called by the miners "copper malm." Great quantities of limestone are burnt, and calamine is procured in abundance. The curious ancient mining level here, called the "Ogo," consists of caverns of unequal form and dimensions, connected by veins of ore which serve as guides to the miners. A branch of the Ellesmere canal from Frankton reaches to this place, where it joins the Montgomeryshire canal; and a railway has been formed, extending from the limestone-rocks for nearly two miles and a half, and communicating with these canals, the latter of which crosses the river Vyrnwy by an aqueduct. Offa's Dyke passes through the parish, near the church, to the precipitous rock above noticed, and thence towards Oswestry. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; net income, £394; patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

LLWYNDÛ, a hamlet, in the parish, poor-law union, and hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth; containing 168 inhabitants.

LLWYNTIDMAN, a township, in the parish of Llanymynech, hundred of Oswestry, N. division of the county of Salop, 5¾ miles (S. by W.) from Oswestry; containing 545 inhabitants. The tithes of this township and of Trepenal, which are the only portions of the parish in Shropshire, have been commuted for £214, and there is a glebe of about 14 acres.

LOAD, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Martock, union of Yeovil, W. division of the county of Somerset, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Somerton; containing 426 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The navigable river Yeo, or Ivel, is here crossed by a bridge.

LOAD, a hamlet, in the parish of Long Sutton, union of Langport, hundred of Somerton, W. division of Somerset; containing 14 inhabitants.

LOAN-END, a township, in the parish of Norham, otherwise Norhamshire, union of Berwick-upon-Tweed, N. division of Northumberland, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Berwick-upon-Tweed; containing 155 inhabitants. The township comprises 824¾ acres, of which 749 are arable, 64 pasture, and 11¾ woodland; the soil consists generally of a strong loam, capable of producing all kinds of grain and green crops, and the scenery is beautiful. The river Tweed bounds the township on the north and west, and is here crossed by the celebrated Chain bridge, the invention of Captain, now Sir S. Brown, R. N., opened on the 26th of July, 1820, and the first erection of the kind in Great Britain. The extreme length of the suspended chains is 590 feet, and the length from the stone abutments 432 feet; the height above the surface of the river is 27 feet. On the east of Loan-End, is the road between Berwick and Cornhill. The tithes have been commuted for £189. 15. payable to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and £37 to the vicar of the parish.

LOBB, a hamlet, in the parish of Great Haseley, poor-law union of Thame, hundred of Ewelme, county of Oxford; containing 22 inhabitants.

LOBTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of North Witham, poor-law union of Grantham, wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln; containing 54 inhabitants.

LOCKERIDGE, a tything, in the parish of Overton, union of Marlborough, hundred of Selkley, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of the county of Wilts, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from the town of Marlborough; containing 334 inhabitants.

LOCKERLEY (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of Romsey, hundred of Thorngate, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, 6 miles (N. W.) from Romsey; containing 558 inhabitants. The Salisbury and Southampton canal passes through the parish. The living is annexed, with that of East Dean, to the rectory of Mottisfont: the tithes have been commuted for £370, and the glebe contains $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LOCKHAY, or Locko, a chapelry, in the parish of Spondon, union of Shardlow, hundred of Appletree, though locally in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Derby. Here was an hospital of the order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and subordinate to a house in France: in the reign of Edward III. it was seized by the crown, and given to the Society of King's College, Cambridge. Locko Hall is a large mansion in a well-wooded park of 240 acres.

LOCKING (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of Axbridge, hundred of Winterstoke, E. division of Somerset, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Axbridge; containing 166 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1016 acres; the Bristol and Exeter railway passes near. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and impropriators, the Society of Merchant Adventurers of Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £44, and the vicarial for £174. 10.; the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church was built principally at the expense of the above-named society, who are trustees of Colston's charity at Bristol; and was enlarged in 1820, at a cost of £700, defrayed chiefly by the society.

LOCKINGE, EAST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Wantage, county of Berks, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Wantage; containing 325 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 10., and annexed to the Wardenship of All Souls' College, Oxford, since 1764, by act of parliament; the tithes have been commuted for £520.

LOCKINGE, WEST, a hamlet, in the parish, poor-law union, and hundred of Wantage, county of Berks; containing 63 inhabitants.

LOCKINGTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Shardlow, hundred of West Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, 10 miles (S. E.) from Derby, on the road to Leicester; containing, with the township of Hemington, 617 inhabitants. The navigable river Trent flows along the northern, and the Soar along the eastern, boundary of the parish, at the north-east angle of which they form a junction. The area of the township of Lockington is 1729*a*. 3*r*. 17*p*.: the soil is a mixture of clay and gravel; the surface is hilly. Lockington Hall, a handsome mansion with tasteful pleasure-grounds and commanding picturesque views, is the property of John Bainbrigge Story, Esq., who is sole proprietor of Lockington. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £149; patron and impropriator, Mr. Story. The church is an ancient structure. There are a few small charities.

LOCKINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Beverley, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Beverley; containing, with part of the township of Aike, 433 inhabitants, of whom 394 are in that part of Lockington township which is in the parish of Lockington. The parish comprises by computation nearly 3000 acres; it is partly arable, and partly old pasture, much of it of inferior quality, and about 100 acres are woodland. The village, which is considerable, is seated in the vale of a small rivulet, about a mile west of the Beverley and Driffield road. The Lockington-Car canal, formed by the Hotham family, is two miles long, and joins the river Hull. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £532; patron, James Walker, Esq.: the tithes for the township of Lockington were commuted for land and a money payment in 1771. The church is a neat edifice, with a small brick tower, and contains monuments to the Constable, Meriton, and other families. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. About three miles east of the village, is a large artificial mound, called Barrow Hill, formerly surrounded by a moat.

LOCKTON, a township, in the parish of Middleton, union and lythe of Pickering, N. riding of York, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Pickering; containing 347 inhabitants. It comprises 4010 acres, of which 1142 are inclosed, 1058 uninclosed, and 1810 acres are in Saltersgate; the soil is very productive, and some good stone is burned into lime. The Whitby and Pickering railway passes through the township. The village, which is pleasantly situated, borders on two winding dales. There is a small chapel of ease in the village, rebuilt in 1800; also a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LOCKWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish of Almondbury, union of Huddersfield, Upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Huddersfield; containing 4182 inhabitants. It comprises by computation nearly 1700 acres; the soil is fertile, and the substratum abounds with stone of good quality for building and other purposes. The village, which forms a rural suburb to the town of Huddersfield, is beautifully situated in the vale of the river Holme, near its confluence with another tributary of the Colne, and on the road to Sheffield; it is extensive and well built, and contains an hotel for the accommodation of persons visiting the spa in its immediate vicinity. Lockwood Spa, erected in 1827, in a deeply-sequestered spot, sheltered by a lofty and well-wooded ridge on the east side of the river, is a handsome range of building, comprising warm, tepid, vapour, cold, and shower baths, with a large swimming-bath, and every requisite arrangement for the internal and external use of the water. The manufacture of woollen-cloths, and the weaving of fancy goods, are carried on extensively in the township; and there is a large brewery, established in 1790. The chapel, now a district church, dedicated to Emmanuel, was erected in 1830, at a cost of £3000, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, on a site given by Sir John Ramsden; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a campanile turret, and contains 920 sittings, of which 400 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of

Almondbury, with a net income of £150. A residence for the incumbent has been erected at the expense of John Brooke, Esq., of Armitage-Bridge Hall. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

LODDINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Billesdon, hundred of East Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Uppingham; containing 137 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres; the soil is in part gravelly and in part clayey, and the surface hilly. The living is a vicarage; net income, £92; patron and impropriator, Charles Morris, Esq.: the glebe consists of about 17 acres of land.

LODDINGTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Kettering, hundred of Rothwell, N. division of the county of Northampton, 4 miles (W.) from Kettering; containing 226 inhabitants. It comprises 1126*a.* 2*r.*, chiefly arable land; the surface is undulated, and the soil in general fertile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown. The parish was first inclosed in the time of the usurpation of Cromwell, and the tithes were then much reduced in value, but were restored, after a suit in the exchequer by the present rector, the Rev. G. E. Hanmer, in 1820; there are 45 acres of good glebe in hand, with an excellent glebe-house and premises, and a walled garden, and the total income is about £500. The church, which dates 1536, is one of the most curious in the county. The Methodists have a place of worship.

LODDISWELL, or Loddiswell-Arundell (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Kingsbridge, hundred of Stanborough, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of Dévon, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Kingsbridge; containing, with the chapelry of Buckland-Toutsaints, 1069 inhabitants. It comprises 3054 acres, of which 150 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, Col. W. J. Jones: the great and small tithes have been commuted for £266 each; the vicarial glebe comprises 103 acres. The church contains some interesting monuments to the families of Fortescue and Arundell. There is a chapel of ease at Buckland-Toutsaints. Blackdown camp, an ancient military post, is in the neighbourhood.

LODDON (*Holy Trinity*), a market-town and parish, and the head of the union of Loddon and Clavering, in the hundred of Loddon, E. division of Norfolk, 10 miles (S. E.) from Norwich, and 113 (N. E.) from London; containing 1197 inhabitants. This place, which gives name to the hundred, is situated on the road from Norwich to Beccles, and on the banks of an inconsiderable stream called the Chet, which flows from the neighbourhood of Howe into the Yare at Hardly cross; it consists of one street, the inhabitants of which are well supplied with water. Malting is carried on to a small extent. The market is on Tuesday; and there are fairs on Easter-Monday, and on Nov. 25th for horses. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions every fortnight at the Swan inn, and a court baron is held at the will of the lord of the manor. The parish comprises 2988 acres, of which 2303 are arable, 615 pasture, and 70 wood. The living is a vicarage; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £520, the vicarial for £300, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church, erected at the expense of Sir James Hobart, chief justice of the court of common pleas in the reign of Henry VII., is a fine edifice of stone, in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower; the font, now much defaced, was formerly very beautiful. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A national school has been established; and about £100 per annum, derived from 80 acres of land, are applied to the repairs of the church, and to the relief of the poor. The union comprises 42 parishes or places, containing a population of 14,472.

LODE, a hamlet, in the parish of Bottisham, poor-law union of Newmarket, hundred of Staine, county of Cambridge; containing 494 inhabitants.

LODERS (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Bridport, liberty of Loders and Bothenhampton, Bridport division of Dorset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Bridport; containing 952 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from London to Exeter, and comprises by measurement 2305 acres, of which 1114 are arable, 1056 pasture, and 134 woodland; the greater portion is beautifully situated in a fertile vale, sheltered by hills. There are some quarries of stone, which is of good quality for building, and is also used for the roads; and about 100 persons are employed in the making of twine. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown, and Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, Bart.; net income, £235. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a low massive tower, and contains numerous interesting details. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of Montsburgh, in Normandy, was suppressed here in the reign of Richard II., when its revenue, valued at £80, was bestowed on the priory of St. Anne, near Coventry: it was restored to its ancient owners in the reign of Henry IV., and, after its dissolution by Henry V., formed part of the endowment of Sion Abbey, in the county of Middlesex.

LODSWORTH (*St. Peter*), a liberty and parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of Midhurst, hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, W. division of Sussex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Petworth; containing 634 inhabitants. The Rother, or Arundel, navigation is crossed by a bridge here; and the parish is intersected by the road from Petworth to Midhurst. The liberty is co-extensive with the parish, and has certain exemptions granted by the 3rd of Richard I. to the Bishop of London, to whom the manor formerly belonged. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patrons, the family of Perceval, who, with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, are the impropriators. The tithes have been commuted for £200. The church was enlarged in 1839, by the erection of a north transept, at the expense of H. Hollist, Esq., lessee of the Dean and Chapter's tithes.

LOFTHOUSE (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Guisborough, E. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Guisborough; containing 1091 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey *Lochtushum*, was granted by the Conqueror to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, who soon afterwards transferred it to the Percy family, of whom William de Percy, the third baron, in 1133

founded at Handall, in the parish, a priory for Benedictine nuns, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and of which the revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £20. 7. 8. The lands remained for many generations in possession of the Percys; the greater portion of them is now the property of the Hon. Major-General Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas, lord of the manor. The parish is bounded on the north by the sea, and comprises by measurement 3775 acres, including 383 of common or waste. Near the coast the ground is elevated, but it declines gradually from the cliffs towards the village, whence it rises gently, assuming a northern aspect, and commanding a good view of the sea; the surface is diversified with richly-wooded dales. The substratum is chiefly freestone of good quality for building; and the rocks abound with alum, of which some very extensive works, belonging to the lord of the manor, afford employment to many of the inhabitants of the adjacent hamlets. Lofthouse Hall, the seat of Major-General Dundas, is a handsome mansion, recently erected. The village, which is on the coast road from Guisborough to Whitby, consists mainly of one long street of houses built of stone. A customary market is held on Thursday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe consists of 56 acres, with a parsonage-house in the Italian style. The church, originally given by William de Saucey to the priory of Guisborough, was rebuilt in 1813, at a cost of £1300, and is a spacious structure with a square embattled tower. There are some remains of the convent.

LOFTHOUSE, with CARLTON, a township, in the parish of ROTHWELL, Lower division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Wakefield; containing 1536 inhabitants. This township, which includes the manors and villages of Lofthouse and Carlton, comprises by computation 1810 acres: the soil is generally fertile, the commons having been inclosed under an act of parliament obtained in 1836; the substrata are chiefly coal and freestone, of excellent quality. The village of Lofthouse is situated on the road from Leeds to Wakefield, along which it stretches for a considerable length; and about a mile to the north-east of it, is the village of Carlton, many of the inhabitants of which are employed in the rope manufacture. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £277, and the vicarial for £168. A church dedicated to Christ was erected at Lofthouse, in 1840, at an expense of £1050, of which £250 were granted by the Ripon Diocesan, and £100 by the Incorporated, Society; it is a handsome structure in the early English style, and contains 392 sittings, of which 294 are free. A parsonage-house, also, was erected in 1842, at a cost of £600, of which one moiety was paid by the Ripon Society; the sites for the chapel and house were given by Miss Harrison. The living is in the gift of the Vicar of Rothwell; net income, £120. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LOFTSOME, with WRESSEL.—See WRESSEL.

LOLWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from the town of Cambridge; containing 122 inhabitants. It comprises 1076 acres, of which 62 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of P. Orchard and L. W. Buck, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains 24 acres.

LONDESBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Market-Weighton; containing 267 inhabitants. Dr. Drake considers this to be the Roman station *Delgovitia*, Roman coins and other remains having been discovered. The parish comprises 4200 acres, of which about 300 are wood, and 400 comprehended in the park, to which the Roman road from Brough is continued. Londesborough Hall, a large ancient mansion in the form of the letter H, was taken down in 1819, and a neat mansion in the Elizabethan style was built in 1839. The village is picturesquely seated on the western side of the Wolds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £798. The church stands on the verge of the park, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with an embattled tower at the west end; the interior is neat, and has a few mural monuments of the Clifford and other families. An hospital for twelve aged bachelors, widowers, or widows, was founded by the first Earl and Countess of Burlington.

LONDON, the metropolis of the United Kingdom, the seat of government, and the principal port of the empire, forming a city and county of itself, situated on the banks of the river Thames, about 60 miles from its mouth, in 51° 31′ (N. Lat.) and 5′ (W. Lon.) from the meridian of Greenwich observatory, 395 miles (S.) from Edinburgh, and 339 (S. E.) from Dublin. It contains, with some of the adjoining parishes, which may be considered as forming part of the metropolis, 1,873,676 inhabitants, of whom 54,626 are in the city Within the Walls, 70,382 in the city Without the Walls, 98,098 in the borough of Southwark, and 222,053 in the city of Westminster. The following is a list of the subjects comprised in the article, with the page in which each division occurs:—

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work, on such districts as CHELSEA, MARY-LE-BONE, ST. PANCRAS, CLERKENWELL, ISLINGTON, ST. LUKE'S, WHITECHAPEL, ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, BERMONDSEY, LAMBETH, &c.

## HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

The earliest notice that we find of London, is in Julius Cæsar's account of his two exploratory expeditions from Gaul to Britain. It is identified with the *Civitas Trinobantum*, or "city of the Trinobantes," by which people it was probably selected on account of its peculiarly fine situation, being protected on the north by an eminence, a forest, and a morass; on the west, by the deep ravine named the Fleet; on the east, by another ravine, since called Wal-brook; and on the south, by the Thames, connected with extensive marshes, sheltered by the Kent and Surrey hills; thus combining, with other advantages, all the natural defences that could be desired by an uncivilized people. At a very early period it was considered peculiarly eligible as a seat of commerce, its proximity to the sea being sufficient to afford the full advantage of the tide, whilst the distance was great enough to furnish a perfect security against any sudden attack from the naval force of an enemy. The name *Londinium* is, according to the prevailing opinion, a Latinization of the British compound *Llyn-din*, "the town on the lake;" the vast estuary formed by the Thames here, at the time, being a peculiarity attached to no other British town. *Lun-dun*, "the town in the grove," and *Llhong-din*, "the city of ships," the next two most probable etymons, are liable to insuperable objections; the former name expressing a feature said by Cæsar to have been common to all British towns, which he describes as fortified woods; and the latter being inapplicable before the place became known as a naval station. The Saxons called it *Lunden-Ceaster*, the affix of which, like the affixes *wick* and *byrg* or *byrig*, occasionally used by them, appears to have been dropped at the time of the conquest of England by the Normans.

The first event on record respecting London is its destruction by Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, in the reign of Nero, in the year 60. Its progress since the time of Cæsar had been so rapid, that Tacitus describes it, at this period, as "the chief residence of merchants, and the great mart of trade;" though not then dignified, like *Camalodunum* (Maldon, or Colchester), and *Verulamium* (St. Alban's), with the name of a colony; nor, as it appears, fortified in the Roman manner. A few years afterwards, the Romans made it a permanent station, subject to the authority of their own laws. It is agreed to have been surrounded by a wall in the fourth century; and according to Dr. Stukeley, the Roman city occupied an oblong, extending in length from Ludgate to Wal-brook, and in breadth from Maiden-lane, Ladlane, and Cateaton-street, to the Thames. This space was between the river *Fleta*, on the west, and the stream called Wal-brook, on the east, and comprised about one-fifth of the area subsequently surrounded by a wall, the height of which, when perfect, was twenty-two feet, throughout its whole circuit. The wall commenced at the Palatine tower, proceeded in a straight line along the eminence of Ludgate-hill, as far as Newgate, and was then suddenly carried eastward to a spot a little beyond Aldersgate, running thence straight in a northern direction, almost as far as Cripplegate, from which spot it returned, in a direct eastern course, as far as Bishopsgate, where a large remnant of the wall, called "London Wall," remained standing until the removal of Bethlehem hospital. From Bishopsgate the wall assumed a gentle curvature to the Tower, over the site of which it originally passed; and probably finished in a castellum at this, as it did at the western, extremity. Another wall skirted the river, and ran the whole length of Thames-street. Fifteen towers and bastions, of Roman masonry, increased the strength of these fortifications, to which, in after times, was added a broad deep ditch; and at *Barbican* stood the Specula, or Watch-tower, so named. Four gates afforded entrance from the great military roads which then intersected South Britain. The *Prætorian* way, improved from the British Watling-street, passed under one of those gates, at the spot where Alders-gate formerly stood, whence it proceeded along the Watling-street to Billingsgate, and thence continued, on the opposite bank of the Thames, to its southern termination at Dovor. The Ermin-street led from a *trajectus*, or ferry, which crossed from Stoney-street, Southwark, to Dowgate; and, passing by Bishopsgate, pursued the course of the present road northwards to *Ad Fines* (Braughing). Another road passed through Newgate, by Holborn and Oxford-street, to *Ad Pontes* (Staines); with a branch road, in a north-eastern direction, by Portpool-lane, Clerkenwell, Old-street, and Hackney, to *Duroleiton*, the modern Layton, in Essex. The gates of Bishopsgate, Moorgate, Ludgate, &c., were added as new roads were formed: Temple Bar is modern, not having been built until 1670, after the great fire.

The city continued to improve under the Romans, and had greatly increased in importance before the year 211, when we find it recorded as "a great and wealthy place, illustrious for the vast number of merchants who resorted to it, for its widely-extended commerce, and for the abundance of every species of commodity it could supply." Antoninus, at this period, makes seven of his fifteen *itinera* terminate here, and its early importance is further evinced by its having been a *municipium*, or free city, and the residence of the Vicars of Britain, under the Roman emperors. In the year 359, not less than 800 vessels are said to have been employed in the exportation from London of corn alone, and its commerce is stated to have increased proportionally, until the end of the fourth century. On the abandonment of Britain by the Romans, a new and fierce race succeeded to their dominions. The warlike Saxons, under their leaders Hengist and Horsa, landed in 448, at *Upwines fleet*, the present Ebbs-fiete, in the Isle of Thanet. The Britons, however, remained masters of London for at least nine years after that event; as, being defeated in 457 at *Creccanford*, now Crayford, they evacuated Kent, and fled to the capital. On Hengist's death, in 488, having then been for some time in the possession of the Saxons, it was retaken by Ambrosius, and retained by the Britons during a considerable part of the following century. In the year 604, it seems to have recovered from the ravages of the invaders, so that the Venerable Bede terms it "a princely mart town;" and its chief magistrate was called *portgrave*, or *portreeve*.

London was the chief town of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, and, on the conversion of the East Saxons to Christianity, became a bishopric: Sebert was the first Christian king of Essex; and his maternal uncle, Ethelbert, King of Kent, founded here, about the commencement of the seventh century, a church dedicated to St. Paul, of which Melitus was consecrated the first bishop. In the years 764, 788, and 801, the capital suffered severely from fires; and in 849, the Danes entered the Thames with 250 ships, plundered and burnt the city, and massacred the inhabitants. In a similar attempt with an increased naval force, two years afterwards, the invaders were completely defeated by Ethelwulph and his son Ethelbald; yet London suffered more from these two assaults than it had ever done before. Under Egbert, though not the seat of government, it was advancing fast in importance; a wittena-gemot being held here in 833, to consult on the means of repelling the Danes. Alfred restored the city, which he constituted *the* CAPITAL *of all England;* but he had the mortification, in 893, to see it almost entirely reduced to ashes by an accidental fire, which raged with the more uncontrollable fury as the houses were almost wholly built of wood. It was a second time rebuilt, and, for its better government, divided by Alfred into wards and precincts; that monarch also instituted the office of sheriff in London, as in other parts of the kingdom. In 925, Athelstan had a palace here, and appointed eight mints for the coinage of money. In the year 1015, Canute the Dane, with his fleet, sailed up the Thames and besieged the city; but he was repulsed, and after having blockaded it, and made several unsuccessful attempts, a compromise was effected between the two kings, Edmund Ironside and Canute, whereby London was conceded to the latter. The comparative opulence of the city, at this time, is evinced by its having paid a seventh part of the tax levied on the whole nation by Canute, the total amount of which was £72,000. In a wittenagemot at Oxford, to determine the succession after the death of this monarch, we find the "pilots of London" summoned, thereby meaning its magistrates, or leading men. Edward the Confessor granted to London the Court of *Hustings*, and by his charter, in which the city is called *Troy-novant*, gave it pre-eminence over all his other cities; he moreover confirmed its right of manumission of slaves who had resided in it a year and a day, from which is deduced the custom of calling the city "The King's Free Chamber."

On the invasion of England by William the Norman, the magistrates of London, in conjunction with the prelates and nobility, invited him to accept the title of king, and he was crowned at Westminster. In return, that prince granted to the city two charters, confirming the whole of the privileges it had enjoyed under the Saxon kings, and adding several others. The government at this time appears to have been vested in the bishop and a portreeve. In the year 1077, another fire having destroyed a great part of the city, with St. Paul's cathedral, Maurice, Bishop of London, laid the foundation of a new church, on a more extended scale than the former. That part of the city which had been destroyed by the fire was soon rebuilt more magnificently than before; and the White Tower, now forming a portion of the Tower of London, was erected by William in 1078. Domesday book contains no notice of London, owing, it is supposed, to a separate survey having been made of it, which is now lost; but it mentions, as part of the suburbs, a vineyard in Holborn, in the possession of the crown, and ten acres of land, near Bishopsgate, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: the latter is the present manor of Norton-Falgate. In 1090, a tremendous hurricane overthrew about six hundred houses, with several churches, and damaged the Tower, which last was repaired, and strengthened with additional works, by William Rufus, who in 1097 also founded Westminster Hall. Henry I., as a reward for the ready submission of the men of London to his usurped authothority, bestowed upon the city the first charter in which its privileges were circumstantially detailed; amongst these was the perpetual shrievalty of Middlesex, which enabled the citizens to unite the power of the two shrievalties in freemen of their own nomination. The standard of weights and measures was granted about the same time; and the charter further stipulated, that the city should have all its ancient privileges, as well by land as by water. In the first year of the reign of Stephen, another fire, beginning near London stone, consumed all the houses eastward to Aldgate, and westward to St. Paul's, together with London bridge, which was then of wood. This occasioned, in 1192, an order to the mayor and aldermen, that "all houses hereafter erected in the city, or liberties thereof, should be built of stone, with party walls of the same, and covered either with slate or tiles, to prevent the recurrence of fires, which had been occasioned by the houses being built of wood, and thatched with straw, or reeds;" but this order does not appear to have been extensively carried into effect.

Of the state of London at this early period, an admirable picture is afforded in the description by Fitz-Stephen, a contemporary monk, who informs us that the city was strongly walled and fortified; that it abounded with churches, convents, and public buildings; carried on an extensive commerce with distant parts of the world; and had a large disposable military force. The chief improvement during the reign of Henry II. was the foundation, in 1176, of a new bridge of stone, which was completed in 1209. The year 1189 is memorable in the metropolitan annals for the cruel massacre of the Jews, which took place at the coronation of Richard I. In 1210, King John empowered "the barons of London," as they are styled, to choose their mayor annually, or continue him from year to year at pleasure; in 1252 a by-law was made, ordaining that no one should be mayor longer than one year. In 1212 occurred a destructive fire, by which, according to Stowe, 3000 persons perished. The Town ditch, surrounding the city walls, was commenced in 1214, and after several hundred persons had been employed upon it for upwards of two years, was completed in 1218. In 1215, the citizens, taking part with the barons against King John, opened their gates to Louis the Dauphin and his army. In the same year a great fire happened, which began in Southwark, and extended to London bridge, where it destroyed 3000 persons, whose escape was prevented by another fire breaking out at the Middlesex end of the bridge.

The increase of buildings in the metropolis, from the reign of Henry I. to the period last named, kept pace with the extension of its municipal privileges. In this

interval, of little more than a century, twelve large monasteries were founded in London and its suburbs, including the magnificent establishments of the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers, the superb priory of the Holy Trinity in Aldgate, the prior of which was an alderman of London, and others of nearly equal magnitude. Several additional gates were also erected, in consequence of the formation of new roads; as well as magnificent mansions built by the wealthy citizens, such as Gerard's Hall, Basing Hall, the Ledyn Porch, &c.; and various parochial churches rebuilt on a more substantial scale. In consequence of the extensive foundations above-mentioned, and the increased number of private houses, in the reign of Henry III., the supply of water furnished from Old-bourne (Holborn), Wal-brook, and Ley-bourne, was found insufficient, and a new supply was obtained from the springs in the village of Tyburn; in 1285, a conduit in Cheapside was first supplied with this water, by leaden pipes. The fee-farm of Queenhythe had, previously to this period, been purchased from Richard, Earl of Cornwall, by the corporation, subject to an annual quit-rent of £50; thus affording additional facilities for the increased commerce of the metropolis. In 1258, a dreadful famine was experienced, from the high price of corn; and 20,000 persons are said to have died of hunger. In 1262, a considerable part of West-cheap was reduced to ashes by a fire caused by some unknown incendiaries. In 1266 the Earl of Gloucester, in rebellion against Henry III., entered the city with an army, and built bulwarks, cut trenches, and made other defences.

In the year 1296, in the reign of Edward I., the wards of London, first formed by Alfred, but uncertain as to their number, were extended to twenty-four, with each a presiding alderman, and common-councilmen appointed to be chosen annually, as at present, for the several precincts: a common seal was also granted to the city. Edward III., who began his reign in 1327, decreed that the mayor should be one of the judges of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, or gaol delivery of Newgate; that the citizens should not be compelled to go to war out of the city; and moreover that the liberties and franchises of the city should not, after this time, on any pretext, be taken into the king's hands: he also granted that the mayor should be the only escheator within the city. In 1338, the serjeants of the mayor and sheriffs were empowered to bear maces of silver gilt, with the king's arms engraven on them; in 1340, tolls were imposed for paving the streets. In 1348 a great plague occurred; and in the course of the same year, Sir Walter Manny founded the Charter-House, near Smithfield, with Pardon churchyard adjoining, to be a place of burial for such as died of the plague. In 1354 it was ordained that the aldermen, who had been hitherto changed yearly, should not be removed without some especial cause. In 1380 occurred Wat Tyler's rebellion, when William Walworth, mayor, was knighted in the field, together with several aldermen, for their gallant behaviour; and the dagger is said to have been added to the city arms on account of Walworth having killed the rebel Tyler in Smithfield with that weapon. In 1406, London was afflicted with another great plague, which swept away upwards of 30,000 people. In 1416, Sir Henry Barton, mayor, ordained that lanterns, with lights, should be hung out on winter evenings, between Hallowtide and Candlemas; and in the following year this custom was general. In 1417, a new guildhall was built on the site of the present edifice, in lieu of a mean cottage, formerly occupied as such, in Aldermanbury; and in 1419 Leadenhall was erected as a public granary. The supply of water being found insufficient, in 1443 pipes were laid from Paddington. In 1449, the Kentish rebel, Jack Cade, made his entry into London.

About the year 1460 occurs the earliest notice of the use of brick in the buildings of London; this material was first made in Moorfields, and afterwards gradually superseded wood. New conduits, and cisterns for water, were also constructed. In 1469, the Tower being delivered to the mayor and his brethren the aldermen, they set at liberty King Henry VI., who was confined there. Under Richard III. and Henry VII., various additions were made to the royal palace at Westminster; and the latter monarch, besides founding his magnificent chapel at the abbey adjoining, rebuilt Baynard's Castle in Thames-street. In the thirteenth year of his reign, several gardens in Finsbury were destroyed, and formed into a field for archers; whence the origin of the present Artillery Company. During this reign, also, the river Fleet was made navigable, Houndsditch was arched over, and many less works of utility or ornament were completed. Henry VIII. continued the improvements of the metropolis; in his reign the police was better regulated, many nuisances were removed, the streets and avenues were mended and paved, and various regulations were carried into effect for supplying the metropolis with provisions sufficient to answer the demands of its increasing population. The greatest alteration made in the aspect of the city, in this reign, was effected in the year 1535, by the dissolution of religious houses, of which upwards of twenty had been founded between the reign of Edward I. and the period of suppression, besides those before mentioned, amounting in all to fifty-four monasteries, exclusively of minor institutions. The religious establishments, usually occupying large plots of ground, now gave way to the erection of schools, hospitals, manufactories, noblemen's mansions, and other edifices. Two royal palaces, St. James' and Bridewell, were among the splendid structures erected by Henry VIII.; and to the same monarch is to be attributed a considerable part of the buildings in New Palace Yard, Westminster, and at Whitehall, particularly the Cock-pit, and the fine gateway by Holbein, which formerly stood at the latter palace; as also the laying out of St. James' Park. Until the Reformation, the government of Westminster had been vested solely in its abbot, but in the settlement of that great revolution it was placed first in the hands of a bishop, and subsequently in those of the Dean of Westminster, in whom it still, in some degree, continues. Near this period, notwithstanding a recent revival of commerce, and the enlargement of the metropolis, it is stated that there were not above four merchant vessels exceeding 120 tons burthen in the river Thames; and afterwards it is observed, in a letter from a London merchant to Sir William Cecil, that there was "not a city in Europe, having the occupying that London had, that was so slenderly provided with ships:" yet a spirit of enterprise was then very general among our merchants. By an act in the seventh of Edward VI., for the general regulation of taverns and public-houses, it was directed that

there should be only *forty* in the city and liberties of London, and *three* in Westminster. In this reign also, Southwark was annexed to London, and constituted a twenty-sixth ward, under the name of "Bridge ward Without."

The commencement of Elizabeth's reign was distinguished by the building of the Royal Exchange, and various other works of public utility. In 1580, from the great increase of the city, that queen prohibited the erection of any new buildings within three miles of the city gates, and ordained that only one family should inhabit each house; while another proclamation, in 1583, commanded that no new building should be erected within three miles of London and Westminster, that one dwelling-house should not be converted into two or more, and that the commons within three miles of London should not be inclosed. At this period, notwithstanding the danger that was anticipated by increasing the size of the metropolis, contemporary plans show that the greater part of London was contained within the walls; and even in those narrow limits there were numerous gardens, upon the sites of which have since been formed lanes, courts, and alleys. On the whole of the space now constituting the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; St. Paul, Covent Garden; St. Anne, Soho; St. Giles-in-the-Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury; and even including the extensive parish of St. Mary-le-bone, there were not at that time 2000 houses. All the north side of the city, continuing through Clerkenwell, as far as Shoreditch church, was very thinly scattered with dwellings. The whole of Spitalfields, Goodman's-fields, Bethnal-green, and Stepney and Limehouse fields, were, as their names import, open spaces of ground, having here and there groups of cottages and gardens; and on the Surrey side of the river, with the exception of the borough of Southwark, Bermondsey, and part of Lambeth parish next to the Thames, the entire space was devoid of buildings. In 1594, the Thames water was first conveyed into houses, by means of an engine of a pyramidal form, erected at Broken wharf, to which succeeded the "London-Bridge Water-Works;" and in 1613, that great work of public benefit, the New River, which was projected and executed by Sir Hugh Myddelton, was brought to its head at Clerkenwell, from Amwell, in Hertfordshire. In 1616, the sides of the principal streets, which had before been laid with pebbles, were paved with broad stones and flags.

Building continued to advance after the death of Elizabeth; and we find that most part of Spitalfields, and about 320 acres to the south and south-east of it, were then covered with houses. James I., alarmed at this rapid growth of the metropolis, issued his proclamation, in 1618, against the erection of new buildings; but the suburbs, notwithstanding, had greatly increased in 1640, especially towards the west, in the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul, Covent Garden. In 1643, Cheapside cross was demolished, by the authority of the common-council, as a relic of superstition, thus increasing unintentionally the width and accommodation of a great central thoroughfare. Another attempt was made, during the Protectorate, in 1656, to prevent the enlargement of the metropolis; for which purpose, all houses built since the year 1620, within ten miles of it, were taxed, and fines were imposed on those persons who raised new buildings within that distance. About 1661, many streets, on the site of St. James' parish, were built or finished, particularly St. James' street, Pall-Mall, and Piccadilly; other thoroughfares were ordered to be widened; and candles, or lights in lanterns, were to be hung out by the occupier of every house fronting the street, between Michaelmas and Lady-day, from nightfall until nine o'clock, when it was presumed that people retired to bed. The dreadful plague, in 1665, put a temporary stop to the increase of the metropolis. This infection was generally thought to have been brought from Holland, about the close of the year 1664, and made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Drury-lane: 68,596 persons are calculated to have perished in the course of the year 1665, during which, London was so far deserted by its inhabitants, that grass grew in the principal streets.

*The great Fire of London*, the most terrible conflagration that the metropolis ever suffered, succeeded "the Plague year," as it is emphatically styled: it broke out on Sunday, the 2nd of September, 1666, at the house of a baker in Pudding-lane, Thames-street. The houses being for the most part of wood, with projecting stories, the uppermost of which, from the narrowness of the streets, almost touched each other, and a strong easterly wind blowing at the time, the fire spread rapidly and continued raging until Thursday, when it was nearly extinguished; having destroyed 13,200 houses and 89 churches, the venerable Cathedral of St. Paul, the greater part of the corporation halls, London bridge, and other public edifices, covering an extent of 436 acres of ground. The value of the property involved in the destruction was estimated at upwards of £10,000,000. To perpetuate the remembrance of the melancholy event, "The Monument," on Fish-street-hill, was erected by order of parliament; it was commenced in 1671, and finished in 1677, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren. In rebuilding the city, many improvements were effected: the streets, which were before so narrow that, according to Sir William Davenant's facetious remark, "they seemed to have been contrived in the days of wheelbarrows," were widened; conduits and other obstructions were removed, and the buildings in general were constructed on a more substantial and regular plan. An increased number of houses, amounting to nearly 4000, was gained, by building on the sites of the gardens belonging to the halls and merchants' residences; and although the noble plans of Wren and Evelyn, for rebuilding the metropolis, were rejected, it arose, on the whole, with augmented splendour. Many houses in Southwark having been destroyed by an extensive fire, in 1676, an act was passed for rebuilding them of brick instead of wood.

In 1685, the population in Spitalfields and St. Giles' was much increased by the settlement of French Protestant manufacturers, who had left their native country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes; and in the same year, the western suburbs growing in importance, the two parishes of St. Anne, Soho, and St. James, were formed, out of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. In 1689, the district called the Seven Dials was built, on a spot named Cock and Pye Fields. From the great increase of the commerce and shipping of London, the suburbs to the east of the Tower had become so populous in 1694 that a new parish was con-

stituted by the name of St. John's, Wapping. Soho-square and Golden-square were built at the close of the century. At this time, also, what was called the Penny Post had its origin, a proof of the enlargement of the capital; and the number of hackney-coaches, which in Cromwell's time was limited to 300, had increased to 900, exclusively of 200 sedan-chairs. Shortly after, in the reign of Queen Anne, 50 new churches were erected in the metropolis and its vicinity. In 1722, the Chelsea Water-Works' Company was established, for supplying the city of Westminster and the western suburbs with water. A few years subsequently, Hanover-square, Cavendish-square, with the streets adjacent, and Bedford-row, Red Lion-square, Hatton Garden, &c., were built: the streets from Leicester-square and St. Martin's lane to the Haymarket and Soho, and thence nearly to Knightsbridge, were finished in the reign of George II.; and in 1729, the north side of Oxford-street was partly built, with many streets near it. In 1730, the hamlet of Spitalfields was so populous, in consequence of the prosperity of the silk manufacture, as to make it necessary to form it into a distinct parish, which received the name of Christ-Church; and about the same period the parishes of St. George-in-the-East, St. Anne (Limehouse), and St. Matthew (Bethnal-green), were separated from Stepney.

The improvements in the construction of the buildings, and in the local regulations of the metropolis, during the reign of George III., were considerable. About the year 1760, most of the city gates were pulled down. In 1762, an act was passed to remove the shop signs, which, projecting from almost every house into the middle of the street, materially obstructed the light and air; at the same time the water-spouts, which projected in like manner, were taken down, and the names of the streets were ordered to be affixed at the corners of each. In the mode of erecting dwelling-houses, many salutary alterations were effected by the Building act. In 1768, commissioners were appointed by act of parliament for paving, lighting, and watching the streets, and for regulating the stands of hackney-coaches; and in 1774, an act was passed for placing fire-cocks in the water-pipes, with conspicuous notices of their distances and situations, and for keeping fire-engines and ladders in every parish. About 1795, in pursuance of a legislative enactment authorizing a lottery for the purpose, called "The City Lottery," Snow-hill, and the western side of Temple Bar, were materially widened and improved; several companies were established about the same period for supplying the metropolis with water, and others subsequently for lighting the streets and shops with gas.

### General Description.

London is eminently fortunate in being situated upon rising ground, and on a river of ample extent. The Thames, flowing through the town, is agitated twice in twenty-four hours, by a tide which ascends fifteen miles above it; and, by its winding in this part of its course, greatly contributes not only to the embellishment, but to the healthful ventilation, of the metropolis. It is crossed by five magnificent bridges of stone, a bridge of cast-iron, and a foot-bridge on the suspension principle; its mean breadth here is about 400 yards, and were the noble plans that have been proposed for embanking it, and forming quays and terraces along its sides, carried into effect, this important adjunct to the salubrity, and to the commerce, of London, would present an appearance truly splendid, enhanced by the beauty of adequate approaches. Occupying a gentle slope on the north side of the river, with a level tract on the southern bank, the city is surrounded on every side, for nearly twenty miles, by thickly-scattered villages and seats. The streets are regularly paved, having a central carriage way, and a foot-path on each side; the pavement of the former is chiefly composed of square blocks of granite, and the latter is laid with large flags. Some, however, of the wider streets in the western part of the metropolis are macadamized, and a few thoroughfares are paved with wood, which, however, is not in so much favour as when first laid down. Almost the whole of the houses are of brick; the larger edifices are built of stone, or covered with stucco resembling it.

Strictly speaking, the city of London is still confined within its ancient bounds, and the limits of the corporate jurisdiction; but as a continuity of buildings has connected it with Westminster, Southwark, and the neighbouring villages and hamlets, the name is, in common usage, given to them all collectively, their respective proper names being no more than subdivisions of one great metropolis. In this general view, London may be said to consist of several divisions; one of which, *The City*, properly so called, comprehends the most ancient and central part of London, and is almost exclusively occupied by shops, warehouses, counting-houses, and public offices devoted to business. The *East End of the Town* includes Wapping, Shadwell, Ratcliffe-highway, &c., extending from Tower-hill, eastward, to the East India Docks. This part has within the last half century assumed an importance unknown to preceding ages, vast commercial docks and warehouses having been constructed; the inhabitants, consisting of shipwrights, ship-owners, and captains of vessels, pilots, sailors, shopkeepers, and others, are generally connected with the shipping interests, and are supported by the business of the port. *The West End*, the most modern and elegant part of London, is inhabited by the nobility and gentry, is the seat of Government, the residence of the court, and the centre of fashion; and consists principally of handsome squares and streets, which may be said to extend westward from the meridian of Charing Cross. Lastly, there is *Southwark*, on the south bank of the Thames, comprehending five parishes, connected with others by extensive ranges of houses, and chiefly inhabited by merchants, traders, and manufacturers; it had formerly only one main street, called the Borough High-street, leading from London bridge towards Newington, but the buildings now stretch in various directions, and form a town several miles in extent. That part of the metropolis on the north-west, the latest enlargement, and the most systematic in its arrangement, comprehends an immense mass of buildings, between Holborn and Somers-town, and in the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone and Paddington. Besides these, the towns or villages of Chelsea, Knightsbridge, Paddington, Camden-town, Pentonville, Islington, Mile-End, Limehouse, Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Newington, Camberwell, Lambeth, &c., may be considered as appendages to this gigantic capital.

Thus regarded, the extent of London, from west to east, along the banks of the Thames, or from the upper end of Knightsbridge to the lower end of Poplar, is seven miles and a half; and its breadth from north to south, or from Islington to Kennington, about five miles and a half: its circumference is full thirty miles, and hence it may be fairly estimated, that the buildings of the metropolis cover at least twenty square miles. The town north of the Thames is traversed, in the direction of east and west, by two principal ranges of streets, which may be termed the great southern and northern lines, forming under various names, a communication from one end to the other. The streets running north and south, which connect the above-mentioned lines, are comparatively short, as are also those from the southern line to the river. Those from the northern line towards the New-road are longer; but with the exception of Tottenham-Court-road and its continuation to Camden-town, St. John's street to the extremity of Islington, Bishopsgate-street, Shoreditch, and some others, they are all of moderate length.

The beauty of the ENVIRONS is greatly enhanced by a chain of hills to the north of the town, forming an amphitheatre, of which Hampstead, Highgate, and Muswell hills are the most prominent features. On the east and west are extensive plains, stretching twenty miles in each direction, along the banks of the Thames, and forming a most fertile, populous, and interesting valley: those which lie eastward of the city feed numerous herds of cattle, while those westward are chiefly employed in the production of fruit and vegetables for the supply of the London market. That part of the metropolis which is south of the Thames occupies a flat surface, bounded by a landscape beautifully varied from west to east by the heights of Richmond, Wimbledon, Epsom, Norwood, and Blackheath; the view terminating with Leith hill, Box hill, the Reigate hills, the Wrotham hills, and Shooter's hill. On every side, the approaches are spacious and kept in admirable order, and, like the town, lighted with gas. Country houses of opulent merchants and tradesmen, or mansions of the nobility and gentry, standing detached and surrounded by plantations, or arranged together in successive handsome rows, are every where to be seen, in the vicinity of these roads; together with numerous villages, some of which imitate the commercial activity of the heart of the metropolis.

The INCREASE of London, since the commencement of the present century, is visible on all sides, especially on the western and northern, where the buildings in the parishes of Paddington, St. Mary-le-bone, Bloomsbury, and St. Pancras, have been amazingly extended, by the formation of streets, squares, and places, for the most part after elegant designs. In the same quarter of the town, the *Regent's Park* has been laid out, and surrounded with stately ranges of brick buildings stuccoed so as to resemble stone. A great number of excellent residences have been completed on the space behind Gower-street, formerly called the *Long-Fields*, and these again are adjoined eastward by the new church of *St. Pancras*, and the elegant streets in its neighbourhood. Proceeding further towards the east, we perceive the village of *Islington* to have joined the city on one side, and St. Pancras on the other, and to have stretched itself over the White Conduit fields (celebrated amongst our early places of amusement) to the hamlet of Holloway, and through that link to Highgate and Hornsey. In the parishes of *Shoreditch*, *Hackney*, *Stratford-le-Bow*, &c., the extent of building has every where immensely increased; and at the direct eastern extremity of London are the East and West India, the London, and the St. Katherine's docks. Upon the *Southwark* side of the Thames is Newington, with the streets adjacent to it, connecting Camberwell and Kennington with Southwark. On viewing the surface of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Walworth, Camberwell, Kennington, and Lambeth, all on the south side of London, much ground is yet occupied as fields or gardens; but these parishes may be said, notwithstanding, to form an immense connected town in many places, and are again joined to Deptford and Greenwich, on the east; and to Peckham, Stockwell, Clapham, Battersea, &c., on the south and south-west. In that part of Pimlico called the *Five Fields* the late Marquess of Westminster erected several beautiful squares and uniform lines of streets, on what was formerly waste ground; constituting one of the most handsome metropolitan improvements. Further additions are now in progress, between Pimlico and the river Thames, under the direction of Mr. Cubitt, whose plan includes the formation of a road to Vauxhall bridge, the inclosing and planting of Eccleston-square, and the erection of a considerable number of streets.

The advantageous alterations in the western part of the metropolis include the widening of the Strand, &c.; the elegant buildings on the site of Carlton House and Gardens; the erections and embellishments in the vicinity of Whitehall; the laying out of St. James' Park, and various changes and buildings in the interior of, and at the entrances to, Hyde Park; the mass of new streets and mansions on the north side of Pimlico; and many additions to the buildings of the Regent's Park and its neighbourhood, as well as on the intermediate space connecting Westminster with St. Mary-le-bone, formed by the fine line of Regent-street, and the streets and places branching from it. One of the most important improvements recently effected in the city, is the formation of a line of street from London bridge to the Mansion House, and by the side of the latter, northward, to Moorfields; and a corresponding change has been wrought in the character of the buildings of the vicinity, which are now of uniform architecture.

Within the last few years, several club-houses have been erected, of exceedingly handsome design; that styled the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' Club-house is especially worthy of notice, as are also the Army and Navy Club-house, the Conservative Club-house, and the Reform Club-house, which last has been much admired for the great convenience of its arrangements. Crosby Hall, the Temple Church, the College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, the Treasury buildings, the Carlton Club-house, and other structures, have been restored or remodelled. Of other buildings of recent date, contributing to the adornment of the metropolis, may be named, Goldsmiths' Hall, in the rear of the General Post Office; Fishmongers' Hall; the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; the Globe, Sun, Alliance, and other insurance offices; the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street; and the Royal Exchange; all in the city. Among the buildings in other parts are, the Palace of Westminster, the British Museum, the new

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Hall and Library of Lincoln's Inn, and the terminus of the London and Birmingham railway, Euston-square. It may be observed that a new feature has been bestowed upon some parts of the environs, by the formation of cemeteries, laid out with much taste, and ornamented with appropriate buildings; and that in the east of the metropolis, a park named the Victoria has been inclosed. But to particularize all the various improvements of recent years would far exceed the limits of this article: their number and consequence may be inferred from the circumstance that not less than 80 new churches have been erected by the Commissioners appointed under act of parliament, and from the Bishop of London's fund; nearly all having districts allotted to them, many of which already contain a vast population. So numerous, indeed, are the improvements constantly being carried into effect, that scarcely a month passes in which there is not brought forward some plan of elegant embellishment, of public or private utility, or of civil or commercial advantage. In size, population, and wealth; in the extent, grandeur, and number of its religious edifices, its public establishments, its charitable institutions, its docks, and bridges; in the elegance of its squares, and the commodiousness of its habitations, the superiority of the metropolis is manifest.

### Royal Palaces, and Houses of Parliament.

*St. James' Palace* is an ancient building, which, though irregular in its parts, and with an appearance far from imposing, is said, from its great extent and the number of fine apartments it contains, to be the best adapted for royal parade of any in Europe. It derives its name from the hospital of St. James, a religious foundation acquired by Henry VIII., who, in 1532, gave lands in Suffolk in exchange for its site, and then erected a manor-house, part of which, consisting of the presence chamber and the north gateway, is preserved in the present structure. The mansion did not, however, fully become a royal residence till the time of William III., and the period during which it has been inhabited by royalty comprises only the reigns of that monarch, Queen Anne, and the two first Georges; George III. and his successors have held their courts here, but their domestic residence has been elsewhere. *Buckingham Palace* occupies the site of old Buckingham House, so named because it was erected (in 1703) by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, on a piece of ground which had been a place of public entertainment called the Mulberry Gardens. Buckingham House was purchased as a residence for queen Charlotte in 1761, by a grant from parliament of £21,000. The present palace, which is an enlargement or rebuilding of the former mansion, was commenced in 1825, under the superintendence of Mr. Nash, on whose death in 1835 the completion of the design was entrusted to Mr. Blore. When the extensive additions now in progress are carried out, about a million sterling will have been spent upon the palace. The situation of the building has obtained more praise than the building itself. In front lies St. James's Park, with its lake and islands: on the left are the superb classic mansions of Lord Spencer and the Duke of Sutherland, and the other fine buildings which face the Green Park; while on the right is Westminster Abbey; with the Horse Guards, Treasury, and Admiralty, in perspective.

The Lords' and Commons' Houses of Parliament, which were destroyed by a fire that broke out on the evening of the 16th of October, 1834, occupied parts of the old palace of Westminster, and, though possessing a certain degree of splendour, were chiefly venerable for their age and the purposes to which they were appropriated. The *House of Lords* was a large oblong room, originally the Court of Requests, and was fitted up for its recent purpose on the union with Ireland, when the fine tapestry of the previous House of Lords, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada, was removed thither, and the apartment was otherwise handsomely decorated: at the upper end of the room was the throne, which had been renovated a few years before the fire, in a style of great magnificence; and a new entrance had a short time previously been added, with a superb staircase and gallery, by Mr. Soane. The *House of Commons* was originally the chapel of St. Stephen, out of which it was formed chiefly by raising a floor above the pavement, and adding an inner roof, considerably below the ancient one. Upon the destruction of these two interesting edifices, and prior to their re-erection on a scale of appropriate magnificence, preparations were made for the temporary accommodation of the Lords and Commons, by fitting up the library of the old House of Lords, which had escaped the effects of the conflagration, for the former, and by roofing anew and otherwise adapting the old House of Lords for the latter.

The buildings of the Palace of Westminster now in course of erection, after the designs, and under the superintendence, of Charles Barry, will form an extensive range in the later English style, extending southward from the end of Westminster bridge along the west bank of the Thames, from which a considerable portion of the site has been gained by embankment. The river front is nearly 900 feet in length, and of singularly rich design: at the south-west corner of the building will be the Victoria Tower, 346 feet high, occupying an area of 100 square feet, and forming the royal entrance. The plan of the interior is exceedingly simple and beautiful. From the Central Hall, an octagon 70 feet in diameter, a corridor on the north leads to the Commons' lobby and house; while another on the south conducts to the Peers' lobby and house, and, still further to the south, the Victoria Hall, the Royal Gallery (a noble apartment 108 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 45 feet high, to be filled with paintings and sculpture), and the queen's Robing-room, communicating with the royal staircase and Victoria Tower. On the west of the Central Hall is St. Stephen's Hall, built on the site of the chapel of St. Stephen; communicating, by noble flights of steps, with Westminster Hall, and constituting an approach of singular magnificence. The buildings fronting the river comprise the libraries of the two houses, the conference room, and numerous committee-rooms, with the Speaker's residence at the north end, and that for the usher of the black rod at the southern extremity. The west portion of the Palace also contains a number of parliamentary offices, and in other parts are halls and rooms admirably arranged, perfecting the accommodations of this splendid pile, which altogether covers an area of nine acres, and has eleven open courts. The portion consisting of the *House of Lords* was first occupied by the peers in the spring of 1847. This gorgeous apartment is 91 feet long: it is of Riga wainscot, richly carved; and its throne

of solid oak elaborately carved and highly gilded, its stained-glass windows, emblazoned ceiling, and other fittings up of exquisite workmanship, present very satisfactory evidence of the advance which the arts have made in this country within the last few years.

### The Parks, Squares, &c.

*St. James's Park*, so called from the palace of the same name, contains about 200 acres, of which the central part is laid out in a pleasing manner, varied with water, shrubberies, and intersecting gravel-walks, while the sides are adorned with several avenues of stately trees. Its eastern extremity is occupied by the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and other government offices, which have a noble appearance; the ground plot of the entire park is oblong, and nearly two miles in circuit. *The Green Park* is a triangular piece of ground lying south of the western part of Piccadilly, and adjoining St. James's Park and the Gardens of Buckingham House. On its north side is a large basin, with a promenade round it; near which was, till lately, the Ranger's house, embowered in a fine plantation, now thrown open, adding to the beauty of the prospect. *Hyde Park*, which stretches from the western extremity of the metropolis to Kensington Gardens, and contains about 400 acres, is a spot of great rural beauty, the drives round it forming one of the chief recreations of the fashionable; it is adorned, in the lower part, by a winding sheet of water, called the Serpentine river. The entrances have been much improved within the last few years: at the Piccadilly opening is a handsome screen of the Ionic order, consisting of three arches, united by an open colonnade, with two side arches; facing which is an arched gateway (an imitation of the arch of Severus at Rome) leading to Buckingham Palace. *Kensington Gardens* are beautiful and extensive pleasure-grounds, attached to the palace at Kensington, and were formerly part of Hyde Park; they are open to all respectable persons, and form one of the most delightful promenades in the metropolis during the months of summer. *The Regent's Park* formed on the site of what was Mary-le-bone fields, and containing about 450 acres, for the magnificence of the buildings by which it is surrounded, and the picturesque style in which it is laid out, indisputably excels the others, and will do so in a still greater degree as the trees with which it is planted approach maturity. *Victoria Park*, for the establishment of which parliament lately voted £100,000, occupies about 290 acres, on the banks of the Regent's canal, at the east end of London: it is as yet only in its infancy, but already forms a very striking improvement to the neighbourhood.

The residences of the nobility, though formerly scattered over the whole town, and particularly along the northern bank of the Thames, from the Temple to Whitehall, are now almost exclusively confined to the western portion of it; and such of the higher class as have not detached mansions, reside in spacious structures, in finely-formed squares and streets. *Belgrave-square*, one of the most distinguished ornaments of the metropolis, is 684 feet long and 617 broad; the houses are large and uniform, and adorned with Corinthian columns. *Grosvenor-square* has a finely-planted area of six acres surrounded by splendid houses. It derives its name from having been erected by Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart., and constitutes part of the Marquess of Westminster's immense estates in this vicinity. *Russell-square* is of extraordinary size; the buildings are elegant, and the centre forms a perfect miniature landscape-garden, laid out with every regard to taste and variety. *St. James's square* is small, but inhabited by some of the principal nobility: George III. was born in one of the mansions. *Leicester-square* formerly possessed a degree of fashionable attraction which it has now lost; having included Leicester and Saville Houses, the former the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III., and the latter that of the celebrated Sir George Saville. *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, also, was inhabited by the first nobility, at the time that Newcastle House, one of the largest mansions which it comprises, was the residence of the Duke of Newcastle, prime minister to George II. The area of this square is exceedingly spacious, and beautifully planted: the whole of its western side is composed of the masterly erections of Inigo Jones, amongst which is the building formerly called Lindsey and afterwards Ancaster House. Among the other chief squares, are, Portman, Berkeley, Hanover, Manchester, Cavendish, Bedford, Montagu, Bryanston, and Trafalgar squares; all of which contain large and elegant houses. The fashionable neighbourhood of Pimlico contains several new squares, besides Belgrave-square, noticed above; and to the north of Hyde Park, towards Paddington, are some handsome squares, also of very recent erection.

*Portland Place* was, some years since, almost the only street that in point of width, length, and the uniform grandeur and elegance of its buildings, would have been deemed worthy of especial notice. But the construction in 1820 and following years of the line of street extending northwards from the site of Carlton House, under the names of *Waterloo-place*, the *Quadrant*, and *Regent-street*, and communicating with Portland-place by means of *Langham-place*, forms a new era in our domestic architecture; and for vast length, width, and uniform elegance, this immense range of buildings, as a whole, is not exceeded by any in Europe. *Carlton-terrace*, built on the site of Carlton House, corresponds in beauty of style with the avenue last named; and eastward of the fine street called *Pall-Mall* an opening has been formed, to obtain a view of the noble portico of St. Martin's church. Beyond this church, on the north side of the Strand, to Exeter Change, eastward, the *Strand* improvements have been made, which impart to the whole neighbourhood a character of magnificence that it did not in any degree before possess.

### Bridges and Tunnel.

The bridges which unite the southern with the northern part of the metropolis are remarkable for their architecture, magnitude, and solidity.

*London Bridge*, begun March 15th, 1824, and completed Aug. 1st, 1831, under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie, at a cost of £506,000 exclusively of the expense of approaches, and of removing the old bridge, is an elegant and substantial edifice of Haytor granite, 928 feet long, and, within the abutments, 782 feet; with five noble arches, of which the centre has a span of 152 feet, and the four others one of about 135. The approaches at each end are carried over arches, and

communicate with spacious streets; that on the Surrey bank of the river, from exposing to view the whole of St. Saviour's church, possesses some grandeur. The old bridge was founded in 1176, and originally supported a street of houses, with a chapel, entrance gateways, &c., which remained with various alterations till 1756, when the whole of the buildings were cleared away.

*Southwark Bridge* is a magnificent structure of cast-iron, with stone piers and abutments, designed by Mr. Rennie; and consists of three arches, of which the central rises 24 feet, with a span of 240 feet, and each of the side arches is 210 feet in the span. The whole was completed in March, 1819, at an expense, including the approaches, of £800,000; being one of the most stupendous works of the kind ever formed of such materials. Many of the solid castings weigh ten tons each, and the total weight of the iron employed is about 5780 tons. The abutments are laid in radiating courses, with large blocks of Bramley Fall and Whitby stones.

*Blackfriars Bridge* was named at the time of its foundation, "Pitt's bridge," as a testimony of the respect entertained by the citizens of London for the character and talents of that eminent statesman, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, whose name was accordingly inscribed on a plate laid under the foundation stone. The first stone was laid by the lord mayor, Sir Thomas Chitty, on the 31st October, 1760; and in 1770 the work was completed, at an expense of £160,000, which was defrayed by a toll for several years. The bridge has nine elliptical arches; the span of the central arch is 100 feet, the arches on each side decreasing gradually towards the shores, being respectively 98, 93, 83, and 70 feet wide, leaving a clear water way of 788 feet.

*Waterloo Bridge*, which is longer than any of the preceding bridges, affords a fine level passage across the river, and, from the beauty and simplicity of the design, and its stability, is calculated to remain a monument of architectural skill down to remote ages. The original projector was Mr. George Dodd, but in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the company, the execution of the work devolved on Mr. Rennie; it was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1817, at an expense, including the approaches, much exceeding £1,000,000 sterling. The bridge consists of nine elliptical arches, each of 120 feet span, and 35 feet elevation; it is 42 feet broad, being of the same width as Blackfriars bridge, and its length is 1242 feet.

*Westminster Bridge*, built between the years 1739 and 1750, at a cost of £389,500, is 1223 feet long, and 44 wide, and consists of thirteen large, and two small, semicircular arches, with fourteen intermediate piers and abutments: on its top were, till lately, 28 semi-octagonal recesses, twelve of which were covered by demi-cupolas. The two middle piers contain each 3000 solid feet, or 200 tons of Portland stone. The central arch is 76 feet wide; the others diminish in width by 4 feet equally on each side, and the two smaller ones close in shore are each about 25 feet wide. At the period of its erection this bridge was esteemed one of the noblest structures of the kind in the world; its architect was M. Labylie, an ingenious native of Switzerland: but, although not a century old, like that of Blackfriars it exhibits evident marks of decay, from the decomposition of the stone. Some necessary repairs having been effected, the bridge was re-opened at Christmas, 1846.





*Vauxhall Bridge*, commenced in 1813, and completed in 1826, at an expense exceeding £300,000, is a light and elegant structure, consisting of nine arches of cast iron, each of 78 feet span, having between 11 and 12 feet rise, and resting on rusticated stone piers laid with Roman cement; the whole length is 809 feet. This bridge, like those of Southwark and Waterloo, was erected by an incorporated company of shareholders, who are authorised to levy a toll.

*The Charing-Cross Suspension Foot Bridge*, completed in 1844, originated in the increased traffic between the opposite shores of the Thames, occasioned by the erection of Hungerford Market and the steam-packet piers on the north side. This elegant structure, which is after a design by I. K. Brunel, Esq., F.R.S., is about 14 feet wide, and 1342 feet 6 in. long, extending from Hungerford stairs to the Belvidere-road, Lambeth: of this length, 676 ft. 6 in. form the central span, between the two piers. The piers are 55 feet in height above the footpath, and 84 above high water, and form two handsome towers in the Italian style, with the chains passing through the attic of each; at the abutments, on each side of the river, the chains are secured in huge masses of granite. The cost of the masonry was, by contract, £60,000; of the iron work, which exceeds 700 tons in weight, £17,000; of the approaches, £13,000; and the entire expense has been estimated at £102,254.

*The Thames Tunnel* is one of the most remarkable works in the country. The idea of forming a subway under the bed of the Thames, to connect Rotherhithe with the opposite shore at Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, which had been abandoned after a fruitless attempt in 1809, was revived on a more extended scale, by Mr. Brunel, now Sir I. M. Brunel, Knt., in 1824; and the sum of £200,000 having been raised by transferable shares of £50 each, the work was commenced in March, 1825. The undertaking was checked, however, by several accidents: after the tunnel had been completed to the extent of 400 feet, it was filled with water by an irruption of the river, in 1827, and again in 1828; and Sir I. Brunel's attempt, like that of his predecessor, was, after a great expenditure of money, and the loss of several lives, discontinued in the latter year, and thought to be entirely relinquished. The works remained for more than seven years in a state of suspense; but after clearing the tunnel of the water, the structure of the double archway was found to be perfectly sound; the operations were consequently resumed, and the whole of the tunnel, which is 1200 feet in length, was completed at an expense of £446,000, and opened to the public, for foot passengers, on the 25th of March, 1843. The tunnel consists of two arcades, forming distinct ways for going and returning, and each containing a roadway and footway, lighted by gas. The form of the arcade is cylindrical, and from its base to the level of the river at high water, the height is 75 feet.

### Public Statues.

Besides the monuments and statues erected in the interiors of churches and other buildings, and which are noticed in other parts of the article, London is remarkable for its many out-door statues. The oldest of these is the figure of *Queen Elizabeth*, formerly at Ludgate, but now placed in front of St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street; a performance not remarkable as a work of art, but of

considerable interest as a piece of antiquity. At Charing-Cross, on the spot where Edward I. raised one of his many crosses in memory of Eleanor, stands the noble equestrian statue of *Charles I.*, cast by Le Sueur, in 1633, condemned by the parliament during the civil war, but adroitly preserved by a common brazier, and erected on its present site in 1674. The four statues at *Temple Bar*, sculptured by John Bushnell, were erected in or about the year 1672, and represent James I., the two Charleses, and, it is thought, Anne of Denmark. Of *James II.* there is a bronze standing statue behind Whitehall, executed, according to Walpole, by Grinlin Gibbons; it is a work of much interest, and possesses great ease of attitude. Another statue by Gibbons, in the square of Chelsea Hospital, represents *Charles II.* in the dress of a Roman emperor.

In St. James's square is a bronze equestrian statue of *William III.*, by the younger Bacon, erected in 1808. *Queen Anne* is commemorated at the west end of St. Paul's, also in Queen-square, Westminster, and Queen-square, Bloomsbury; and there are two equestrian statues of *George I.*, one of them, the gift in 1726 of Sir Richard Grosvenor, forming the centre ornament of the green in Grosvenor-square; and the other, purchased at the sale at Canons, decorating the centre of Leicester-square. Golden-square contains a standing statue of *George II.* The statue of *Sir Hans Sloane*, in the Physic garden, Chelsea, was the work of Rysbrack: that of *Edward VI.* before St. Thomas's Hospital, and that of *Guy* before Guy's Hospital, were by Scheemaker, a statuary of Rysbrack's rank and period. In Cavendish-square is a statue of the *Duke of Cumberland*, the hero of Culloden, raised by Lieut.-Gen. Strode in 1770, and to which Sir Joshua Reynolds refers in his Tenth Discourse, as "an equestrian statue in a modern dress, sufficient to deter future artists from any such attempt." The quadrangle of Somerset House contains a noble statue of *George III.*, on a pedestal, at the foot of which is an emblematic cast of the Thames; the whole executed in bronze, by the elder Bacon, in 1788. A second statue of this monarch, by Wyatt, wholly devoid of dignity, was placed in Cockspur-street in 1836. Of *George IV.* there is an equestrian statue at the north-east end of Trafalgar-square; it was originally intended for the triumphal arch before Buckingham palace, and occupied Sir Francis Chantrey ten years: the price was 9000 guineas. A good statue of *William IV.*, by S. Nixon, has been placed at the junction of Gracechurch-street and King William street, on the exact site of the famous Boar's Head, Eastcheap. It is a standing figure, upwards of 14 feet in height, with a lofty columnar pedestal; is of Devonshire granite; and cost £2200, paid by the corporation.

The *Duke of Wellington* has been honoured by the erection of three statues: the first, the Achilles in Hyde Park, by Westmacott, was raised in 1822. The equestrian statue in front of the Exchange, inaugurated June 18th, 1844, was begun by Chantrey, and completed by his assistant, Mr. Weekes; it is 14 feet high, and stands on a pedestal of equal height: the cost was £9000, exclusively of the metal, which was given by government. The third is the remarkable colossal statue, also equestrian, executed by Wyatt, and placed on the top of the arched gateway at Constitution-hill in Sept. 1846. This work, which occupied the artist more than six years, and cost £30,000, is about thirty feet in height, and weighs forty tons; it is executed in gun-metal supplied from the Ordnance at Woolwich. The *Nelson* monument, Trafalgar-square, is a fluted granite column, surmounted by a Corinthian capital, on which a statue by E. H. Baily, 18 feet high, is placed, making the total height 176 feet. The other statues are, a standing statue of *Francis, Duke of Bedford*, in Russell-square, by Westmacott, erected in 1809, and a sitting figure of *Charles James Fox*, in Bloomsbury-square, erected in 1816, and by the same sculptor; a statue of the *Duke of Kent*, by Gahagan, at the top of Portland-place, raised in 1820; a figure of *Major Cartwright*, by Mr. Clarke, of Birmingham, in Burton-crescent; a fine pedestrian statue of *Pitt*, in Hanover-square, 12 feet high, and for which Chantrey received £7000; another, of the same height, of *Canning* in Palace-yard, for which Westmacott received a like sum; and a colossal bronze statue of the *Duke of York*, also by Westmacott, which was placed on the top of the column in Waterloo-place in 1836. At a public meeting held in the summer of 1847, it was resolved to erect a monument to *Caxton*, in the city of Westminster.

### Theatres.

*The Italian Opera House*, a magnificent edifice, situated at the lower end of the Haymarket, on the western side, is appropriated exclusively to the performance of Italian operas, and ballets. The edifice was burnt down in 1790, soon after which it was rebuilt, though not externally completed till 1818, from a design by Mr. Nash. It is of brick cased with stucco, and is surrounded by a colonnade supported on cast-iron pillars of the Doric order; the front is decorated with figures in bas-relief, representing the origin and progress of music, executed in 1821: the boxes, of which there are five tiers, will accommodate about 900 persons, and the pit and gallery about 800 each. *Drury Lane Theatre* had its origin in a cock-pit, which was converted into a place of theatrical entertainment, and pulled down and rebuilt, under the name of the Phœnix, in the reign of James I. A patent for dramatic performances having been granted to Killigrew by Charles II., a new theatre was erected on the site of the present structure; and the actors having belonged to the king's household, their successors at the theatre have ever since been styled "His Majesty's Servants." The theatre was burnt in 1671, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, but was displaced in 1793 by one much larger from a design by Holland, which, however, was destroyed by fire in 1809; the present edifice was erected in 1811, under the superintendence of Mr. B. Wyatt. The portico, supporting a statue of Shakspeare, was added in 1820; and a new colonnade, along the side extending from Bridges-street to Drury-lane, was erected in 1832. The interior was rebuilt in 1822, on a scale of great splendour. *Covent Garden Theatre* was established by Sir W. D'Avenant, who received a patent in 1662, under which successive companies acted at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, until the erection in 1733 of the original theatre in Covent Garden, the destruction of which, by fire, in 1808, led to the erection of the present magnificent structure, which was opened Sept. 18th, 1809. It is of the Doric order, in imitation of the Temple of Minerva in the Acropolis at Athens, and was built from a design by Mr. Smirke, jun., at an expense of £150,000. Important alterations were made, and the whole theatre was elegantly re-embellished, in the early

part of 1847, with a view to the performances of the new Italian operatic company.

*The Haymarket Theatre* was erected originally in 1702, and the present edifice was built from a design by Mr. Nash, and opened in 1821; it is licensed for the performance of regular dramas, and is principally open during the summer. *The St. James's Theatre* was erected from the designs of Mr. Beazley, for Braham, the eminent vocalist, and was opened on the 14th December, 1835: the design failing, the building is now let to Mr. Mitchell, who has a first-rate company here in the spring and summer, for the performance of French plays. *The Adelphi Theatre*, opposite Adam-street, Strand, was originally opened in 1806 by Mr. Scott, a colour-maker in the neighbourhood, under the title of the Sans Pareil, but in 1820 passed into other hands: the front was rebuilt in 1840. *The Lyceum Theatre*, New Wellington-street, Strand, was opened in July 1834, and presents a pleasing elevation of the Corinthian order, consisting of a portico of six columns, extending over the pavement. *The Olympic Theatre*, Wych-street, conveniently situated about midway between the city and the west-end, was built by Mr. Astley in 1806, as a place of exhibition, during the winter season, for equestrian performances and rope-dancing; it was afterwards purchased by Elliston, and appropriated to stage-performances only. *The Princess's Theatre*, in Oxford-street, erected from designs by Mr. T. Marsh Nelson, in 1840, is an elegant structure of the horse-shoe form, decorated by French artists, and having annexed to it one of the largest concert-rooms in London. *The Royal Amphitheatre*, near Westminster Bridge, which is pre-eminently distinguished for equestrian exhibitions, was opened about 1767, by Mr. Astley, as a riding-school, and converted into a regular theatre in 1780, burnt down in 1794, again in 1803, and a third time on the 8th June, 1841, when Mr. Ducrow's loss was estimated at £10,000. The present commodious structure was erected by Mr. Batty, and is capable of accommodating 4000 persons. *The Surrey Theatre*, Blackfriars-road, formerly the Royal Circus, was first opened in 1781; it was destroyed by fire in 1805, and was soon after rebuilt from a design by Signor Cabanel. When under the management of Elliston, this theatre occupied a high position, which it lost upon that actor's death. *The Victoria Theatre*, Waterloo-road, was also designed by Signor Cabanel, and was opened in 1818; it will contain 2000 persons. *The Strand Theatre*, near Somerset House, is a minor establishment upon a very small scale, opened in 1832. Among the several other theatres is that of *Sadler's Wells*, in St. John street road, erected in 1765, and so called from some wells anciently situated there, and from a person who in 1643 opened a place of entertainment in the neighbourhood.

Of the higher class of amusement are the nobility's balls, held at Willis' rooms, King-street, St. James', commonly called *Almack's*, from the name of their former proprietor; where also, and at Hanover-square rooms and other places, concerts are given. Oratorios are likewise performed at certain periods, the present age being distinguished, above all others in England, for the patronage bestowed upon the science of music; and there are various other miscellaneous public performances; but they are so multifarious and changeable, as to preclude a particular description.





### Commerce, &c.

The business of London has three principal branches. The traffic of the port, with the foreign trade and domestic wholesale business; the manufactures; and the retail trade. In 1268, the half-year's customs for foreign merchandise in the city were only £75. 6. 10.: in 1331, they amounted to £8000. In 1354, the duty on goods imported was only £580, and on exports, £81,624. In 1641, just before the commencement of the civil war, the customs yielded £500,000 per annum, the effect of a long series of peaceful days; and from the year 1671 to 1688 they were, on an average, £555,752. In 1709, they had increased to £2,319,320; and in the year ending April, 1799, they amounted to £3,711,126: the gross sum now annually collected is about eleven millions. The astonishing increase in the extent of commercial intercourse of late years may be inferred from the fact, that about 3000 ships, of the total burthen of 600,000 tons, manned by 33,000 sailors, now belong to the port: the barges and other small craft, employed in shipping and unlading, are not fewer than between 3000 and 4000; numerous barges and other craft are engaged in the inland trade, and there are vast numbers of steam-boats and wherries for passengers. About 8000 watermen are employed in navigating the wherries and craft, 4000 labourers in lading and unlading ships, and several thousand revenue officers are constantly doing duty on the river. The entire tonnage at the East and West India docks, for 1845, was 330,503 tons; at the London dock, 273,795; and at St. Katherine's, 157,191; making a total of 774,489 tons. The scene of this great traffic occupies a space more than four miles in length (reaching from London bridge to Deptford) and from 400 to 500 yards in average breadth; and may be described as consisting of four divisions, three of them called the Upper, Middle, and Lower pools, and the fourth comprising the space between Limehouse and Deptford.

London has long been celebrated for its MANUFACTURES, as well as its commerce. In the reign of Henry I., the English goldsmiths had become so eminent for working the precious metals, as to be frequently employed by foreign princes; and the perfection of various other manufactures at this period appears both from history and antique remains. The manufacturers were, in that reign, sufficiently numerous to form fraternities, or companies, some of which have ceased to exist, some have declined, as the Cappers, Bowyers, Fletchers, &c., while others still flourish, and are much increased in the number of their members, in the extent of their property and patronage, and in general importance. In 1556, a manufactory for the finer sorts of glass was established in Crutched Friars; and flint-glass, not exceeded by that of Venice, was made at the same time at the Savoy. About five years afterwards, the manufacture of knit-stockings was introduced, through the ingenuity of William Rider, an apprentice on London bridge, who, happening to see a pair from Mantua, at the house of an Italian, made another pair exactly similar to them, which he presented to William, Earl of Pembroke. The manufacture of knives was shortly after begun by Thomas Matthews, of Fleet bridge, and has since eclipsed that source of employment at Sheffield, where it was much earlier established. Silk-wove

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stockings were first made from the invention of Lee, a student at Oxford, in the time of Elizabeth, whose reign forms so splendid an era in the commercial and trading history of the metropolis. Coaches were introduced in 1564, and in less than twenty years they became an extensive article of manufacture; in 1565 the manufacture of pins was begun, and soon after, that of needles. The making of "earthen furnaces, earthen fire-pots, and earthen ovens, transportable," began about the 16th year of Elizabeth, an Englishman of the name of Dyer having brought the art from Spain; and in 1579, the same individual being sent to Persia at the expense of the city of London, brought home the art of dyeing and weaving carpets. In 1577, pocket-watches were imported from Nuremberg, in Germany, and the making of them was almost immediately commenced. In the reign of Charles I., saltpetre was made in such quantities as not only to supply the whole of England, but the greater part of the continent. The manufacture of silk, as well as of various articles of plate, had also become extensive. The printing of calicoes was commenced in 1676, and about the same year, weaving-looms were brought from Holland. The other articles of manufacture, introduced or practised in the metropolis at this time, are too numerous to particularize.

The silk manufacture, which, under its different modifications, now affords employment to so many thousands, was first established at Spitalfields by the expelled French Protestants, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. Since that period the productions of London have greatly increased, both in extent and value, in articles of elegance and utility, such as cutlery, jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, japan-ware, cut-glass, cabinet work, &c.; as well as commodities requiring a great mart for their consumption, export, or sale, as porter, English wines, vinegar, refined sugar, soap, &c. In short, the manufactures of London, as well as its commerce, are vast and flourishing, many of the goods made here surpassing in quality those of any other part of the country; the coach-builders and harness-makers, who are very numerous, far excel those of any other city in the world. For the more scientific manufactures, also, such as those of machinery, optical and mathematical instruments, &c., London has always been celebrated. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent.

### Docks, Canals, and Railways.

Intimately connected with the commerce of the metropolis is the establishment of inclosed docks, which were rendered necessary from the insecurity of property on the river, and the daring plunder committed on it. *The West India Docks*, which were the first constructed, are situated on what may be called the isthmus of that peninsular part of London named the Isle of Dogs, and communicate with the Thames at Limehouse on the west, and at Blackwall on the east. They were commenced in June, 1800, and finished in August, 1802; and occupy, with the ground attached to them, an area of 204 acres. The import dock is 2600 feet long, 510 broad, and 29 feet deep, and the export dock is of the same dimensions, except in breadth; both are inclosed by walls five feet thick, and surrounded by a series of very lofty and extensive warehouses. Parallel with the docks is a canal, which cost between £300,000 and £400,000, to enable merchant vessels of any burthen to avoid the circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs. *The East India Docks*, commenced in 1804, and completed in 1806, are lower down the river, but at no great distance from the former, and, like them, consist of an import and an export dock, the former about 1400 feet long and 560 wide, and the latter 780 feet long and 520 wide; the depth of each is 30 feet, and the space which they occupy is 28 acres. A basin was added to the export dock in 1817. *The London Dock* covers 20 acres of ground, between Ratcliffe-highway and the Thames, is capable of containing 200 sail of merchantmen, and may be appropriated to any branch of commerce; it was opened February 1st, 1805, and is surrounded, like the former, with immense warehouses, beneath which are capacious cellars. A branch dock was opened in 1828. *St. Katherine's Docks*, commenced in 1825, and completed in 1829, afford a better mode of ingress and egress than any of the other docks, as vessels drawing 20 feet of water may be admitted from two to three hours after high water, and small vessels and lighters at all periods of the tide; the total outlay attending their construction (including the purchase of considerable property, capable of returning its price on re-sale) amounted to £1,827,113.

Notwithstanding the numerous CANALS which intersect the interior of the kingdom, the inland navigation to the metropolis is confined. *The Paddington canal* was opened July 10th, 1800, and, leading from Paddington, after a short course unites with the Grand Junction canal. The latter extends to the Oxford canal at Braunston, in Northamptonshire, by which it is connected with the Coventry and Birmingham canal, the Grank Trunk canal, &c.; thus forming a regular line of water conveyance from London into Lancashire and Yorkshire. *The Regent's canal*, opened August 1st, 1820, connects the Paddington line with the Thames on the east or mercantile side of the city, and, skirting the northern suburbs, has occasioned a vast influx of trade, with its accompanying warehouses, wharfs, &c., at Paddington, Battle-Bridge, the City-road, and other places. Its length is nine miles, within which space are comprised twelve locks and thirty-seven bridges; the canal cost upwards of half a million of money, and was seven years in construction, under the superintendence of Mr. Nash. On the south side of the river is the *Grand Surrey canal*, which passes through the south-eastern suburbs, from Camberwell to the Thames at the lower extremity of Rotherhithe.

The RAILWAYS which have their termini on the northern side of the Thames, are, the *Birmingham*, completed September 17th, 1838; the *Blackwall*, finished July 4th, 1840; the *Great Western*, leading to Bath and Bristol, and also affording convenient access to South Wales and the south-western counties of England, opened in August, 1840; and the *Eastern Counties*, which divides at Stratford, near London, into two branches, one leading to Cambridge, opened July 1845, and the other to Colchester, in Essex, opened March 1843. The lines that quit London on the southern side of the river are, the *Greenwich*, a short line, opened December 26th, 1838; the *Croydon*, which, leading southward to that town, was opened June 1st, 1839, and was continued to the coast of Sussex, at *Brighton*, September 21st, 1841, and more lately to the coast of Kent, at *Dover*; and the *South-*

*Western,* running through Surrey and Hants to Southampton, and opening a communication with the sea in that direction, finished May 11th, 1840. The last line has a branch to *Richmond,* opened July 1846.

### Public Buildings connected with Commerce.

*The late Royal Exchange,* situated on the north side of Cornhill, was built in the reign of Charles II., from the design of an architect named Jerman, in lieu of the original Exchange, founded in 1566, by Sir Thomas Gresham, an eminent merchant, nearly on the spot where the ancient Tun prison stood, and at first named Britain's Bourse, which was destroyed by the great fire in 1666. The entire building, erected at an expense of £80,000, occupied a quadrangular space, 203 feet long, and 171 broad; the south and north fronts had lofty central gateways, richly decorated with sculpture, and stately piazzas. The galleries over the four sides of the building, originally divided into 200 shops, were occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance and other offices, and by Lloyd's Coffee-house, celebrated as a place of meeting for underwriters and insurance brokers. Above the piazza which surrounded the quadrangular area in the centre of the building, was an ornamented entablature, over which were twenty-four niches, nineteen of them occupied by statues of the English sovereigns, from Edward I. down to George III., excepting Edward II., Richard II., Henry IV., and Richard III. This noble building was consumed by a fire which broke out in the night of the 10th of January, 1838; and a new one has been completed on the same spot, for which a wider space was made, by taking down many adjoining houses.

The foundation stone of the *new Exchange* was laid by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Jan. 17th, 1842; the building was contracted for at the sum of £115,900, and was completed, from the design of Mr. Tite, and opened by the Queen, Oct. 28th, 1844: the total cost was £180,000, and the sum expended in the purchase and demolition of the adjacent Bank-buildings and other premises, £190,000. The form is an irregular quadrangle, 293 feet in length, of which the eastern and western fronts only are parallel, the former 175, and the latter 90, feet in width. The west front is embellished with a portico of Corinthian columns, 41 feet in height, supporting a pediment, enriched with entablature and cornice: the sculpture in the pediment is by Westmacott. The north and south fronts are relieved with series of pilasters of the same order, supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a balustrade; and in the centre of each of these fronts is a lofty arched portal leading to the inner area, and surmounted by an attic rising above the balustrade. The east front, of similar design, is distinguished by a campanile turret, rising above the central compartment to the height of 170 feet. The area of the Exchange, including the surrounding piazza, is 170 feet in length, and 113 in width, and the building above the piazza is appropriately decorated: in the centre of the area is a statue of Her Majesty, by Lough; and in other parts of the building are statues of Prince Albert, Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Whittington, Gresham, and Myddelton.

*The Bank of England* was commenced in 1732, when the central part of the present building was erected on the site of the house and garden of Sir John Houblon, the first governor: the east wing was completed about the year 1786; and the north front, and the side towards Prince's-street, were added in 1825, when considerable alterations and improvements were made throughout the whole of the interior. The buildings are chiefly of stone, and are included in an area of irregular quadrangular form, the exterior wall of which measures 365 feet in front, 440 feet on the western side, 410 feet on the northern side, and 245 feet on the eastern side; the area comprises, together with the various buildings and offices, eight open courts, with apartments stored with bullion, coin, &c., under ground. Prior to the erection of the present huge edifice, the business of this great national corporation was transacted at Grocers' Hall, in the Poultry.

*The Stock Exchange,* situated in Capel-court, opposite the eastern entrance to the Bank, was completed in 1804; and an additional building for the transfer of foreign stock was subsequently erected. No persons can transact business but such as are balloted for annually by a committee; the number of Jew brokers is limited to twelve, and these, before they are entitled to admission, must purchase a ticket of the lord mayor, which, being sold to the highest bidder, generally costs from £1200 to £1500, and is a perquisite of the chief magistrate.

*The South Sea House* is a substantial and handsome building of brick, ornamented with Portland stone, with a noble gateway entrance leading into a court having a piazza: the company was incorporated in 1711, for an exclusive trade to the South Seas.

*The East India House,* which ranks amongst the most magnificent public structures in the city, may, in consequence of the important additions made to the old building erected in 1726, be considered almost a new edifice. It contains numerous apartments and offices, of the former of which several are of large dimensions and stately architecture, especially the grand court-room, the new sale-room, the old sale-room, the rooms for the committee of correspondence, the library, and the museum, all embellished with emblematical designs and paintings, statues, portraits, &c. In consequence, however, of the company's charter for exclusive trading having expired without a renewal, a great reduction has taken place in the establishment.

*The Custom House* stands on the north bank of the river, at a small distance westward of the Tower, having been removed to its present situation after the destruction of the former edifice by fire in 1814: it was begun in 1815, and occupies a great extent of ground, reaching from Billingsgate eastward, nearly to the site of the old Custom House, being 489 feet long by 107 feet wide, and erected at an expense of £167,050. It contains numerous apartments and offices appropriated to the vast extent of business carried on, of which the principal is the Long Room, 190 feet in length, 66 feet in breadth, and about 55 feet in height; and the vaults and store-cellars beneath the building are very extensive. Attached to the establishment are about 650 clerks and officers, besides 1000 tide-waiters and servants.

*The Corn Exchange,* for the disposal of all kinds of grain through the medium of corn-factors, originally consisted only of a handsome brick building, on the east

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side of Mark-lane; but the vast increase of business requiring additional space, a new and commodious edifice of stone was erected in 1828, adjoining the former. The market is held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the first being the principal day.

*The Excise Office*, in Broad-street, was erected in 1763, when the business of the excise, established in 1643, and at first carried on in the Old Jewry, was transferred thither; the town business is here transacted by nine commissioners, having under them numerous clerks and officers.

*The Commercial Hall*, in Mincing-lane, built by subscription in 1811, for the sale of the various kinds of colonial produce, contains five public sale-rooms, a large coffee-room, several show-rooms, and numerous counting-houses let to merchants. *The Hall of Commerce*, Threadneedle-street, is a very remarkable building, erected from the designs of its proprietor, Mr. Moxhay, at a cost of £60,000. Its object is, to concentrate under one roof all matters relating to trade and commerce, numerous apartments being provided for meetings, sales, and arbitrations: the chief room is of admirable proportions, 130 feet long, 44 wide, and 50 high; the subscribers' reading-room is also of large dimensions. *The Auction Mart*, in Bartholomew-lane, opened in 1810, principally for the sale of estates by public auction, is built of Portland stone, and, though not very large, exhibits much lightness, and gracefulness of design.

*The Trinity House*, Tower Hill, was completed in 1795, previously to which the company occupied a house in Water-lane, near the Custom House. The corporation received a charter from Henry VIII., in 1516, when the English navy began to assume an ascendancy; and was invested with extensive powers, which it still exercises in full vigour, with a view to foster and protect the shipping, both military and commercial. The members examine those children in Christ's Hospital intended for the sea service, also the masters of king's ships, appoint pilots for the Thames, and settle the rate of pilotage, erect lighthouses and landmarks, and grant licences to poor seamen not free of the city to navigate on the Thames; besides transacting a variety of other business connected with the river, and maritime affairs generally.

*The Post Office* was completed in 1829, from the plans of Sir Robert Smirke, under an act passed in 1815, a great portion of the interval having been consumed in the purchase and removal of the houses which were crowded upon the site. It is an isolated structure, of massive dimensions and handsome design, composed externally of Portland stone, and is about 389 feet long, 130 broad; and 64 high, standing at the junction of the street called St. Martin's-le-Grand with Newgate-street, a more central and convenient situation than that which the old building occupied in Lombard-street. The façade towards St. Martin's-le-Grand exhibits the principal architectural display, which is chiefly comprised in three porticoes of the Ionic order, one at each end consisting of four columns, and one in the centre of six, the latter being surmounted by a pediment.

### Markets.

The markets held in different parts of the metropolis amount to 16 flesh markets, and 25 for corn, hay, vegetables, &c. *Smithfield* has of late years been considerably enlarged and improved, and is the grand mart for the sale of live-stock, which takes place on Mondays and Fridays, on which latter day is also a sale of horses: upwards of 180,000 bullocks and 1,360,000 sheep are, on an average, annually sold. *Covent Garden* market is celebrated for its early and abundant supply of fruit, vegetables, herbs, and flowers; the incommodious and mean buildings which crowded the large area of the market, were all taken down in 1829-30, and a new and handsome market-place completed at the cost of the Duke of Bedford, the proprietor. The old Fleet market was removed by the corporation of the city, and a new and spacious market-place called *Farringdon Market* constructed, which was opened in 1829, at an expense of £80,000, exclusively of £200,000 laid out in the purchase of houses previously occupying the site. *Hungerford Market* was rebuilt in 1831-3 on an enlarged and exceedingly commodious plan, the expense being defrayed by subscriptions on shares. London has at present only one fair, well known by the name of *Bartholomew Fair*, which is held in September in Smithfield, and, though anciently famous for the sale of cloth and other commodities, has been latterly resorted to merely for amusement, and now scarcely exists but in name: it was granted by Henry II. to the convent of St. Bartholomew.

### Municipality, and Legal Jurisdiction.

*Corporation Seal.*

*Obverse.* *Reverse.*

The City of London, properly so called, consists of that part anciently *within the walls*, together with *the Liberties*, which immediately surround them; the extent does not exceed 800 acres. The boundaries are known by *the Bars*, which formerly consisted of posts and chains, but are now marked by lofty stone obelisks bearing the city arms, which may be seen eastward in Whitechapel, the Minories, and Bishopsgate-street; northward in Goswell-street, at the end of Fan-street, and in St. John's street; and westward, at Middle-row, Holborn. At the western end of Fleet-street the boundary is the stone gateway called Temple Bar.

The whole is divided into 25 wards, exclusive of Bridge ward Without, which comprehends the liberties of the borough of Southwark, granted to the city in 1550, and constituted a distinct ward. The wards are subdivided into several precincts, each of which returns one common council-man; the total number of precincts being two hundred and thirty-six. *Aldersgate ward* derived its name from the city gate called Aldersgate, which has been thought by some antiquaries to have

taken that denomination from being the oldest gate, by others from the alder-trees which anciently grew in the marshy soil in the neighbourhood. *Aldgate ward* is denominated from the gate of the same name. *Bassishaw ward*, the smallest in the city, contains only two precincts, and consists principally of one large street, called Basinghall-street, the name of which is a corruption of *Basings haugh*, or hall, a large mansion here, formerly belonging to the family of Basing. *Billingsgate ward*, situated on the side of the Thames, is divided into twelve precincts. *Bishopsgate ward* took its name from the gate which stood almost in the centre of it, between the ends of Camomile-street and Wormwood-street, dividing it into two parts, Within and Without. It has nine precincts; five within, and four without, the gate. The principal streets are Bishopsgate-street, and part of Fenchurch-street. The buildings in this ward are among the most ancient in the metropolis; the great fire of 1666 not having extended far in this direction, and not at all to that part of the ward situated without the gate. *Bread-street ward* is nearly in the centre of the city, between the ward of Farringdon Within, and Cordwainers', Queen-hythe, and Castle-Baynard wards. It takes its name from the bread market formerly held on the present site of Bread-street, the bakers anciently not being allowed to sell bread in their shops or houses, but only in the open market. *Bridge ward Within* is so named from its contiguity to London bridge, which, at the time it had houses upon it, formed three precincts. *Broad-street ward* is so denominated from a street in it which obtained the name of Broad-street from being, before the fire, one of the widest within the walls.

*Candlewick ward* took its name from Candlewick (now Cannon) street, formerly much occupied by wax and tallow chandlers. *Castle-Baynard ward* takes its name from the ancient castle which stood on the site of the present Carron wharf. The fortress was originally built by William Baynard, a soldier of fortune who accompanied the Norman William in his invasion of England; and afterwards passed into the hands of the Fitzwalters, who make a prominent figure in the early history of London, and who possessed, by virtue of this castellanship, the honour of being hereditary standard-bearers to the city. The soke, or liberty, anciently attached to the castle, forms the present ward. *Cheap ward*, situated in the centre of the city, takes its name from the Saxon word *Chepe*, signifying a market; the present Cheapside having been anciently called "West Chepe," to distinguish it from another market called "East Chepe." Before the street called Walbrook, which intersects this ward, was covered in, barges were towed up it from the Thames, as far as Bucklersbury. The standard, or cross, in Chepe, is familiar to the readers of civic history as the ancient place of execution within the city. *Coleman-street ward* is so called from Coleman-street, the principal street in it, supposed to derive its name from a family of the name of Coleman, who lie buried in St. Margaret's church, Lothbury, and who might have been the builders, owners, or principal inhabitants of this part of the city. *Cordwainers' ward* derives its name from Cordwainers'-street, now Bow-lane, which was a mart for curriers, shoemakers, and others working in leather. *Cornhill ward* is named from the principal street in it, anciently the city market for corn; the precincts are four. The extent of this ward is small, the principal thoroughfare being Cornhill, which is a spacious street of large well-built houses, and part of the great central thoroughfare through the city. *Cripplegate ward* took its name from the city gate called Cripplegate; it comprises two divisions, Cripplegate Within, and Cripplegate Without, the walls. *Dowgate ward* is supposed by some antiquaries to take its name from *dwyr-gate*, meaning in the ancient British language Water-gate, which Stowe considers to have been the *trajectus*, or ferry across the Thames, in the line of the Watling-street.

*Farringdon wards Within and Without* were originally but one ward, the aldermanry of which was purchased by a family of the name. It was divided into two wards in the 17th of Richard II. Farringdon Within comprehends that part of the city which lay immediately within the walls, on the western side; Farringdon Without includes all that part which lay without the walls, as far as Temple Bar. The former contains seventeen precincts, the latter sixteen; and the two wards include a considerable number of the principal thoroughfares of the town: *viz.*, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, part of Cheapside, St. Paul's churchyard, Hatton Garden, Skinner and Newgate streets, and West Smithfield; besides the whole of Black and White Friars, St. Paul's cathedral, Christ's hospital, and numerous other buildings, important places, and objects. *Langbourn ward* takes its name from a brook that ran from Fenchurch-street to the Thames: the stream spread so much near the head of the spring, that the neighbourhood received from it the name of "Fenny about;" and this circumstance is still perpetuated in the name of Fenchurch-street. *Lime-street ward* is said to have received its name from the making and selling of lime here; or, according to others, from lime-trees having been anciently planted on the spot. Though small, this ward includes parts of several parishes. *Portsoken ward* takes its name from being situated without the wall, or gate, of the city, the word *portsoken* signifying the franchise *ad Portam:* it anciently included a considerable part of the Tower liberties. *Queen-hythe ward* takes its name from the harbour of Queen-hythe, which was formerly a principal place of loading and unloading goods, and was so called because the customs payable there were assigned by King John to his queen Eleanor, and to the queens of England who should succeed her, for their private use. The ground, for a considerable space around the harbour, formed a soke, which was governed by the queen's bailiffs. In the time of Henry III., however, it came into the hands of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who conveyed it, in return for an annuity, to the Mayor and Corporation of London. *Tower ward* is the first in the eastern part of the city within the walls, and takes its name from its vicinity to the Tower. *Vintry ward* comprises a space on the bank of the Thames, where the merchants of Bordeaux bonded and sold their wines. This spot was at the south end of Three-Cranes-lane, so called from the cranes with which the wine was landed; and at the north-eastern corner of the lane, in Thames-street, opposite to College-hill, stood a spacious and stately edifice, called the Vintry, from its being appropriated to the stowage of wine. *Walbrook ward* was so called from the brook which intersected the city wall at Dowgate, and flowed into the Thames.

*Bridge ward Without*, although so long annexed to London, was never entirely incorporated with it, and is

wholly unrepresented in the common council; its civil government is administered by a steward and a bailiff appointed by the court of the lord mayor and aldermen. The Surrey magistrates, notwithstanding the royal grants to the city, retain the power of appointing constables and licensing victuallers, and exercise other magisterial authority within the limits of the ward. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of alderman of it, it is customary for the lord mayor and aldermen to appoint thereto the senior alderman, who then has the title of "Father of the City," this nominal office being regarded as an honourable sinecure, which relieves from the fatigues of business. That portion of the borough of Southwark without the city jurisdiction, is called the *Clink Liberty*, and is under the Bishop of Winchester, who appoints a steward and bailiff.

The entire CIVIL GOVERNMENT of London is vested in its own corporation, or body of citizens, by successive charters of the English sovereigns, confirmed for the last time by a charter in the 23rd of George II. As then settled, the corporation consists of the lord mayor, two sheriffs for London and Middlesex conjointly, 26 aldermen, the common-councilmen of the several wards, and the livery; assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, common-serjeant, comptroller, city remembrancer, town-clerk, and various other officers.

The *Lord Mayor* is elected on Sept. 29th: the livery in guildhall, or common assembly, choose two aldermen by show of hands, who are presented to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by whom one of the aldermen so chosen, usually the senior, is declared mayor elect; on the 9th of November following he enters on his office. He is supreme magistrate of the city, and has, since the reign of Edward III., borne the title of "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor." It is necessary that the nominee should be free of one of the great city companies, should have served the office of sheriff, and be alderman at the time of election. The prerogatives are of great extent and importance: as the immediate representative of the sovereign, the mayor takes precedence of every other subject within the limits of the city, and, in the event of the monarch's decease, becomes the first officer in the realm, takes his seat at the privy council board, and signs before all other subjects. According to a custom which has prevailed nearly 300 years, he sits every morning at the mansion-house, to hear and determine causes of offence within the jurisdiction of the city. He is a perpetual coroner and escheator for London, the Liberties, and Southwark; chief justice in all commissions for trial of felony and gaol delivery; and judge of all courts of wardmote for the election of aldermen. In other respects, he ordinarily has authority all over the city and part of the suburbs: as conservator of the Thames, his jurisdiction extends eastward on the river as far as Yardale, or Yantlet, and the mouth of the river Medway; and westward to Colne ditch, above Staines bridge; and he is perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea. To the lord mayor also belongs the ancient court of Hustings, which preserves the laws, rights, franchises, and customs of the city. He acts as chief butler at all coronations, receiving a golden cup and ewer for his fee; and is first commissioner of the lieutenancy.

The *Aldermen* are chosen for life, by the free householders of every ward, that of Bridge Without excepted, to which the aldermen themselves elect. Those aldermen who have filled the civic chair are justices of the *quorum*; and all the other aldermen are justices of the peace within the city. They are subordinate governors of their respective wards, under the jurisdiction of the mayor, and exercise an extensive power within their own districts. They hold courts of wardmote, for the election of common-councilmen and other officers, the regulation of the business of the ward, the removal of obstructions, &c.; and are officially addressed by the title of "Your Worship." The *Common-councilmen*, whose office is annual, and whose number, which formerly varied, is fixed at 236, are chosen by the inhabitant householders, being freemen, in the same manner as the aldermen, except that the lord mayor presides at the election of an alderman, and the alderman at that of a common-councilman. The election for each ward takes place on St. Thomas's day.

The representatives of the wards, with the lord mayor and aldermen, constitute what is called the court of *Common Council*, or "Three City Estates," the powers of which are extensive. This court has the entire disposal of the funds of the corporation, makes such by-laws as are necessary for the regulation of its concerns, and possesses the right of nomination to several of the subordinate city offices; it has the style of "Honourable." The council cannot assemble without a summons from the lord mayor, and then for one sitting only; but it is his duty to call a meeting whenever it is demanded by requisition, and the law compels him to assemble the court a certain number of times during his mayoralty. The council annually elects six aldermen and twelve councilmen, as a committee for letting the city lands, and chooses another committee of four aldermen and eight councilmen for transacting the affairs of Gresham College; besides the appointment of which and several other committees, the court, by virtue of a royal grant, annually chooses a governor, deputy, and assistants, for the management of the city lands in Ireland. In short, the civil administration, in all its branches, within the jurisdiction of the corporation (which in all cases embraces the city, and part of the borough of Southwark, and in some extends beyond), is exercised by the corporation, or its officers.

The *Sheriffs* of London and Middlesex, who are, strictly speaking, officers of the queen, are chosen by such citizens as are of the livery, out of their own number, in the guildhall, upon Midsummer-day, but are not sworn into office until Michaelmas-day, when each sheriff enters into a bond of £1000 to the corporation to serve it faithfully; after which, they proceed in state to Westminster, to be accepted on behalf of the sovereign, by the barons of the exchequer. The mode of nominating the sheriff is for the lord mayor to drink in succession to fourteen respectable citizens, two of whom are elected, but he cannot properly nominate a commoner as sheriff, if there be an alderman who has not served that office, though it is frequently done. The jurisdiction of the two sheriffs is, to a considerable extent, perfectly separate; but if either die, the other cannot act until a new one be chosen; for there must be two sheriffs for London, which, by charter, is both a city and a county, though they make but one jointly for the county of Middlesex. By grant of Edward IV., in 1473, the sheriffs are appointed to have sixteen serjeants, and every

serjeant his yeoman; also a secondary, six clerks, a clerk of the papers, four under-clerks, and two under-sheriffs. Of the officers associated with the corporation in the government of the city, the principal is the *Recorder*, who is appointed by the lord mayor and aldermen for life, with a salary of £2500 per annum, and usually acts as judge at the Old Bailey and other courts, and takes precedence in councils and courts before all aldermen who have not filled the office of mayor. The *Chamberlain*, *Common-Serjeant*, and *Town Clerk*, are officers ranking next to the recorder, and have respectively duties to perform of great importance, as have also the *City Comptroller* and *City Remembrancer*. There are various inferior city officers.

*Common Halls*, which are assemblies of the livery only called on extraordinary occasions, are convenable on requisition of several members to the lord mayor, who presides. The livery, a body of about 12,000 persons, is composed of the respective liverymen of the *City Companies*, which are 91 in number. The first twelve on the list are called the Chief or Great Companies, *viz.*, Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; and are sometimes styled "The Honourable." The less important have the title of "Worshipful." Nearly 50 of the companies have halls, some of which are remarkable as buildings, and others for their curiosities and paintings; most of them have "clerks," or solicitors, with offices on the premises, who keep the company's records, and transact its legal business. Several of these companies attend the mayor on his inauguration, in their livery gowns, with banners, streamers, music, &c., and on the water, conveyed in elegant state barges; concluding the ceremonies of the procession with sumptuous dinners at their respective halls. The *Freedom of the City* is obtained by apprenticeship to a freeman; by redemption, fine, or ransom; and by gift of the corporation: to be a liveryman, however, it is necessary to be free of one of the incorporated companies. The city returns four *Members* to parliament, who are elected by the liverymen, and, under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, by the £10 householders; the number of electors is 20,030, and the sheriffs are the returning officers.

The Guildhall, or common hall of the corporation, where their courts, meetings, and festivals are held, is situated at the upper end of King-street, Cheapside, and comprises numerous buildings and apartments. It was originally erected by subscription, in 1411 (prior to which period the corporation assembled in a small structure in Aldermanbury); but having been greatly damaged by the fire in 1666, the present pile was formed from such parts as remained, excepting the new front facing King-street, which, with several other additions and repairs, was completed in 1789. The magnitude and grandeur of the hall may be estimated from the fact that it is capable of holding 6000 or 7000 persons, and actually accommodated that number at the great feast given to the allied sovereigns in 1814. Of the apartments in the rear, appropriated to the use of the corporation, the principal is the council-chamber, a large room in which the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, hold their courts, or city parliaments. The courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Bankruptcy, occupy the site of the ancient guildhall, chapel, and Blackwell hall; and near the same spot are the Court of Requests, the Irish Chamber, and other offices of the corporation, forming a mass of convenient, though not very elegant, buildings.

The Mansion House was finished in 1753, at an expense of £42,638, as a residence for the chief magistrate, who before had no suitable dwelling in which to exercise the duties, and maintain the state and dignity, of his office. It stands on the site of the Stocks' market, at the western end of Lombard-street, in the most central part of the city; and is a spacious and stately edifice, constructed entirely of Portland stone, but of rather ponderous aspect. In front is a fine portico, composed of six large fluted Corinthian columns, rising from a massive rustic basement, and surmounted by a pediment, the tympanum of which exhibits a good piece of sculpture by Taylor, emblematic of the dignity and opulence of the city of London, and the various virtues by which they have been established and maintained. The body of the building presents two tiers of lofty windows, and over these, and above the portico, is an attic story surmounted by a balustrade; the cornices are rich and deep, and supported by Corinthian pilasters. These parts, in themselves elegant and complete, are deformed by a supplementary piece of building raised on the top contrary to the architect's wish, to give a loftier ceiling to a ball-room. The interior is arranged with taste and judgment, possessing, amongst other state apartments, a magnificent banquet-room, called "The Egyptian Hall," 90 feet long (the whole width of the mansion), and 60 feet broad, with a richly-ornamented concave roof; a ball-room, with a drawing-room; and a state chamber, containing a magnificent state bed.

### Courts of Law, &c.

The *Lord Mayor's Court* is held in the Queen's Bench, Guildhall, by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, for actions of debt and trespass, for appeals from inferior courts, and for foreign attachments; giving decision in all cases whatsoever, in fourteen days, at an expense not exceeding 30*s*. The *Court of Hustings* is the ancient and supreme court of the city, for pleas of land and common pleas. The sheriffs' *Courts of Record* are held every Wednesday and Friday for actions entered at Giltspur-street Compter; and on Thursday and Saturday for actions entered at the Poultry Compter, which are for debts, trespasses, accounts, covenant-breaking, attachments and sequestrations, to any amount. The sheriffs, or their deputies, may sit with the judge of these courts upon trials if they please. The *Court of Requests and of Conscience*, at which commissioners presided, took cognizance of debts under £10; the number of suits determined annually was about 5000, and the amount of debts recovered, £8000. The lord mayor and aldermen appointed monthly such aldermen and commoners for commissioners as they thought fit; and these, or any three of them, composed a court, held on Wednesday and Saturday, from 12 till 2 o'clock. This court was abolished by a special act of parliament passed in July 1847, and a new court for the recovery of small debts was established, with provisions similar to those of the general county debt-courts: the judge of the sheriffs' court is the judge also of this. The other

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city courts are, the *Chamberlain's Court*, held every day, to determine differences between masters and apprentices, and to admit such persons as are duly qualified to the freedom of the city; the *Court of Orphans*, held before the mayor and aldermen, as guardians of the children of deceased freemen under twenty-one years of age; a *Court of Conservancy*, held by the mayor and aldermen four times a year, as before stated; a *Court of Petty-Sessions*, for small offences, held daily at the Mansion House in the forenoon, by the mayor and one alderman, and daily at Guildhall, by two aldermen in rotation; the *Coroner's Court*, to inquire into the cause of sudden death; and the *Court of the Tower*, held within the verge of the city, for trying actions of debt, trespass, and covenants, by a steward appointed by the Constable of the Tower.

The exercise of its own military government is one of the peculiar privileges possessed by the city from the earliest times; its forces formerly consisted of what were termed the trained bands, but now of two regiments of militia, raised according to an act of parliament passed in 1794, by ballot, and consisting of 2200 men. The officers are appointed by the commissioners of the queen's lieutenancy for the city of London, of whom the lord mayor is the principal; and one regiment may in certain cases be placed by the queen under her general officers, and marched to any place not exceeding twelve miles from the capital, or to the nearest encampment; the other at all such times remaining in the city.

By the act of the 4th and 5th of William IV., cap. 36, the city of London and the county of Middlesex, and certain adjacent parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, were placed under the jurisdiction of a new court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, called the *Central Criminal Court*, to be held at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey, twelve times in the year at least, or oftener, if necessary. The justices and judges of the court have power exclusively to try persons accused of various crimes specified in the act, of which the justices of the peace for the cities of London and Westminster, the liberty of the Tower, the borough of Southwark, and the above-named counties, are now restrained from taking cognizance; they have also the power to try for offences committed on the high seas. The justices of the peace for the above-named divisions are still allowed to hold their respective general quarter-sessions; and by an especial clause the rights and privileges of the city of London are reserved.

The government of WESTMINSTER, until the Reformation, was arbitrary, under the abbot and monks; then under a bishop, and dean and chapter; and subsequently, by an act passed in the 27th of Elizabeth, the civil control was placed in the hands of the laity, the dean being still empowered to nominate the chief officers. The principal magistrates are, a high steward, usually a nobleman, the office being generally held for life; and a high bailiff chosen by the steward, also for life. The bailiff has the chief management of parliamentary elections for Westminster, as well as authority over all the other bailiffs; he summons juries, and in the courts leet sits next to the deputy steward. To him all fines and forfeitures belong, which renders the situation very lucrative, and occasions a considerable sum to be given for it. Besides these, are sixteen burgesses, whose functions in all respects resemble those of the alderman's deputies of the city of London, each having a ward under his jurisdiction; and from the burgesses are elected two head burgesses, one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who in the court leet rank next to the high bailiff. There is also a high constable, who is chosen by the court leet, and to whom all the other constables are subordinate. The four principal courts for the city and liberties of Westminster are, the *Court of the Duchy of Lancaster*, held in Somerset-place; the *Court of Quarter-Sessions* of the peace, held by the justices for the city and liberties, four times a year, at the guildhall, Westminster; the *St. Martin's-le-Grand Court*; and the *Westminster Court*, or court leet. The three first are courts of record; the duchy court being for all matters of law and equity relating to the duchy of Lancaster; that of quarter-sessions, for all trespasses, petty larcenies, and other minor offences committed in Westminster and its liberties; and that of St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the trial of all personal actions appertaining to that particular liberty. The court leet, which is held by the Dean of Westminster, or his deputy, is for choosing parochial officers, preventing or removing nuisances, &c. The *Palace Court*, or Marshalsea, held formerly at the Old Court-house in the Borough, but now in Scotland-yard, opposite the Admiralty, has jurisdiction of all civil suits within twelve miles of Whitehall, the city of London excepted, and takes cognizance of debts to any amount above 40*s.*; but actions for debts above £20 may be removed into any of the superior courts. One of the county debt-courts established in 1847 is fixed at Westminster. The city and liberties return two members to parliament, who are elected by the inhabitant householders; the number of voters is 14,801, and the high bailiff is returning officer.

SOUTHWARK was governed by its own bailiffs until 1327; but the city suffering great inconvenience from the number of malefactors that escaped thither from the jurisdiction of the city magistrates, the mayor of London was then, by charter, constituted *bailiff* of Southwark, and empowered to govern it by his deputy. Edward VI. granted the "Borough, or Town of Southwark," to the city of London, for a pecuniary consideration; and afterwards, for a further payment of the same kind, it was made a twenty-sixth ward to the city, by the name of *Bridge-ward Without*. It became, in consequence, subject to the lord mayor, who has under him a steward and a bailiff, the former of whom holds a *Court of Record* every Monday at St. Margaret's Hill, for debts, damages, and trespasses. There is also a *Court of Record* for the *Clink liberty*, held near Bankside, in Southwark, by the Bishop of Winchester's steward, for actions of debt, trespass, &c., within that liberty; and one of the county debt-courts established in 1847, is fixed at Southwark. The borough returns two members to parliament, who are chosen by the inhabitant householders of the old borough, which comprised 401 acres, and by the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, was formed for elective purposes, and the limits of which include by estimation an area of 1649 acres. The number of voters for the parliamentary representatives is 5353, and the high bailiff of Southwark is returning officer.

For the SUBURBS there are several courts. Of these, the *Sheriff's Courts* for the county of Middlesex are for actions of debt, trespass, assault, &c. *East Smithfield Court* is a court leet and court baron to inquire into nuisances, &c.; in the court baron, pleas are held to the amount of 40*s*. *General* and *Quarter Sessions* of the peace, for the liberty of the *Tower* of London, are held by the justices of that liberty, eight times a year, for petty larcenies, trespasses, felonies, misdemeanors, &c. Eight of the county debt-courts established in 1847, are held in the suburbs, namely, at Bloomsbury, Bow, Brompton, Islington, Lambeth, Mary-le-bone, Shoreditch, and Whitechapel.

In the metropolis are also held the four great law courts of the KINGDOM, the *Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer,* and *High Court of Chancery.* The three first are held alternately at Westminster Hall, and Guildhall in the city; and the Court of Chancery alternately at Westminster Hall and Lincoln's Inn, the causes being heard by the chancellor or vice-chancellors. The rooms in *Westminster Hall* in which the business of the courts is transacted are situated on the western side of the great hall, and were elegantly fitted up by the late Sir John Soane. The great hall was part of the ancient palace of Westminster, and is celebrated as the scene of many important events in English history: the first hall was founded by William Rufus, but the present edifice was for the most part erected by Richard II. It is considered to be the largest apartment in Europe unsupported by pillars, being 270 feet long, 74 broad, and 90 high: the floor is of stone; the side walls and ends are pierced with elegant windows, and the roof, which deserves particular admiration, is of chesnut, forming an immense arch, sustained by carved angels bearing shields of the founder's arms. Parliaments were anciently held in the hall, and it was the court of justice in which the sovereign presided in person; the coronation feasts have been held here for many ages, and it is also occasionally used for the trial of peers, or persons impeached by the commons. There is likewise the *Rolls' Court,* held by the Master of the Rolls generally in the Rolls' Chapel, Chancery-lane. Civil and ecclesiastical causes are tried at *Doctors' Commons.* The ecclesiastical courts are, the *Court of Arches,* for appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts in the province of Canterbury, and of which the *Court of Peculiars* is a branch; the *Prerogative Court,* for causes relative to wills and administrations; and the *Faculty Court,* empowered to grant dispensations to marry, &c. The *High Court of Admiralty* takes cognizance of all maritime pleas, criminal and civil: the latter are determined according to the civil law, the plaintiff giving security to prosecute, and, if cast, to pay what is adjudged; the former are tried by special commission, at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey, by a judge and jury, and a judge of the common law assists. A *Court of Bankruptcy* was created by the act 1st and 2nd William IV., c. 56; it is held in Basinghall-street. A *Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors* was instituted a few years subsequently, for releasing debtors in England and Wales, who have been imprisoned and apply by petition to be liberated, upon surrendering their effects to their creditors; the commissioners, who preside as judges, hold their sittings at a newly-erected court-house, situated in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

In addition to the parliamentary representation already mentioned, four *Metropolitan Boroughs,* namely, Finsbury, Mary-le-bone, Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth, comprising a numerous constituency, were created under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, each empowered to send two members, who are elected by the £10 householders.

### PRISONS, AND POLICE.

The *Prisons for Criminals* are, Newgate, Cold-bath-fields, Giltspur-street Compter, Pentonville Model prison, Millbank, House of Detention Clerkenwell, Tothill-fields Bridewell, and the gaol for the county of Surrey, Southwark. The *Prisons for Debtors* were, the Debtors' prison (White Cross-street), the Queen's Bench, the Fleet, the Marshalsea, and the Borough Compter; but in 1842 an act was passed "for consolidating the Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea Prisons, and for regulating the Queen's Prison," by which it was enacted that the prison previously called that of the Marshalsea of the Court of Queen's Bench should be termed the Queen's Prison, and should be the only prison for all debtors, bankrupts, or other persons, who before the passing of the act might have been confined in the Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons. Of the buildings, the majority are extensive, and in several instances, though gloomy, not inelegant, piles. *Newgate,* the general criminal prison for the city of London and the county of Middlesex, and, since the establishment of the Central Criminal Court, for various other populous districts adjacent to the metropolis, may be particularly mentioned. It is constructed of stone, divided within into several court-yards, and possesses a handsome uniform front towards the west, consisting of two wings, with the governor's house forming the centre.

The city, as already stated, is under the control of its own magistracy, consisting of the mayor and aldermen, &c.; and an act of parliament has been obtained (2nd and 3rd Victoria) for the formation of an effective *Police force:* the number of constables is above 500. By the Metropolitan Police act, 10th George IV., c. 44, the whole of the metropolis, exclusively of that part immediately denominated the City and Liberties, was consolidated into a *Metropolitan Police district,* to supersede the local arrangements previously existing in the several parishes. It extends eastward to Stratford, Poplar, and Greenwich; southward to Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth; westward to Acton, Ealing, and Brentford; and northward to Hampstead, Islington, Newington, and Hackney. Each division is under the charge of a superior officer, and the total number of men composing the force is 5800: there are eleven courts, with stipendiary magistrates to each of them.

### INNS OF COURT.

The London Inns of Court were originally like colleges in a university, but confined to the study of the law. Though their origin cannot be exactly ascertained, they may be presumed to have owed their rise to the establishment of the courts of justice at Westminster, by Henry III., which collected in their neighbourhood the whole body of common lawyers, or practitioners, who began to form themselves into a society (supposed

at Thavies' Inn, Holborn), in a collegiate manner. Hence their place of residence was denominated an inn (*Hostell*), or House of Court; and the king, in 1244, forbade the teaching of law in schools set up in the city, as had been customary, and restricted its study to the inn. The increase of the societies, as well as their division into Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery, was not recognized till the reign of Edward III., when the students were called apprentices of the law (from the Fr. *Apprendre*); and the Inns of Court became appropriated solely to the students of the common law, as were the Inns of Chancery to such clerks as studied the forming of writs and other processes in chancery. The inns have now become mere residences, not for lawyers only, but any persons who choose to hire chambers in them; and the law-student, before being called to the bar, is only obliged to be entered of one of these places, and dine in the common hall a certain number of terms; after which, should his admission not be opposed by the members, an occurrence that rarely happens, he is legally qualified to plead and conduct causes. The Inns of Court are not incorporated, consequently the masters, principals, benchers, &c., by whom they are governed, can make no by-laws, nor possess estates, &c.; yet they have certain orders which, by consent and prescription, have obtained the force of law. The societies are entirely supported by sums paid for admissions and for chambers; and from the benchers, or seniors, in whom the control is vested, a treasurer is usually chosen to manage these funds: the other members may be divided into outer barristers, inner barristers, and students.

The principal Inns of Court are four; the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The Inns of Chancery are seven, *viz.*, Clifford's Inn, Lyon's Inn, Clement's Inn, and New Inn, belonging to the two Temples; Furnival's Inn, belonging to Lincoln's Inn; and Staple's Inn and Barnard's Inn, belonging to Gray's Inn. Thavies' Inn, Scroop's Inn, Chester Inn or Strand Inn, as well as Johnson's Inn, and some others in the city, have long been disused. Of the two Serjeants' Inns, in Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, the latter only is appropriated as chambers for the Serjeants-at-law, who removed thither from Symond's Inn, which is falling to decay, and merely tenanted as chambers by any one who chooses to rent them. Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, consists now of private residences.

*The Temple* is so called from its original inhabitants, the Knights Templars, who, on quitting their old house in Southampton-buildings, Holborn, in the reign of Henry II., built a house in Fleet-street, thence called the New Temple, which occupied all the ground from White Friars to Essex-street. On their suppression by Edward II., the Temple, after two or three intermediate grants from the crown, was given by Edward III. to the monastery of St. John of Jerusalem, the prior of which afterwards demised it to the lawyers, supposed to have removed hither from Thavies' Inn, at a yearly rent of £10, a sum for which they still enjoy from the crown the whole of this splendid property. The Temple is at present divided between the two societies, the *Inner* and *Middle* Templars, each consisting of benchers, barristers, and students, the government being vested in the benchers. In term-time the members dine in the hall of the society, which is called keeping *commons*; to dine a fortnight in each term, is deemed *keeping the term*, and twelve terms qualify a student, after being called to the bar, to plead and manage causes in the courts. The Temple church is noticed hereafter.

*Lincoln's Inn* occupies, with its gardens and squares, a very extensive plot of ground on the western side of Chancery-lane. It has a fine brick gateway opening from Chancery-lane, built by Sir Thomas Lovel in the reign of Henry VIII.; a hall erected by the same person, where the Lord Chancellor holds his sittings; and a chapel built by Inigo Jones. The new library and dining-hall, of which the first stone was laid by Vice-Chancellor Sir Knight Bruce on April 20th, 1843, were opened by Her Majesty in October 1845, and form a handsome range of building of the latest Tudor character, the west front overlooking Lincoln's Inn Fields. The length, from north to south, is upwards of 230 feet: at the north-west angle is an octagonal turret, of considerable elevation. The hall is truly magnificent; it measures 120 feet in length, and 45 feet in general width, this width being increased at the north end to 60 feet by two spacious oriels at the extremities of the dais, which make that part of the hall a kind of transept: the roof is of oak, open, and remarkably lofty. Of the other apartments the principal is the library, 80 feet in length, by 40 in width, and presenting, like the hall, a ceiling, windows, and fittings-up, of unusually rich design. The old hall and library have been judiciously preserved inviolate.

*Gray's Inn* principally consists of two quadrangles, separated by a hall and chapel; and two handsome ranges of building called Verulam and Raymond Buildings. Most of the other inns consist of double courts, surrounded by large brick buildings divided into chambers; all of them have halls, in some cases surrounded by gardens, and several have good libraries.

### Government Offices and other Public Buildings.

The offices more immediately connected with the affairs of government occupy a grand line of buildings, stretching entirely across the eastern extremity of St. James' Park, from Spring Gardens to Downing-street. The most northern is the Admiralty: next is the War Office, or Horse Guards; then the Treasury; and lastly, the offices of the Secretaries of State.

*The War Office*, or *Horse Guards*, derives its latter appellation from the circumstance of that branch of the military mounting guard here. It is a noble, though rather heavy, building, erected by Ware, at an expense of more than £30,000, and contains a variety of apartments in which is transacted all business relative to the British army; a handsome portal leads through it from St. James' Park into the fine open street of Whitehall. *The Admiralty*, originally called Wallingford House, and facing Whitehall, has a beautiful screen by Adams, which, with the spacious portico, renders this on the whole a commanding pile; the Lords of the Admiralty have offices here, with private apartments. The *Treasury* is an extensive pile, partly formed out of the remains of Whitehall palace: the west front looks into St. James' Park; that next Whitehall has been rebuilt in a splendid style by Mr. Barry, and now presents a remarkably ornate façade in the Corinthian style, extending from Downing-street to Dover House in one uninterrupted line of 296 feet. Besides the Board of Treasury, the

edifice contains a variety of offices, amongst which are the Home Office, the Board of Trade, and the Council Chamber. The buildings of the other Government offices situated in the immediate vicinity of the above, and which consist of the offices of the *Secretaries of State* for Foreign Affairs and for the Colonies, the *Board of Control* for the affairs of India, the offices of the *Crown Lands*, and of the *Board of Works*, &c., have nothing in them particularly worthy of notice.

Somerset House, the most noble collection of Government offices in London, derives its name from being built on the site of the splendid palace erected by the Protector Somerset in the reign of Edward VI. After having been for several ages occasionally inhabited by the queens of England, the structure was rebuilt, as it now stands, under the superintendence of Sir William Chambers, in 1775. It occupies a space about 800 feet in width, and 500 in depth; and for magnitude, as well as architectural merit, ranks among the foremost of the public buildings in London. The magnificent Strand front, the extensive quadrangular court, and the yet grander front next the Thames, with the terrace, one of the finest in the world, all combine, with the numerous spacious apartments and offices which the building contains, to excite admiration. It comprises the offices of the Poor-Law Commission, of the Registrar-General, and of the Tithe Commission; also the Naval Office, Navy Pay Office, Malt Office, Stamp Office, the Offices of the Chancellors of the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, the Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office, Stage-coach Office, Legacy-duty Office, and the whole revenue establishment of the Tax Offices; all which are situated in the quadrangle that forms the main body of the pile. The front next the Strand has been munificently devoted to the use of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, and other institutions; apartments have been assigned for the board constituting the University of London, and others have been appropriated to the School of Design, instituted by the Government within the last few years, for elementary instruction in drawing, in modelling from the antique and from nature, and in the use of oil and water colours. The buildings of King's College form the eastern wing of the south front of the edifice, which, without it, was incomplete.

"The Tower," as it is familiarly called, stands on the northern bank of the Thames, and consists of a large pile of building, the irregularity of which arises from its having been erected and enlarged by various sovereigns, at distant periods of time: it served the purpose of a fortified palace to many of the early monarchs of England. Tradition ascribes its origin to Julius Cæsar, but the earliest authentic account of it is, that William the Conqueror, having little reliance on the fidelity of his new subjects of London, on fixing his residence in the metropolis, built a strong fortress to overawe them, on part of the present site of the Tower. In 1078, he appointed Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, a skilful architect, to superintend the building of a larger fort; being the same, though repaired or rebuilt by some of his successors, which is now called the White Tower. It is situated in the centre of the fortress, and is of a square shape, with four watch-towers, one of which is used as an observatory. This part of the building contains, besides a small armoury for the sea service, an old Norman chapel, dedicated to St. John, in which the kings and queens who resided here performed their devotions; the apartment is of an oblong form, circular at the east end, and supported by short round pillars, and in it the ancient records of the kingdom are now kept. In 1082, William Rufus laid the foundations of a castle southward, and near to the river, which was finished by his successor, Henry I.: beneath it were two gates, one called Traitors' gate, through which state prisoners were conveyed to their cells, and the other bearing the name of the Bloody gate. Henry III. added a strong gate and bulwark to the west entrance, repaired and *whitened* the square tower, which probably gave it the name it still retains, and extended the fortress by a mud wall, which was superseded by one of brick by Edward IV., who built within this inclosure the present Lion's tower. Charles II. and the succeeding sovereigns, down to George IV., made various additions and alterations within the area inclosed by the ancient fortifications; and the exterior walls now include an area of twelve acres and five roods. The exterior circuit of the ditch or grass moat which entirely surrounds it, is 3156 feet; it is separated from the Thames by a broad quay, with a platform for mounting 61 pieces of cannon, which are brought out and fired on all occasions of public rejoicing. The interior forms a parish within itself, subject to the visitation of the Bishop of London, and contains several streets, and a variety of interesting buildings, consisting of the Tower parochial church, or Royal Free Chapel of St. Peter *ad Vincula*, the White Tower, the Ordnance Office, the Record Office, the Jewel Office, the Horse Armoury, &c., houses belonging to the officers of the Tower, barracks for the garrison, and two suttling-houses, commonly used by the officers of the garrison. The great fire, by which a large portion of this celebrated edifice was destroyed, took place on the 30th of October, 1841, and extended to the Grand Storehouse, the Table or Bowyer Tower, with two stores on each side of it, and the Butler's Tower: in the Storehouse, or armoury, which was 345 feet long, were not less than 280,000 stand of arms, ready for use, besides a vast quantity of military trophies, many of them ancient and of great historical interest. On the site of the Storehouse have been erected the Waterloo barracks for 1000 men, at a cost of nearly £30,000; they extend 280 feet in length, and are in the castellated style of the fifteenth century. The government is entrusted to a Constable, generally a person of high rank, under whose command are a lieutenant and a deputy-lieutenant, the latter being called the governor, with several subordinate officers, besides forty wardens, who bear the same rich antique uniform as was worn by the corps at its formation by Henry VII.

*The Mint*, originally situated within the limits of the Tower, and the business of which was afterwards for some time carried on at Soho, near Birmingham, now stands at the north-eastern corner of Tower Hill, on the site of the old Victualling-Office; it contains steam-engines, and all the numerous mechanical works for facilitating the operations of the coinage. The building is of noble design, with a handsome stone front, surmounted by a balustrade. The wings are ornamented with pilasters; and in the centre are several demi-columns, over which is a pediment bearing the arms of England: over the porch is a gallery with balustrades, &c., of the Doric order.

## ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

*Arms of the Bishopric.*

At what precise period London was constituted the head of a DIOCESE is uncertain, but it is evident that it acquired the distinction not long after the introduction of Christianity into Britain. It appears to have been at first an archbishopric; but when the metropolitical power was transferred to Canterbury, in consequence of the conversion to Christianity of Ethelbert, King of Kent, by Augustine, London sank into a bishopric, and Melitus was made the first bishop, in 604. The diocese was co-extensive with the ancient kingdom of the East Saxons, comprehending the counties of Middlesex and Essex, and part of Hertfordshire. Under the ecclesiastical arrangements provided by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., c. 77, it consists of the city of London, the county of Middlesex, ten parishes in Essex, the town of Deptford, and seven other parishes in Kent, and certain parishes in Surrey. Though locally in the province of Canterbury, it is exempt from the visitation of the archbishop; and the Bishop of London enjoys precedence over all the other bishops, ranking in dignity next to the Archbishop of York. The ecclesiastical establishment is composed of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, thirty-two canons or prebendaries (four of whom are residentiary, and, with the dean, constitute the chapter), twelve petty or minor canons, six vicars-choral, a subdean, and inferior officers. The bishop has the patronage of the archdeaconries, chancellorships, precentorship, treasurership, non-resident canonries, and one resident canonry; the other resident canonries are in the gift of the Crown. The Dean and Chapter possess the patronage of the petty canonries. The petty canons were incorporated as a body politic, in 1399, by letters-patent of Richard II.; they are governed by a warden, chosen from among themselves, and have a common seal. Amongst the Bishops of London have been, St. Dunstan, who died in 988; Wengham, Lord Chancellor, who died 1262; Chishull, Lord Chancellor, 1280; Wentworth, Lord Chancellor, 1339; Sudbury and Courtenay, Archbishops of Canterbury; Braybrooke, Lord Chancellor, 1404; Kemp, successively Archbishop of York and of Canterbury, and a cardinal; Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury; Edmond Bonner; Ridley, the martyr, 1555; Grindall and Sandys, Archbishops of York; Bancroft, Abbot, Laud, Juxon, and Sheldon, Archbishops of Canterbury; Gibson, 1746; Sherlock, 1761; Lowth, 1787; and Beilby Porteus, who died in the year 1809.

### PARISHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON WITHIN THE WALLS.

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Alban, Wood-street, with ..... R. | 479 | 16 8 11½ | 247 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Eton College, alternately. |
| St. Olave, Silver-street ..... R. | 972 | 7 7 11 | | |
| Allhallows, Barking ..... V. | 1924 | 36 13 4 | 956 | The Archbishop of Canterbury. |
| Allhallows, Bread-street, with ..... R. | 263 | 37 13 4 | 264 | The Archbishop, and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, alternately. |
| St. John the Evangelist ..... R. | 108 | 15 19 7 | | |
| Allhallows the Great, with ..... R. | 672 | 41 18 1½ | 458 | The Archbishop of Canterbury. |
| Allhallows the Less ..... V. | 181 | —— | | |
| Allhallows, Lombard-street ..... R. | 516 | 22 6 8 | 357 | The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. |
| Allhallows, Staining ..... P.C. | 502 | —— | 624 | The Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, who are also the impropriators. |
| Allhallows on the Wall with St. Augustine consolidated ..... R. | 1620 | 8 16 8 | 453 | The Crown. |
| St. Alphage ..... R. | 976 | 8 0 0 | 313 | The Bishop. |
| St. Andrew Undershaft with St. Mary-Axe consolidated ..... R. | 1163 | 25 11 3 | 1576 | The Bishop. |
| St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, with ..... R. | 750 | 17 10 0 | 483 | The Crown, and the Parishioners of St. Anne's, alternately. |
| St. Anne, Blackfriars ..... R. | 2846 | —— | | |
| St. Anne and St. Agnes, with ..... R. | 513 | 8 0 0 | 239 | The Bishop, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. John Zachary ..... R. | 183 | 11 2 1 | | |
| St. Antholin, with ..... R. | 357 | 20 2 8½ | 222 | The Crown, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. John the Baptist ..... R. | 367 | 15 18 9 | | |
| St. Augustine, Watling-street, with ..... R. | 289 | 19 16 0½ | 296 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. |
| St. Faith ..... R. | 781 | 23 17 1 | | |
| St. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange (no church) ..... R. | 307 | 18 1 8 | 657 | The Crown, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Bene't Fink (no church) ..... P.C. | 383 | —— | 200 | The Dean and Canons of Windsor, the appropriators. |
| St. Bene't Gracechurch, with ..... R. | 333 | 18 1 3 | 300 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, alternately. |
| St. Leonard, Eastcheap ..... R. | 137 | 25 10 0 | | |

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Bene't, Paul's Wharf, with ..... R. | 588 | 13 19 4½ | 254 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. |
| St. Peter ..... R. | 341 | 9 4 2 | | |
| St. Botolph, Billingsgate, with ..... R. | 278 | 23 16 0½ | 320 | The Crown, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. George, Botolph-lane ..... R. | 235 | 8 0 0 | | |
| Christchurch, with ..... V. | 2446 | 26 13 4 | 537 | St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators, alternately. |
| St. Leonard, Foster-lane ..... R. | 331 | 26 13 4 | | |
| St. Clement, Eastcheap, with ..... R. | 236 | 13 2 1 | 290 | The Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Martin Orgars..... R. | 353 | 19 16 3 | | |
| St. Dionis Backchurch ..... R. | 806 | 25 0 0 | 439 | The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. |
| St. Dunstan in the East ..... R. | 1010 | 60 7 11 | 375 | The Archbishop of Canterbury. |
| St. Edmund the King, with..... R. | 391 | 21 14 2 | 306 | The Crown, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, alternately. |
| St. Nicholas Acons ..... R. | 194 | 13 0 0 | | |
| St. Ethelburga ..... R. | 669 | 11 12 6 | 363 | The Bishop. |
| St. Helen, Bishopsgate..... V. | 659 | —— | 209 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. |
| St. James, Duke's-place ..... Don. | 964 | —— | 110 | The Mayor and Aldermen, the impropriators. |
| St. James, Garlick Hythe..... R. | 520 | 17 14 7 | 310 | The Bishop. |
| St. Katharine, Coleman ..... R. | 606 | 5 6 8 | 700 | The Bishop. |
| St. Katharine Creechurch..... P.C. | 1740 | —— | 120 | The Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, Cambridge, the impropriators. |
| St. Lawrence, Jewry, with ..... V. | 625 | 18 0 5 | 300 | Balliol College, Oxford, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Mary Magdalene, Milk-street.... R. | 207 | 19 17 6 | | |
| St. Magnus, with ..... R. | 239 | 69 5 5 | 294 | The Bishop. |
| St. Margaret, New Fish-st., united.. R. | 266 | 13 11 8 | | |
| St. Margaret, Lothbury, with ..... R. | 189 | 13 6 8 | 585 | The Crown, and the Bishop, alternately. |
| St. Christopher-le-Stocks..... R. | 16 | 14 0 0 | | |
| St. Margaret Pattens, with ..... R. | 167 | 10 0 0 | 214 | The Crown, the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Mayor and Common Council, by turns. |
| St. Gabriel, Fenchurch..... R. | 386 | 12 0 0 | | |
| St. Martin, Ludgate ..... R. | 1255 | 33 17 8½ | 266 | The Bishop. |
| St. Martin Outwich ..... R. | 135 | 13 9 9½ | 585 | The Merchant Tailors' Company. |
| St. Mary, Abchurch, with..... R. | 526 | 20 2 6 | 206 | Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. |
| St. Lawrence ..... P.C. | 381 | —— | | |
| St. Mary, Aldermanbury, with..... P.C. | 751 | —— | 255 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Thomas ..... R. | | | | |
| St. Mary Aldermary, with ..... R. | 494 | 41 0 0 | 435 | The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Thomas the Apostle ..... R. | 648 | 12 0 0 | | |
| St. Mary-le-Bow, with..... R. | 346 | 33 12 3½ | 459 | The Archbishop of Canterbury two turns, and the Grocers' Company one. |
| Allhallows, Honey-lane, and ..... R. | 155 | 19 3 9 | | |
| St. Pancras, Soper-lane..... R. | 162 | 13 6 3 | | |
| St. Mary at Hill, with ..... R. | 987 | 36 13 4 | 387 | The Duke of Northumberland, and the Parishioners, alternately. |
| St. Andrew Hubbard ..... R. | 331 | 16 0 0 | | |
| St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-st., with R. | 783 | 19 5 9 | 345 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. |
| St. Gregory by St. Paul..... P.C. | 1444 | —— | | |
| St. Mary Somerset, with ..... R. | 375 | 10 10 0 | 238 | The Bishops of London and Hereford, alternately. |
| St. Mary Mounthaw united..... R. | 378 | 6 10 0 | | |
| St. Mary Woolnoth, with..... R. | 317 | 25 0 0 | 280 | The Crown, and J. Thornton, Esq., alternately. |
| St. Mary Woolchurch Haw united .. R. | 150 | 18 13 4 | | |
| St. Matthew, Friday-street, with..... R. | 160 | 21 7 3½ | 254 | The Bishop, and the Duke of Buccleuch, alternately. |
| St. Peter, Westcheap..... R. | 227 | 26 7 9 | | |
| St. Michael, Bassishaw..... R. | 687 | 17 0 0 | 239 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. |
| St. Michael, Cornhill..... R. | 454 | 35 1 8 | 387 | The Drapers' Company. |
| St. Michael, Crooked-lane..... R. | 329 | 26 8 4 | 365 | The Archbishop of Canterbury. |
| St. Michael, Queen-hythe, with ..... R. | 647 | 16 0 0 | 270 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, alternately. |
| Trinity the Less ..... R. | 633 | 8 7 6 | | |
| St. Michael Pater-noster Royal, with .. R. | 251 | 7 0 0 | 242 | The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Worcester, alternately. |
| St. Martin Vintry..... R. | 288 | 18 13 4 | | |
| St. Michael, Wood-street, with ..... R. | 328 | 18 13 4 | 260 | The Crown, and the Parishioners, alternately. |
| St. Mary Staining..... R. | 268 | 5 6 8 | | |
| St. Mildred, Bread-street, with ..... R. | 351 | 16 6 8 | 222 | The Queen, and W. Storketh, Esq., alternately. |
| St. Margaret Moses ..... R. | 250 | 12 4 4½ | | |
| St. Mildred, Poultry, with ..... R. | 280 | 18 13 4 | 269 | The Crown, and the Mercers' Company, alternately. |
| St. Mary Colechurch ..... R. | 238 | —— | | |
| St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, with..... R. | 254 | 18 13 4 | 287 | The Crown, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Nicholas Olave..... R. | 431 | 7 19 7 | | |

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Olave, Hart-street, with St. Nicholas in the Shambles .... R. | 816 | 17 14 2<br>23 6 6 | 1891 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Olave, Old Jewry, with ..... V. | 168 | 10 18 6½ | 500 | The Crown. |
| St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane ..... R. | 198 | 12 7 6 | | |
| St. Peter, Cornhill ..... R. | 656 | 39 5 7½ | 388 | The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. |
| St. Peter-le-Poor ..... R. | 559 | 5 16 8 | 629 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. |
| St. Stephen, Coleman-street ..... V. | 3699 | 11 0 0 | 560 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Stephen, Walbrook, with ..... R. | 322 | 17 13 9 | 332 | The Crown, and the Grocers' Company, alternately. |
| St. Bene't Sherehog ..... R. | 145 | 8 13 4 | | |
| St. Swithin, London-stone, with ..... R. | 389 | 15 17 11 | 259 | The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the Rev. H. G. Watkins, alternately. |
| St. Mary Bothaw ..... R. | 257 | 10 10 0 | | |
| St. Vedast, Foster-lane, with ..... R. | 427 | 33 5 10 | 300 | The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Michael le Quern ..... R. | 212 | 21 10 5 | | |

The above 97 parishes, with the addition of the precinct of White Friars, form the poor-law union of the *City of London*, which is under the care of 101 guardians, each parish electing one, with the exception of St. Anne's (Blackfriars), Christ-church (Newgate-street), and St. Stephen's (Coleman-street), which elect two each; the population amounts to 55,920.

## PARISHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON WITHOUT THE WALLS.

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Andrew, Holborn ..... R. | 5966 *a* | 18 0 0. | 1336 | The Duke of Buccleuch. |
| *St. Peter, Saffron Hill* ..... C. | —— | —— | —— | *The Rector.* |
| *Trinity Chapel, Gray's Inn Road*.. C. | —— | —— | —— | *The Rector.* |
| St. Bartholomew the Great ..... R. | 3414 | 8 0 0 | 680 | Trustees of the late W. Phillips, Esq. |
| St. Bartholomew the Less ..... V. | 744 | 13 6 8 | 30 | St. Bartholomew's Hospital. |
| St. Botolph, without Aldersgate .... P.C. | 4491 *b* | —— | 450 | The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators. |
| St. Botolph, Aldgate ..... P.C. | 9525 *c* | —— | 247 | R. Kynaston, Esq., the impropriator. |
| St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate ....R. | 10,969 | 20 0 0 | 2290 | The Bishop. |
| *All Saints' Chapel* .....P.C. | | | 258 | *The Rector of St. Botolph's.* |
| St. Bride ..... V. | 6655 | 16 0 0 | 562 | The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators. |
| *Trinity District Church*..... P.C. | | —— | —— | *The Vicar.* |
| St. Dunstan-in-the-West ..... R. | 3266 | 26 4 9½ | 490 | Trustees of the late Rev. Charles Simeon. |
| *St. Thomas, Rolls' Liberty* .....P.C. | —— | —— | 200 | *Hyndman's Trustees.* |
| St. Giles, without Cripplegate ..... V. | 13,255 | 32 5 0 | 2018 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the appropriators. |
| St. Sepulchre ..... V. | 8524 *d* | 20 0 0 | 666 | St. John's College, Oxford.—Impropriators of two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, the Parishioners, the Vicarage being endowed with one-third. |
| Trinity in the Minories..... P.C. | 579 | —— | 69 | The Crown. |

*a* The larger part of the parish is in the Holborn Division of the hundred of Ossulstone; the entire parish contains 27,044 inhabitants.

*b* The entire parish contains 5906 inhabitants, of which number 1415 are in the liberty of Glasshouse-yard, in the Finsbury Division of the hundred of Ossulstone.

*c* The parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, is partly within the walls of the city. With the parishes of St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and St. Botolph, without Aldersgate; it forms the *East London union*, which contains a population of 39,655.

*d* The parish of St. Sepulchre, containing 12,325 inhabitants, extends into the Finsbury Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex.

The *West London union* is formed of St. Bride's, St. Bartholomew's (the Great and the Less), St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, St. Andrew's Lower or City Liberty, the Bridewell precinct, and part of St. Sepulchre's parish; and the population amounts to 32,370.

## PARISHES ADJACENT TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

(Which are not separately described in the work.)

The three first are in the Holborn, and the last in the Tower, Division of the Hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex.

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. George the Martyr ..... R. | 7897 *a* | —— | 569 | The Duke of Buccleuch. |
| St. George, Bloomsbury ..... R. | 16,981 | —— | 1153 | The Crown. |
| *Trinity Church, Woburn Square*. P.C. | —— | —— | 500 | *The Rector of St. George's.* |
| St. Giles-in-the-Fields ..... R. | 37,311 | —— | 968 | The Crown. |
| *Trinity*..... P.C. | —— | —— | 338 | *The Rector of St. Giles'.* |
| *Christ Church, Endell-street*.... P.C. | —— | —— | —— | *The Rector of St. Giles'.* |
| St. Peter ad Vincula, *Tower* ..... R. | 1107 | 18 13 4 | —— | The Constable of the Tower of London. |

*a* The parish of St. George the Martyr; that part of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, which is in the Holborn Division of the hundred of Ossulstone; and the liberties of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents; contain 28,790 inhabitants, and, with Ely-place and the Middlesex portion of the parish of St. Sepulchre, form the *Holborn union.*

## CITY AND LIBERTY OF WESTMINSTER.

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Anne, Soho..... R. | 16,480 | —— | 909 | The Bishop. |
| St. Clement Danes ..... R. | 11,582 *a* | 52 7 1 | 518 | The Marquess of Exeter. |
| St. George, Hanover Square ..... R. | 66,453 | —— | 1000 | The Bishop. |
| *Grosvenor Chapel* ..... P.C. | | | 400 | *The Rector and Churchwardens of St. George's.* |
| *Hanover District Chapel, Regent-st.* P.C. | | | 560 | *The Rector of St. George's.* |
| *St. Mark's District Chapel*..... P.C. | | | 700 | *The Rector of St. George's.* |
| St. James, Piccadilly ..... R. | 37,398 | —— | 1468 | The Bishop. |
| *Archbishop Tenison's Chapel*..... P.C. | | | 320 | *The Rector of St. James', and eight Trustees.* |
| *St. Philip's Chapel, Regent-street* .. P.C. | | | 400 | *The Bishop and the Rector of St. James's.* |
| *St. Margaret's Chapel* ..... P.C. | | | 459 | *The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators.* |
| *St. James', Berwick-street* ..... C. | | | —— | *Trustees.* |
| *York Street Chapel* ..... C. | | | —— | *The Rector of St. James's.* |
| *St. James,' Hampstead Road* ..... C. | | | —— | *Trustees.* |
| St. John, Millbank ..... R. | 26,223 | —— | 359 | The Dean and Chapter of Westminster. |
| *St. Mary, Vincent-square* ..... P.C. | —— | —— | —— | *The Rector of St. John's.* |
| *St. Stephen*..... P.C. | —— | —— | 300 | *Miss A. Burdett Coutts.* |
| St. Margaret ..... R. | 30,258 | —— | —— | The Dean and Chapter of Westminster. |
| *Broadway Chapel* ..... C. | —— | —— | —— | *The Rector of St. Margaret's.* |
| St. Martin-in-the-Fields ..... V. | 25,190 *b* | 12 0 0 | 1258 | The Bishop. |
| *St. Matthew, Spring Gardens* .... P.C. | —— | —— | 200 | *The Vicar of St. Martin's.* |
| *Burleigh Chapel (St. Michael)*..... C. | —— | —— | —— | *The Vicar of St. Martin's.* |
| *St. John, Broad Court* ..... C. | —— | —— | —— | *The Vicar of St. Martin's.* |
| St. Mary-le-Strand ..... R. | 2520 | 13 8 4 | 266 | The Crown. |
| St. John the Baptist, Savoy ..... P.C | 414 | —— | 130 | The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. |
| St. Paul, Covent Garden ..... R. | 5718 | —— | 580 | The Duke of Bedford. |

*a* The parish of St. Clement Danes, wholly containing 15,459 persons, extends into the Holborn Division of the hundred of Ossulstone.

*b* The parish is under the separate control of 24 guardians under the Poor-Law Amendment Act.

PIMLICO and KNIGHTSBRIDGE, in St. George's parish, are separately described in the work.

The *Strand poor-law union* is formed of St. Mary's-le-Strand with the Duchy of Lancaster, St. Paul's (Covent Garden), St. Clement Danes', the Precinct of the Savoy, and the Liberty of the Rolls.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

(In the Diocese of Winchester.)

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Christchurch..... R. | 14,616 *a* | —— | 870 | The Trustees of Marshall's Charities. |
| St. George the Martyr..... R. | 46,644 *b* | 18 13 9 | 730 | The Crown. |
| *St. Mary Magdalen* ..... C. | —— | —— | —— | *The Rector of St. George's.* |
| St. John Horsleydown ..... R. | 10,115 | —— | 500 | The Crown. |
| *St. Mark's District* ..... P.C. | —— | —— | 130 | *The Crown and the Bishop, alternately.* |
| St. Olave ..... P.C. | 6745 *c* | 68 4 9½ | 682 | The Crown. |
| St. Saviour..... P.C. | 18,219 | —— | 800 | The Parishioners, who appoint two ministers, between whom the income is divided. |
| St. Thomas ..... P.C. | 1759 | —— | 215 | St. Thomas' Hospital. |

*a* Christchurch was formerly a part of St. Saviour's parish, and with it now forms the *poor-law union of St. Saviour.* The parish extends into the East Division of the hundred of Brixton, but the entire population is given above. See the article CHRISTCHURCH.

*b* The parish, under the Poor Law, has a separate board of 18 guardians.

*c* St. Olave's parish extends into the city of London, and, with the parishes of St. Thomas and Horsleydown, forms the *poor-law union of St. Olave*, under the care of 15 guardians.

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There are likewise numerous extra-parochial and independent *Liberties;* namely, in the city Without the Walls, Barnard's Inn, Bridewell Hospital and Precinct, Clifford's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Serjeants' Inn (Chancery-lane), Staple Inn, White Friars' Precinct, Inner Temple, and Middle Temple. Adjacent to the city are, St. Catherine by the Tower (Precinct), Old Artillery Ground Liberty, Charter-House, Ely-place, Norton-Falgate Liberty, Rolls Liberty, Old Tower Without (Precinct), and East Smithfield Liberty. In the city and Liberty of Westminster are, the Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Duchy of Lancaster (Precinct), Privy Gardens, and Whitehall, and the Verge of the palaces of St. James' and Whitehall.

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ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, the chief ecclesiastical edifice of the metropolis, and of the empire, and the masterpiece of its architect, Sir Christopher Wren, is a magnificent structure, occupying the highest and most central spot of ground in the city, and nearly covering the site of the ancient cathedral built by Bishop Maurice, which was destroyed by the fire of 1666. The commission for the erection of the present edifice is dated in 1673, the interval between the fire and that period having been employed in endeavouring to repair the old fabric, which was at length found impracticable. The first stone of the structure, which was built from the third design of the architect, was laid June 21st, 1675: the walls of the choir and aisles were finished in ten years, together with the porticoes on the north and south sides; and the lantern was crowned with the last stone in 1710, in the lifetime of the architect, by his son Christopher. The building was erected at the national expense, and cost a million and a half of money; the iron balustrade surrounding the churchyard, which, with its seven iron gates, weighs 200 tons, cost £11,202. The extent of ground occupied is two acres and sixteen perches. The edifice is wholly constructed of the best Portland stone, in the form of a Latin cross, 514 feet long, and 216 broad; and from the intersection rises a stately cupola, towering above the rest of the structure, and universally admired for its grandeur and elegant proportions. The cupola is 215 feet high, 145 in diameter, and 430 in circumference; and is ornamented with 32 columns below, and a range of attic antæ above, the exterior circuit of which is flanked by a noble balustrade. From its summit rises a lantern adorned with large Corinthian pillars, surrounded at the base by a gallery, and terminating in a superb gilt ball and cross, the height of which from the floor of the church is 404 feet. The other principal architectural features of the exterior are, the two semicircular porticoes at the north and south ends of the transept, and the magnificent entrance at the western end. The great western entrance is composed of a double story of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Composite order above, supporting a grand enriched pediment, representing the conversion of St. Paul, and crowned with a colossal figure of that saint, and other statues; the whole stands upon an elevated base, the ascent to which is by a flight of 22 black marble steps, extending the entire length of the portico. At each of the northern and southern extremities of this elevation is a campanile turret, of two stories, of light pierced workmanship, terminating in a dome formed by curves of contrary flexure, and surmounted with a gilt pine-apple. In a spacious area in front is a statue of Queen Anne. The north and south sides of the cathedral, which have an air of uncommon elegance, comprise richly decorated windows and niches, and are ornamented with scrolls, fruitage, and other suitable enrichments. The interior of the edifice, which consists of a navé, choir, aisles, transept, side chapels, &c., is of correspondent beauty, and, like the exterior, is constructed in the purest style of classical architecture. The concave of the grand cupola, painted by Sir James

Thornhill, exhibits designs illustrative of some of the most remarkable occurrences in the life of St. Paul; the space beneath the dome is appropriated to the reception of monuments and statues of British heroes, and other illustrious dead, which, being composed of the finest marbles, and generally of good design, add to the rich appearance of this part of the cathedral. In the crypt under the church, and immediately below the centre of the dome, is the tomb of Admiral Lord Nelson.

The PAROCHIAL CHURCHES may, for the most part, be divided into two classes; namely, those built by Sir Christopher Wren, or his pupils, since the great fire; and those which escaped that calamity. Of the former, the following most deserve notice. The church of *St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside,* which, and *St. Bride's, Fleet-street,* possess the most elegant steeples of any in London, is a successful endeavour to perpetuate the origin of its name of Le Bow, which arose not only from the body having been erected on *arches,* or a Norman crypt (which still remains), but from the edifice having a steeple, or lantern, resting on bows. This beauty is retained in the present structure, the lofty spire of which is partly supported by flying buttresses, Corinthian columns, and an elegant circular gallery; the whole being a masterly display of the five orders. The steeple of *St. Bride's,* which is of a totally different form, but equally beautiful, consists of a series of elegant stories, diminishing in exact proportion as they ascend: it originally reached the altitude of 234 feet, but was reduced some years ago, on account of its having been damaged by lightning. The chaste and elegant church of *St. Stephen, Walbrook,* which stands on the site of an edifice built in 1420, deserves notice on account of the unrivalled beauty of its interior, which, for propriety of elevation, simple grandeur of style, and tasteful embellishment, stands alone among the religious structures of the metropolis; the dome springing from the intersection is supported by eight arches, rising from as many Corinthian columns, so disposed as to give to the whole an effect of great lightness and spaciousness. Over the altar is a fine painting, by West, of the Stoning of St. Stephen.

The above-named churches are amongst the finest of the 50 built by Sir Christopher Wren. The following claim notice either for their architectural character, or historical interest. *St. Michael's, Wood-street,* which is of the Ionic order, was erected in 1669; the original tower has of late years been replaced by a clumsy spire. So early as the year 1359, the church was liberally endowed; and Stow asserts that the head of James IV. of Scotland was buried here, after the battle of Flodden-Field. *St. Mary's, Aldermanbury,* which has a large western tower with angular pinnacles, occupies the site of a church refounded by Alderman Keeble, in the fifteenth century: Judge Jeffreys was buried in it. *St. Mary's-at-Hill, Lower Thames-street,* only partially destroyed by the great fire, is remarkable for containing some curious records, extracts from which have been published; it has a plain square brick tower. *St. Vedast's, Foster-lane,* which possesses a very handsome stone spire, of exact symmetry, contains an altar-piece of singular elegance: the railing before it is peculiarly rich; the border that surrounds the *nimbus,* or glory, is composed for the most part of three cherubim, half immersed in clouds, and six winged infants, in the highest possible relief, one sounding two trumpets, and the others bearing palm branches, the carving being either from the chisel of Gibbons, or some successful rival of that great artist. *St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill,* is a spacious stone structure, modernised in 1670 from the extensive remains of the former church, built in 1440; it has a fine groined porch, or entrance, and a lofty square tower with tall angular pinnacles, which, together with the interior, show that it must, before the fire, have been a noble edifice of English architecture. *St. Mary's Woolnoth, Lombard-street,* is a fine specimen of the Tuscan order, erected by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Wren's. The exterior is of stone; the northern elevation is ornamented with large semicircular rusticated arches, and the western end has a double tower with Composite columns, a balustrade, and other ornaments: the interior is of exquisite proportions, and chastely decorated. *St. Michael's, Cornhill,* has a beautiful tower, which renders it one of the most conspicuous features of the city. The tower is surmounted by four fluted turrets, and is admirably light and elegant; the various orders of architecture are harmoniously combined. There is a monument in the church to the memory of Fabian, the chronicler, who was an alderman of London. *St. Lawrence's, Jewry,* rebuilt in 1677, is a neat edifice, with a very elegant interior, and contains a monument of Archbishop Tillotson. *St. Peter's, Cornhill,* according to an inscribed brass plate in it, was the first Christian church erected in Britain; it is said to have been built by King Lucius, so early as the year 179. The present structure is plain but neat, and has a tower of red brick, with a spire terminating in a large key, the emblem of the patron saint. *St. Bene't's, Paul's Wharf,* was erected in 1181, and rebuilt in 1682, and is said to contain the remains of Inigo Jones. *St. Swithin's, Cannon-street,* a small but elegant church, with a tower and spire, was built in 1680, on the site of one of very ancient foundation, and attracts additional notice from the famous "London Stone" being placed in front of it. *Christ Church, Newgate-street,* is a spacious edifice of stone, with a lofty tower, and is much frequented on account of the singing being performed by the scholars of Christ's Hospital, who attend divine service in it, and whose combined voices, from their great number, produce an extraordinary effect. Previously to the dissolution of monasteries, this was the site of the Grey friars' church, which was 300 feet long, and decorated with noble monuments; the portion rebuilt was the choir only of the ancient structure. *St. Alban's, Wood-street,* is a handsome stone edifice, with a lofty turreted tower, and, within, is of good proportions, containing a richly-ornamented altar-piece, and a pulpit finely carved. The Saxon king, Athelstan, is said to have had a palace adjoining this church; and his name, corrupted and abridged, is thought to be preserved in Addle-street, formerly called King Adel-street, running by the side of it. The church of *St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane,* was rebuilt in 1687; the carving of the altar-piece is by Grinlin Gibbons. *St. Michael's, College-hill,* celebrated as the burial-place of the famous mayor, Richard Whittington, who founded a college here, has a tower surmounted by a singularly beautiful turret, decorated with Corinthian columns: the ceiling, which is finely coved, is said to be the largest ceiling of any church in London unsupported by a column.

Some of the churches which escaped the great fire are of very considerable architectural merit, and most of them contain curious and interesting monuments :—

*St. Andrew's, Undershaft, Leadenhall-street*, which obtained the adjunct to its name from a May-pole, or shaft, formerly set up on every first of May, and which was higher than the church steeple, is in the later English style, having been rebuilt in 1522, at the expense of William Fitzwilliam, founder of the noble house of Wentworth. The interior is decorated with great taste; the ceiling is adorned with angels, and the compartments over the pillars which support it are painted in imitation of basso-relievo. The eastern window is richly ornamented with stained glass, in five compartments, representing the sovereigns Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II.; and the pulpit is a fine specimen of carving. The most remarkable monument is that of John Stow, the London historian, who is represented sitting at study. *St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street*, affirmed by Dr. Stukeley to stand on the site of a church which existed in the time of the Roman dominion in Britain and was dedicated to the Empress Helena, was the church of an adjoining priory of Benedictine nuns, part only being then appropriated to the use of the parishioners. It is chiefly remarkable for its ancient and curious monuments. *St. James', Duke's-place*, was built in the reign of James I., on the site of the priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate, from the materials of the conventual buildings. *St. Bartholomew's the Less* and *the Great* were both conventual churches, founded by Rayhere (said to have been jester to Henry I.), who has a tomb, with his effigy, in the latter. St. Bartholomew the Less, which belonged to the hospital of St. Bartholomew, has been altered and modernised so much that it retains no ancient feature worthy of description. St. Bartholomew's the Great is a fine specimen, and the only one remaining in London, of massive Norman architecture, the nave being supported by ponderous low round columns; the present church is only the choir of that of the priory. *St. Giles', Cripplegate*, erected in 1546, on the site of the church which was built by Alfune, first master of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in 1090, and was burnt down in the year 1545, is a light well-proportioned structure, containing the remains of Speed the historian, and Fox the martyrologist, and remarkable as the church in which Oliver Cromwell was married.

### The Abbey, and Churches without the City Proper.

These exhibit as great a variety in their age and construction as those within the limits of the city, and may be divided into three classes; the churches of ancient erection, those of Queen Anne and her immediate successors, and the newly-built churches. The churches of the first class are, in the City and Liberties of Westminster, the abbey church of St. Peter, St. Margaret's church, St. John the Baptist's (in the Savoy), and the Temple church; in Southwark, St. Saviour's church; and in the suburbs, Stepney church; to which, though different in style, may be added St. James', Westminster, and St. Anne's, Soho. The principal churches built in the reign of Anne and her successors George I., II., and III., are those of St. Martin; St. George, Hanover-square; St. Giles-in-the-Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Clement Danes; St. Paul, Covent Garden; and St. John the Evangelist, Millbank; all of which are in Westminster or its liberties; St. George's, St. Thomas', St. Mary's Bermondsey, and Christchurch, situated in Southwark; and on the northern and eastern sides of the metropolis, the churches of Bishopsgate, Spitalfields, Shoreditch, St. Luke, St. James Clerkenwell, St. John Clerkenwell, Aldgate, Whitechapel, Bethnal-Green, Limehouse, St. George-in-the-East, Shadwell, and Wapping.

London contains no churches of the Anglo-Saxon period, excepting small portions of Westminster Abbey church, concealed from view by their subterranean situation. Those edifices in the Anglo-Norman style, and of later architecture, most deserving of notice in Westminster, Southwark, &c., are the following :—

Westminster Abbey, or, more properly the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster, is ascribed to Sebert, King of the East Saxons. Edward the Confessor rebuilt the church in 1065; and by Pope Nicholas II. it was appointed the place of inauguration for the kings of England. On the general suppression of religious houses, Henry VIII. converted the Benedictine abbey attached to this church into a college of Secular canons, under the government of a dean; and afterwards appointed a bishop, making Westminster the head of a diocese, comprising the entire county of Middlesex, except Fulham, which was retained by the Bishop of London; but this establishment was dissolved by Edward VI., who restored the college, which was again changed by Queen Mary into an abbey. Elizabeth put an end to that institution in 1560, and founded the present establishment, which is a college consisting of a dean and nine (to be reduced to six) Secular canons, or prebendaries, who have the patronage of the six minor canonries. A school was attached by Elizabeth, for 40 scholars, called the Queen's, to be educated in the liberal sciences, preparatory to their removal to the university; as is more particularly noticed hereafter. To the establishment also belong choristers, singing men, an organist, and twelve almsmen. It is supposed that a school was annexed to the abbey so long ago as the time of Edward the Confessor.

The present church was built by Henry III. and his successors, and completed by the last abbot, with the exception of the two towers at the western entrance, which are the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and the northern doorway, called the "beautiful gate," which was erected at the expense of the unfortunate Bishop Atterbury. Its length is 360 feet, the breadth of the nave 72 feet, and the length of the transept 195 feet. On entering the western door, the whole body of the church, highly impressive from its loftiness, lightness, and symmetry, presents itself at one view, terminated by the fine painted window over the portico of Henry the Seventh's chapel. The nave is separated from the choir by a screen; the choir, in the form of a semi-octagon, is surrounded by several chapels. The roofs of the nave and transept are supported by two rows of arches, one above the other, resting on beautiful and lofty clustered columns of Purbeck marble. Corresponding with the central range of pillars are demi-pillars in the side walls, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and meet others opposite in acute angles; by which means

the roof is thrown into a variety of segments of arches decorated with ornamental carvings. The aisles receive light from a middle range of windows, which, with the four large ones at the ends of the nave and the transept, give light to the whole of the main building. The great western window is splendidly painted, representing figures of the patriarchs Moses and Aaron, the arms of Edward the Confessor, those of Westminster, and other devices.

The choir, one of the most beautiful in Europe, is terminated towards the east by the ancient high altar, beyond which, at a small distance, is seen the magnificent shrine of Edward the Confessor, rising from the centre of the chapel which bears his name. The pavement before the altar-table is a splendid specimen of ancient Mosaic work, and one side of the inclosure is formed by the venerable tombs and effigies of Aymer de Valence and Edward Crouchback, the monuments of King Sebert, Anne of Cleves, &c. The choir is inclosed in the northern and southern sides by handsome stalls, the floor being paved with black and white marble, and the roof ornamented with white tiles, divided into compartments, which are bordered with gilt carved work. The ceremony of the coronation of the kings and queens of England is performed in this part of the abbey.

The best executed monuments are the productions of Roubilliac, Rysbrach, Flaxman, Westmacott, and Bacon. In the southern extremity of the transept are monuments to the memory of many of the most eminent British poets, whence this spot has received its name of *Poets' Corner:* here are amongst others, the names and memorials of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Butler, Thomson, Gay, Goldsmith, Addison, Johnson, &c.; with the tombs of Handel and Garrick. In the southern aisle the most remarkable monuments are those of Dr. Watts, W. Hargrave, Esq., and Captain James Cornwall, At the western end of the abbey are those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Dr. Mead, Sir Charles Wager, the Earl of Chatham, &c. On the northern side of the entrance into the choir is a monument to Sir Isaac Newton, and near it one of Earl Stanhope. Near the great gates, and opposite the tomb of the Earl of Chatham, lie the remains, about twelve feet from each other, of the two great political rivals, Charles James Fox and William Pitt, the monument of the latter of whom is over the western entrance. A monument to Lord Mansfield is erected under one of the lofty arches at the northern end of the transept.

Around the choir are eight chapels, dedicated respectively to St. Benedict, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. Erasmus, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael, and St. Andrew; and in them is a variety of tombs, erected to the memory of distinguished persons: the three last-named chapels have been converted into a single one. Besides these, are two others deserving particular description, *viz.*, the chapel of Edward the Confessor, and Henry the Seventh's Chapel. *Edward the Confessor's Chapel* stands immediately behind the altar of the church, upon an elevated floor, to which there is a flight of steps. It is remarkable for containing the shrine of its patron saint, King Edward the Confessor, and the tombs of several of the ancient English monarchs, from which circumstance it has been denominated "the Chapel of the Kings." The saint's shrine, erected pursuant to the orders of Henry III., by Peter Cavalini, stands in the centre, and was curiously ornamented with mosaic work of coloured stones, with gilding, and other embellishments, but only some fragments now remain. Of the regal monuments around, that of Henry III. is distinguished by large panels of polished porphyry, inclosed with mosaic work of scarlet and gold, and that monarch's effigy of brass gilt, the size of life. The remains of Edward I. are contained in a plain coffin of grey marble. The tomb of Edward III. has his statue of brass gilt, and is surrounded by statues of his children and others. There is a tomb erected to the memory of Richard II. and his queen, Anne of Bohemia, with their effigies. Editha, consort of the Confessor; Eleanor, the affectionate wife of Edward I.; and the heroic Philippa, consort of Edward III., have tombs with their effigies; the tombs of brass gilt, and the effigies of alabaster. The tomb of Henry V. is inclosed in a beautiful chantry chapel. The coronation chairs, and the stone brought from Scone by Edward I.; the sword and shield of King Edward III., the saddle and helmet used by Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt; and various models of churches by Sir Christopher Wren, are shown among the curiosties here. Along the frieze of the screen of the chapel are fourteen legendary sculptures, relating to the history of Edward the Confessor, which were executed in the reign of Henry III., and are well worthy the attention of the antiquary.

*Henry the Seventh's Chapel,* universally admitted to be one of the richest specimens of later English architecture in the kingdom, adjoins the eastern extremity of the abbey. It was erected as a mausoleum for himself and his family by the king whose name it bears, on the site of a smaller chapel, dedicated, like the present, to the Virgin Mary; and cost £14,000, a sum estimated to have been equal to a quarter of a million of our present currency. The exterior of the edifice is remarkable for richness and variety, which are greatly increased by fourteen buttresses, with crocketed turrets, projecting from the several angles of the building, and are beautifully ornamented with canopies, niches, and other decorations: these buttresses add strength as well as beauty to the edifice, being connected with the upper part of the walls of the nave by pointed arches. The interior, lighted by a double range of windows of magnificent dimensions and elegant workmanship, consists of a nave and two small aisles, and is entered by a flight of black marble steps, under a noble arch, that leads to a pair of large wrought brazen gates, thickly plated with gold. The nave is 99 feet long, 66 broad, and 54 high, and terminates at the eastern end in a curve, having five deep recesses, entered by open arches. The lofty stone ceiling, with its innumerable ornaments, excites the highest admiration. Numerous oratories, canopies, and other embellishments, adorn the sides and ends of the chapel. In the centre stands the altar-tomb of Henry VII., executed by Torregiano, in basaltic stone, ornamented with the royal effigy, and surrounded by a magnificent screen of the same material; the whole said to have cost £1000. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Mary, Queen of Scots, Margaret of Richmond, several of the Brunswick family, and numerous other royal and distinguished persons, have been interred within this celebrated chapel.

St. Margaret's Church, an elegant specimen of the architecture of the period of Edward IV., stands near the northern entrance of the abbey, and is remarkable for its beautiful eastern window of painted glass, representing the Crucifixion. This window was intended to be presented by the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, to Henry VII., for his chapel; but he dying before it was finished, after passing through the hands of various owners, it was at last purchased for its present situation for the sum of £420. A board in the church is inscribed to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was beheaded in 1618, in Palace yard adjoining. Here is likewise a tablet to William Caxton, the first English printer, lately erected by the Roxburghe Club. The members of the house of commons attend divine service in this church on particular occasions.

The Temple Church, dedicated to St. Mary, supposed to have been originally founded in 1185, and which was either partly or wholly rebuilt by the Knights Templars in 1247, was, after various dilapidations and injudicious repairs, completely restored to its pristine character, and reopened for divine service in November, 1842. This highly interesting structure consists chiefly of two portions: the one, a circular tower forming a vestibule to the other part, is a beautiful specimen of the middle and transitional styles of Norman architecture, and of the various gradations whereby it passed into the early English style, of which the eastern, or second portion of the church is one of the purest and most elegant specimens extant. The western entrance to the circular tower is by a deeply recessed and elaborately-enriched Norman doorway. From the basement of the interior rises a series of six clustered and filleted columns of Purbeck marble, supporting a triforium embellished with intersecting arches resting on slender shafted columns; and immediately above the main columns, are six openings into a gallery behind them, in which have been deposited the numerous monuments that previously disfigured the walls. The clerestory is lighted by a range of six circular-headed windows, one of which is filled with stained glass; and the groined roof is ornamented with paintings in appropriate devices. On the tessellated pavement are several recumbent effigies of Knights Templars, and behind the columns is a circular aisle, the walls of which are adorned with a series of arches, resting on a platform of stone, and having, in the spandrils, human heads of grotesque character. From the circular tower, three lofty and finely-pointed arches lead into the nave and aisles of the eastern portion of the church, or choir, which is appropriated to the performance of public worship. The nave is separated from the aisles by beautiful ranges of clustered columns of Purbeck marble, and is lighted on each side by a series of five lofty triple lancet windows; at the east end are three similar windows, of which the central one, immediately above the altar, is of larger dimensions. The eastern windows are all embellished with stained glass, representing scriptural subjects most minutely detailed, and various emblematical devices illustrative of the order of Knights Templars; in the side windows are several shields of armorial bearings, in stained glass, and on the north side, the central window has been made to form a recess for the organ, which has been removed from its former situation, where it impeded the principal entrance from the circular tower. The roof is richly groined, and elaborately painted; and between the windows are slender shafts of Purbeck marble, rising from plinths, and supporting the ribs of the groining of those portions of the roof which cover the aisles. Among the numerous distinguished characters whose remains have been interred in the church, are Plowden, Selden, Lord Thurlow, and Dr. Mead.

St. John the Baptist's, now almost the only remnant of the palace of the Savoy, in the Strand, (which was rebuilt in 1245, and converted into an hospital in 1509, when the present church appears to have been erected), has a beautiful roof, divided into panels, on which numerous religious and heraldic devices are carved and contains several ancient monuments of the Willoughby, Howard, and Compton families; it was repaired in 1820, and other embellishments have been just completed.

St. Saviour's, Southwark, formerly collegiate, is the most spacious parochial church in the metropolis, and one of the finest specimens of ancient architecture; it has a nave, aisles, choir, transept, and Lady chapel. The old nave was swept away some years ago, and a new building erected in its stead, which is divided from the transept by a screen reaching to the roof; it contains a magnificent organ, a genuine part of the old pile, although lately enlarged. The Lady chapel has been renovated at a very great expense, defrayed by subscription, and is considered one of the handsomest specimens of the early English style now subsisting. A portion of the church appears to be of the period of Henry II. or III., and another portion of that of Henry IV., in whose reign it was partly rebuilt. Twenty-six pillars, in two rows, support the roof of this interesting edifice; and the galleries in the walls of the choir are adorned with arches, in a similar manner to Westminster Abbey. The tower, which is sustained on four very strong pillars, is 150 feet high to the top of the large angular pinnacles, and contains a peal of twelve fine-toned bells. During the progress of the embellishment and repairs, in the month of July, 1830, the remains of Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, who died Sept. 21st, 1626, were discovered in a state of great preservation, in a leaden coffin, walled up with brick, within his monument in Bishop's chapel; a subterraneous passage leading from the church was exposed to view soon afterwards. Gower, the ancient English poet, has a small monument in the church, and several other eminent men lie interred here. The churchwardens of St. Saviour's, with other parish officers, form a corporate body, by charter of Henry VIII., granted at the dissolution of the college or priory of Augustine canons here, when the inhabitants purchased the conventual church, and made it parochial.

St. James', and St. Anne's Soho, are remarkable, the former for its fine interior, containing a beautiful marble font, sculptured by Gibbons; and the latter as the burial-place of Theodore, King of Corsica, who lies in the churchyard, beneath a gravestone inscribed with some lines from the pen of Lord Orford.

Although Sir Christopher Wren was the architect principally employed in rebuilding the city churches after the great fire of London, yet the erection of a few in different parts of the metropolis was confided to his contemporaries. There were also several good churches built in the succeeding reigns, by other architects; and the following, as the most interesting of these, are en-

titled to a brief notice. *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*, which has been invariably admired for its portico, the finest church portico in London, is entitled to a comparison with the best works of Sir Christopher Wren; it was erected between the years 1721 and 1726, from a design by James Gibbs, and unites the light and picturesque beauty of the modern temple with the sober grandeur and solidity of Grecian architecture. The formation of Trafalgar-square opened up a good view of this splendid edifice, which previously was obscured by numerous buildings. *St. George's, Hanover-square*, is remarkable for a portico of the Corinthian order, consisting of six columns, with an entablature and pediment; and the steeple is also an excellent piece of architecture: over the altar-piece is a painting of the Last Supper, attributed to Sir James Thornhill. *St. Mary's-le-Strand*, though sometimes censured for its affected display of the five orders of architecture, and otherwise too lavish ornament, is a handsome edifice, erected by Gibbs, in 1717, just after his return from Italy. *St. Clement Danes'* has a lofty steeple by Gibbs, and the body of the church is said to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren. *St. Paul's, Covent Garden*, which was originally erected by Inigo Jones, at the expense of the Earl of Bedford, and on the 17th of Sept. 1795, was burnt down, was rebuilt in imitation of the original edifice, and has a noble massive portico of the Tuscan order, with an interior of great neatness and simplicity: Butler, the author of Hudibras, and Dr. Wolcot, better known under the assumed name of Peter Pindar, lie buried in the churchyard. *St. Giles-in-the-Fields*, erected in 1734, at an expense of £10,000, from a design by Henry Flightcroft, is constructed entirely of stone, in a simple yet elegant style, with a lofty handsome steeple; the entrance gateway has a fine sculptured entablature, representing the Day of Judgment. *St. George's, Bloomsbury*, erected by Nicholas Hawksmoor, in 1731, is a singular and not very harmonious, compound of the Tuscan and Corinthian orders, constructed entirely of stone, with a good portico in front, and a pyramidical steeple, grotesquely ornamented. *St. John the Evangelist's, Millbank*, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, is remarkable for having four steeples, one at each corner, which give it rather a whimsical apperance; several of its details, however, are beautiful.

The churches erected since the commencement of the present century are exceedingly numerous. Some of the earlier of these are eminent specimens of architectural display, particularly St. Pancras', Mary-le-Bone, All Souls' (Langham-place), St. Luke's (Chelsea), St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, &c.; but those erected within the last few years, a period particularly remarkable for the number of new churches, are principally edifices in a simple and unadorned style, with few pretensions to beauty of architecture, or richness of ornament. The church in Berwick-street, in the parish of St. James', Westminster, consecrated July 23rd, 1839, is one of the largest erected in the metropolis for several years; the cost of its erection and the purchase of the site having exceeded £14,000. Here also may be noticed the munificent design of Miss Burdett Coutts, who is erecting a church (St. Stephen's), schools, and a parsonage-house, in Rochester-row, Westminster, at a cost of £25,000, exclusively of £10,000 paid for buildings on the site, and £10,000 for the endowment of the living.

In the various parts of the metropolis are altogether about 380 churches and places of worship in connexion with the Establishment, and about 280 meeting-houses for dissenters. These latter chiefly belong to Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists; about twenty of them are devoted to Roman Catholic worship, and special mention may be made of the Roman Catholic church of St. George the Martyr, Lambeth, now in progress, which will constitute one of the largest and most magnificent ecclesiastical structures raised since the Reformation.

### Colleges and Schools.

*Seal of the University.*

The *University of London*, Somerset House, was originally instituted by charter granted on the 28th of Nov. 1836; but on the 5th of December, 1837, a second charter was bestowed, by which the former was revoked, and some of its details modified. The prominent objects are the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge; and the university is intended to hold forth to all classes and denominations an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education by conferring academical degrees. The senate consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and 36 fellows; and examiners in the classics, mathematics, natural history, chemistry, &c., are appointed, for granting the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine. The chancellor is appointed by the crown; and the vice-chancellor, whose office is annual, by the senate, from among the fellows. When the number of fellows shall be reduced below the number of 25, the members of the senate are empowered to elect 12 more, in order to complete the number of 36: the Queen is visitor.

*King's College* is so named from its having been founded under the immediate patronage of George IV., who presented the proprietors with the site, on the condition that the college should be completed in conformity with the design of Somerset House, of which it now forms the eastern wing. It was erected at an estimated expense, as given by the architect, Sir Robert Smirke, of £140,000, exclusively of £17,000 for the purchase and removal of houses next the Strand, to make room for the principal front, and £10,000 for furniture; making, with additional items, £170,000, besides the cost of furnishing the library and museum. The funds for the erection and support of the institution were raised by donations, and by shares of £100 each, the dividends on which are not to exceed four per cent., the surplus to be applied exclusively to the benefit of the college. The design of the institution is, to afford to the youth of the metropolis a course of instruction similar to that pursued at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The principal, with a competent number of professors, is appointed by the council, among the members of which, as perpetual governors, are, the Archbishop of Canter-

bury and York, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Secretary of State for the Home Department, Speaker of the House of Commons, Deans of St. Paul's and Westminster, and the Lord Mayor. By this body all the fundamental regulations respecting the discipline and course of education are approved; and the Archbishop of Canterbury is perpetual visiter. A valuable museum of philosophical instruments and astronomical apparatus, originally formed by George III. at the Royal Observatory in Kew Gardens, was presented to the institution by Her Majesty, and opened by Prince Albert in June 1843. Attached to the college is a preparatory school, which is well attended.

*University College* was established with a view to afford a liberal education principally to those who are excluded from honours at Oxford and Cambridge by the statutes of religious conformity: the students are divided into three classes, according to the different departments of literature in which they are engaged. The institution is governed by a council of 24, six of whom are chosen annually; and this body appoints the professors. The funds of the institution must be not less than £150,000, nor more than £300,000; each proprietor has the right of appointing one pupil, and receives four per cent. on every share. The building, the first stone of which was laid on the 30th of April, 1827, by the late Duke of Sussex, occupies, with its appendages, seven acres of ground, near the New road, purchased for £90,000. That portion which has been already erected consists entirely of stone; the theatres, lecture-rooms, and other apartments of the interior, are all of elegant architecture, and commodiously adapted to their respective purposes. A scholastic department, in addition to the collegiate, was subsequently established, as preparatory to the latter. The college has received a valuable addition to its museum from Gore Clough, Esq., consisting of specimens and preparations of morbid anatomy and midwifery, with numerous prints and drawings, collected at an expense of nearly £3000.

*Westminster School*, situated within the precincts of Westminster Abbey, was founded in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, for 40 scholars, who receive an education preparatory for the Universities; beside whom many of the sons of the nobility and gentry are educated, as private scholars. Eight boys are elected annually on the foundation; and four more, called "Bishop's boys," are appointed by the dean, on the establishment of Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, who directed an annual pecuniary allowance to be made to each, which is withheld until the boys are entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, when the Dean and Chapter add so much as will make up £20 a year for four years. The bishop also endowed four scholarships in the same college, for boys of the school, preference being given to those on his own foundation, each of the value of £20 per annum, for four years. The other University advantages are, eight studentships and scholarships at Corpus Christi and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge, the former of the value of from £50 to £60 per annum, the latter of £25; three scholarships at St. John's College, founded by Sir Robert Wood, Knt., in 1659; a second nomination to three more at Corpus Christi College, of the annual value of £20 each, founded by Archbishop Parker, in 1569; and a rent-charge of £20, assigned by Dr. Triplett, in 1668, towards the support of four boys from this school at the University.

The *Charter-House*, which comprises an hospital as well as a school, is so named from the word *Chartreuse*, the site having been occupied by a convent of Carthusian monks. It was built and endowed in the reign of James I., by Thomas Sutton, a merchant of great opulence and liberality; and the purchase and completion of the buildings cost upwards of £20,000. The establishment of this noble seminary consists of a master, a preacher, two schoolmasters, and 44 scholars, who are supported free of every expense. The boys, presented by the governors in rotation, are instructed in classical learning, and wear an academical dress, resembling that of the scholars of Eton and Westminster; and besides those on the foundation, numerous boys are received, the sons of private gentlemen, whose education is paid for. The hospital is for 80 decayed gentlemen, who have been merchants, or military officers, each of whom is allowed £14 a year, with a gown, provisions, fuel, and two handsome apartments: they dine in a common hall, and attend prayers daily in the chapel. The buildings occupy the whole site of the monastery, which, with its gardens and grounds, was of great extent; and several portions of the monastic edifice, still remaining, present a very antique and venerable appearance. From the revenue of the institution, 29 exhibitioners, at either of the universities, are allowed £80 per annum for the first four years, and, if they graduate regularly, £100 per annum for the next four years. The school has also ten exhibitions at Christ-Church, Pembroke, Worcester, and University Colleges, Oxford, founded by Elizabeth Holford, in 1720; and its governors have the patronage of nine ecclesiastical benefices. A district church, dedicated to St. Thomas, has been erected on part of the land attached to the buildings; the net income of the incumbent is £150, and the patronage is vested in the Bishop of London.

*St. Paul's School*, at the east end of St. Paul's churchyard, was founded in 1509, by the celebrated Dr. Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, for the free education of 153 boys, by a master, an usher, and a chaplain, under the direction of the Mercers' Company, who are perpetual trustees, the master of the company being senior surveyor of the school. The revenue is upwards of £5000; in addition to which, the company are in the receipt of £1000 annually, on an average, arising from £18,834. 15. three per cent. reduced annuities, and the produce of tithes in the county of Northumberland, bequeathed by Viscount Campden, about 1685, for the endowment of exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge, in behalf of the school, for which nine exhibitioners are allowed £100 per annum each for five years. There are also, an unlimited number of exhibitions of the value of £50 a year each, tenable for seven years, at either university; one of £30 a year at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, founded by John Stock, Esq., in 1781, tenable for seven years; five at Trinity College, Cambridge, of £10 per annum each, founded by Mr. Perry; four scholarships at Corpus Christi College, founded in 1766, by George Sykes, Esq.; and two exhibitions of £10 per annum each, jointly with the free grammar school at Dorchester, at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Dr. Gower, for clergymen's sons. The school has an interest in Sir Robert Wood's scholarships, in default of candidates from the

schools at Canterbury and Westminster. The premises were rebuilt in the year 1824, entirely of stone, in an elegant style, and with several enlargements, including a fine arcade for the recreation of the boys.

*Merchant Tailors' School,* founded in 1561, by Sir Thomas White, and liberally endowed by him and other members of the Merchant Tailors' Company, is conducted by a principal and three under masters, who teach the classics; and by two writing-masters, for whom a room has been constructed out of some smaller apartments previously occupied by the junior masters. The number of boys is limited to 250, and they are presented by the members of the court of assistants, each exercising the privilege in turn; the boys pay £5. 2. each on admission, and £2. 2. per quarter, with some other trifling charges: one-half of the admission fees are set apart for founding exhibitions at the Universities. The school has 37 fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford; six scholarships at Pembroke College, Cambridge, of the value of £40 a year each, tenable for seven years, founded by the Rev. C. Parkyn; six civil-law fellowships of £50 per annum each, at St. John's College; and two exhibitions of £50 per annum each, one at St. John's College, and the other at Pembroke College, founded by Dr. Stuart; also five divinity scholarships of £4. 8. each, founded by Walter Fish; four of £4 per annum each, founded by John Vernon, in 1615; and one scholarship of £4 per annum, founded by John Wooler, all the ten being at St. John's College; and an exhibition, of uncertain value, to either University, arising from the amount of donations by individuals educated at the school. There are a by-fellowship and two scholarships at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, founded by Thomas Holwey, for boys from Eton or Merchant Tailors' school; and the school has an interest in Sir Robert Wood's scholarships, in default of boys from Canterbury and Westminster schools. The buildings of the establishment, situated on the east side of Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, consist of the school, a house for the head master, a library, and a chapel.

*Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street,* founded by Edward VI. in 1552, is the noble and celebrated establishment commonly denominated the Blue-coat school, from the costume of the children supported and educated in it. This institution, famed for its antiquity, extent, and high character, occupies the site of the Grey friars' monastery, the buildings of which, having gone to decay, have been rebuilt in conformity with the original style. There is an establishment at Hertford, to which the younger boys are generally sent, preparatory to entering on the foundation in London. In London and at Hertford, are from 1300 to 1400 boys, who are clothed, boarded, and educated. The lord mayor and corporation of London are governors and directors *ex officio,* and there are other governors, amounting in all to about 350, who must be donors of £400 and upwards. The Hall, from a design by Mr. John Shaw, is one of the grandest and most imposing modern attempts at later English architecture; it stands on the site of the "little cloisters" of the monastery, measuring more than 180 feet in length, and of proportionate height and width. The structure is of stone; and the style, agreeing with the date of the charity, has been copied from the Hall of Hampton Court palace, from which noble model, however, it differs in many respects, though in strict accordance with the style adopted: the houses in Newgate-street directly in front have been taken down, and the site is now occupied by a pair of handsome iron gates. The staircases, and a fine cloister beneath, correspond, and concur with the interior of the Hall itself to render this one of the most magnificent banqueting-rooms in England. The revenue of the hospital, arising from landed and funded property purchased with the donations of numerous private individuals, amounts to about £45,000. There are six exhibitions at Pembroke College, Cambridge, each of the value of £90 for the first four years and £50 for the last three years, each scholar receiving £50 for an outfit; an exhibition of £70, with the same outfit, at any college in Oxford, every seventh year; two scholarships of £40 per annum each, at Pembroke College, Cambridge, founded by Mr. Sergeant Moses; six of £10 per annum each, three at Emmanuel College, and three at Christ's College, Cambridge, founded by John Brown in 1662; and two exhibitions of £12 per annum, at Emmanuel College, founded by Emmanuel Richards, the holders of which receive also an extra allowance.

The *City of London School,* in Milk-street, Cheapside, was established in 1837, by the corporation, for the sons of respectable persons engaged in professional, commercial, or trading pursuits. The general plan of instruction includes the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, history, and incidental subjects; the Scriptures are read and taught in the school, and the business of each day is commenced and terminated with prayer. In addition to the fees from pupils, the establishment has an income of £900 per annum, from estates left by John Carpenter, clerk to the city in the time of Henry VI.; and eight foundation scholarships have been attached to the school, as rewards of merit, to be determined by an examination at Midsummer, and the candidates for which must be between 11 and 15 years of age, and have been at least three years at the school. The advantages of each scholarship are equal to £35 per annum; besides a premium of £50 on the scholar leaving the establishment, if he has continued in it for three years after gaining the scholarship. Such of the foundation scholars as proceed to the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, with a view to taking a degree, are allowed to retain their scholarships for a sufficient period, and receive the sum of £25 a year each in respect thereof, as an exhibition towards their expenses. The following scholarships and exhibitions are also attached to the school, for the benefit of pupils proceeding from the school to the universities of Oxford or Cambridge; namely, a scholarship of the value of £30 per annum, established by the committee of "The Times" Testimonial; a scholarship or exhibition, endowed by the corporation with £400 paid by the late Mr. Tegg as a fine for not serving the office of sheriff, and an additional sum of £100 given by him in augmentation of the fund; two scholarships, of £50 per annum each, established by Hen. Beaufoy, Esq., F.R.S., for the encouragement of the study of mathematics with reference to their application to practical purposes; a scholarship or exhibition, value £50 per annum, by David Salomons, Esq., formerly sheriff, tenable for four years at Oxford, Cambridge, or London university; and a scholarship by the

committee for raising a testimonial to the memory of the late Mr. John Travers. Several medals, and many other prizes, are also competed for by the pupils.

*St. Olave's Grammar-School,* near the line of the Greenwich railway, was founded in 1570, for the sons of inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave; and provides an excellent general education, entirely free. It is divided into a classical and an English department; the difference being, that in the former the ancient classics are taught in addition to the ordinary branches of an English education, whilst in the latter they are omitted. The usual number of scholars is between 500 and 600: the funds are now about £3000 a year; and there are two university exhibitions of £80 each, connected with the schools.

The edifices in which many of the other schools are held are handsome, and the pupils numerous.

### Hospitals.

London contains many hospitals for the sick and diseased; a still greater number of almshouses for the maintenance of the aged; asylums for the support of indigent persons of various other descriptions; and numerous dispensaries for gratuitously supplying the poor with medicine and medical aid at their own dwellings; exclusively of which, the Livery Companies alone distribute above £64,000 annually in charities, and there is a multitude of institutions for the relief of the distressed, of a less public and prominent nature. The aggregate amount of the sums annually expended in public charities in London has been estimated at little less than £1,000,000 sterling. The hospitals were chiefly founded by the munificence of private individuals; some of them being endowed with permanent revenues, and others supported by annual or occasional voluntary subscriptions. Many of the buildings are of immense extent, and imposing architecture, and their internal regulations are worthy of their magnitude and importance: the medical assistance is the best the profession can supply; the attendance ample, and the rooms and wards, bedding, &c., clean and wholesome. The almshouses and other institutions for the support of the aged and indigent exhibit not merely an appearance, but the real possession, of competence and ease. The chief hospitals are as follows:—

*St. Bartholomew's Hospital,* which was incorporated in the last year of the reign of Henry VIII., originally belonged to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, founded in 1102 by Rayhere, said to have been jester to King Henry I. The present edifice was constructed by Gibbs in 1729, and consists of four magnificent piles of stone building, forming the four equal sides of a quadrangle, and connected by stone gateways. Persons injured by accident are received at all hours, and those afflicted with disease are admitted on petition.

*St. Thomas' Hospital,* in High-street, Southwark, of monastic foundation, but re-founded by Edward VI., was rebuilt in 1693, in three beautiful squares, to which the governors, in 1732, added a fourth magnificent pile of building at their own expense. It is now composed of four quadrangular courts, comprising numerous wards, with a chapel and parochial church; and of a new wing built in a style corresponding with the other architectural improvements made at the southern approaches to London bridge. The annual expenditure is about £10,000. St. Thomas' and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals are both under the control of the lord mayor and aldermen.

*Guy's Hospital,* which stands at a short distance from St. Thomas', was founded by Thomas Guy, citizen of London, who expended £18,793 on its erection during his lifetime, and endowed it with the immense sum of £220,000 at his death. The building consists of a centre and two wings, with a separate edifice in the rear for lunatic patients, and includes thirteen large wards, a hall and chapel, a theatre for lectures, a laboratory, a museum of anatomical preparations, and a library; it can make up 550 beds, and affords relief also to 2000 out-patients yearly.

The *London Hospital,* in Whitechapel-road, was established in 1740, and the present building was erected in 1759, when the charity was incorporated. The patients relieved are sick and wounded seamen, and other persons connected with the river and maritime affairs; their number amounts annually to many thousands. The building is extremely large, and possesses an extensive front towards the road.

The *Middlesex Hospital,* in Charles-street, Oxford-street, was built in 1745, for the reception of sick and lame patients, the relief of lying-in married women and of out-patients, and the admission at all hours of persons wounded by accidents; in 1792 an addition was made to it by a beneficent individual, for affording relief to persons afflicted with cancers, who, if they choose, may remain in the hospital for life; and in 1836 the charity was incorporated. The wings of the building have been lately extended, and its exterior has been improved in appearance by stuccoing it, and adding a little to its height; it is capable of receiving 300 patients.

The *Westminster Hospital* "for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts," was founded in 1719, in James-street, Westminster, from which it was lately removed to the corner of Prince's-street, where a handsome and substantial edifice of stone has been erected, opposite to the grand entrance to the abbey; the charity was incorporated in the year 1836.

The *New Bethlehem Lunatic Hospital,* Lambeth, founded by Henry VIII., and removed from its old situation in Moorfields, in 1812, is on a scale of real magnificence, the grand front being 580 feet in length, and resembling rather a palace than an erection for the purposes of charity. The building is of brick, and comprises a centre and two wings, the former being surmounted by a dome, and decorated with an Ionic portico of six columns supporting the arms of the United Kingdom; the whole was completed at an expense of about £100,000, from a design by Mr. Lewis. It is capable of receiving 460 patients, and is under the government of the mayor and aldermen; the annual income is about £18,000.

*St. Luke's Hospital,* also for lunatics, established by voluntary contributions, "for the relief of all indigent lunatics," on account of the inadequacy of the last-mentioned establishment, is a noble building, situated in Old-street, with a front 493 feet long, remarkable for simple grandeur. Its interior arrangement constitutes a perfect model for similar charities; the number of patients is limited to 300. The original building was erected in 1732, on the north side of Upper Moorfields, and the present was commenced in 1751, and completed in 1786, at an expense of £55,000.

*Bridewell Hospital* occupies the site of Bridewell palace near Fleet-street; before the fire of London it consisted of several quadrangles, and it is even now of great extent. The establishment was founded by Edward VI. for the relief of distress, and the punishment of vagrants, and is still used as a house of correction for dissolute persons, committed by the mayor and aldermen, and idle apprentices, committed by the chamberlain of the city; and for the temporary maintenance of distressed vagrants, till they can be passed to their places of settlement. It is under the government of the corporation. In 1843, a new house of occupation was opened in St. George's Fields, where the honest and industrious poor are instructed in useful trades.

*St. George's Hospital,* near Hyde Park Corner, was instituted in 1733, and the edifice was lately rebuilt on a magnificent plan; the charity was incorporated in 1834. The *Charing-Cross Hospital,* King William street, was founded in 1818, and the present building was erected in 1831; the charity consists of two branches, a dispensary for the relief of the sick poor at their own homes, and an hospital for the reception of those more severely afflicted. The *King's College Hospital,* situated in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, was opened April 13th, 1840, and is of incalculable benefit. The *North London* Hospital, in connexion with University College, was founded in 1833-4, when the main part was erected; the south wing was added in 1838, and the first stone of the north wing was laid by Lord Brougham in May, 1846. Since the foundation of the hospital, £67,000 have been expended in erecting and furnishing the buildings, and in relieving the suffering poor. *St. Mary's* Hospital, for Mary-le-bone and Paddington, was projected in 1843; and a large amount of subscriptions having been raised, the building was commenced, under the auspices of Prince Albert, in June, 1845. The site was partly granted by the trustees of the Paddington estate, and partly purchased, and consists of an acre and a quarter of land contiguous to the terminus of the Great Western railway.

Among the other institutions are, the *Royal Free* Hospital, founded in 1828, and removed in 1843, from Greville-street, Hatton Garden, to healthier and more extensive premises in Gray's Inn Road; the *London Fever* Hospital, opened in 1803; the *Seamen's* Hospital, for sick and diseased seamen in the port of London, who are accommodated on board the "Dreadnought," moored off Greenwich, established in 1821, and incorporated in 1833; the *Hospital for Consumption, and Diseases of the Chest,* instituted in 1841; the *Sanatorium,* Devonshire-place House, New Road, also opened in 1841; the *Metropolitan Convalescent* Institution, established in 1843; and the *Lock Hospital, Asylum,* and *Chapel,* situated formerly in Grosvenor-place, but now at Westbourne-green, Paddington, and of which the first was instituted in 1746, the second in 1787, and the third in 1764. The *Lying-in Hospitals* and *Charities* are numerous, and some of the buildings are exceedingly spacious and handsome.

### Literary, Philosophical, and other Learned and Scientific Institutions, &c.

The number of these is very great, and is constantly increasing. The oldest is *Gresham College,* founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Gresham, who bequeathed his residence in Bishopsgate-street, and other property, for the use and support of professors of divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, law, physic, and rhetoric. The professors were to reside and have a common table in the house, and to read their lectures daily, both in Latin and English. Little is recorded of the college prior to the middle of the 17th century, when it was occupied as a military garrison, and all the professors, except one, were constrained to leave it. After the Restoration, the lectures were resumed; but a second interruption soon arose from the great fire of 1666; upon which Gresham College, which had fortunately escaped the flames, was for several years "employed for carrying on the trade and transacting the public affairs of the city." Early in the ensuing century, the buildings seem to have fallen into lamentable decay; the institution continued to decline, and in 1768 an act of parliament was passed, authorising the sale of the college to the commissioners of excise, for the purpose of building a new excise-office on the site. The lectures were now delivered, at certain periods of the year, in a room in the exchange; and on the destruction of that building by the late fire, the trustees took the opportunity afforded them, of placing the establishment on a better footing. A building specially devoted to the lectures was completed in 1843, in Basinghall-street, at a cost of £5000; it contains a large library, and a theatre capable of accommodating 500 persons. The admission is gratuitous.

Out of the Gresham foundation arose the *Royal Society,* from the conferences in the college of certain scholars and philosophers, about 1645. For some years the members had no settled plan; but when Charles II. was restored to the throne, they began to form themselves into a society, and in 1662 the king granted them a charter of incorporation. In 1710 their museum and library were removed from Gresham College to Crane-court, Fleet-street: the meetings are now held at Somerset House. Papers of the highest scientific importance have appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the society. Another society of the first consequence, and of early origin, is the *Society of Antiquaries,* which holds its meetings on the same floor, and on the same evenings as the society just noticed. It was incorporated in 1751, and possesses a very curious library, with numerous antiquities of different descriptions: the most interesting papers read at the meetings are printed in the "Archæologia" of the society.

The *Royal Institution,* in Albemarle-street, was founded in 1800, for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction, of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life. The important discoveries developed here by Sir Humphrey Davy conferred great celebrity on the establishment. The building contains a very complete chemical laboratory, a commodious theatre in which the various professors deliver the lectures, a well-stocked library, and apartments for various other purposes. The *London Institution* is noticed under the head of "Libraries." The *Royal Society of Literature,* St. Martin's place, was instituted by George IV., at the suggestion of Dr. Burgess, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, in 1823; and consists of a number of associates in receipt of pensions

from the crown. The design is the advancement of literature by the publication of inedited remains of ancient literature, by endeavouring to preserve the purity of our language, by the reading and the publication of papers, and by maintaining a correspondence with learned foreigners. During the lifetime of the royal founder, the society was continued on the liberal scale at first laid down; but at his death, its funds were considerably diminished, and the number of associates reduced.

Of the institutions connected with the fine arts, the principal is the *Royal Academy*, incorporated in 1768, when Sir Joshua Reynolds, who received the honour of knighthood on the occasion, was appointed president. It comprises forty academicians, twenty associates, and six associate engravers, with professors of anatomy, painting, sculpture, architecture, and perspective. The *National Gallery*, the eastern half of which is appropriated to the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy, was built for the reception of a number of pictures which had been purchased by, or presented to, the government, for the benefit of the public at large. It occupies a splendid site in Trafalgar-square, but is an uninteresting structure; and although the length of it is nearly 500 feet, the rooms are quite inadequate to the purpose for which they were designed. The nucleus of the collection was formed by the purchase of a gallery of 38 pictures belonging to Mr. Angerstein, for which parliament voted the sum of £60,000. In 1826 Sir George Beaumont made a formal gift of his paintings, fifteen in number: in 1831 the Rev. William Holwell Carr bequeathed the whole of his collection of 31 pictures; and in 1838 Lord Farnborough left 15 pictures, chiefly Dutch and Flemish, with a few Italian. Among other donors may be named Lieut.-Col. Olney, George IV., William IV., the late Duke of Northumberland, and the British Institution. Several purchases have been lately made, and the total number of paintings is now about 120.

The *British Institution*, Pall-mall East, was founded in 1805 by Sir John Bernard, for the encouragement of art and artists, by an annual exhibition of works borrowed for the occasion from any quarter; and by another exhibition of works of living artists, for sale. For this object, the edifice raised by Alderman Boydell for the Shakspeare gallery, was purchased. The exterior is decorated with a piece of sculpture by Banks, representing Shakspeare accompanied by Poetry and Painting: in the hall is a colossal statue of Achilles, also by Banks, and esteemed one of the noblest efforts of his genius. The gallery is well adapted to its present use. The *Society of British Artists*, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, was established in 1823, for the exhibition of paintings, sculpture, architecture, and engravings; and, like the Royal Academy, admits the works of artists generally, whether belonging to its own body or not. It possesses a fine gallery for exhibition, containing about 700 feet of wall, well lighted. The *Society of Painters in Water Colours*, Pall-mall East, was instituted in 1804, in consequence of the insufficiency of space at the Academy, and the serious disadvantages attending the exhibition of water-colour drawings among paintings in oil. For some time, drawings in oil as well as in water-colours were received; but in 1821, the original intention was reverted to, and the annual exhibitions have since comprised water-colour paintings only. The *New Society of Painters in Water Colours* was projected in 1832, and fully established in 1835, when the first exhibition took place in Exeter Hall: the present rooms are in Pall-mall.

The *Society of Arts*, one of the most important associations in the metropolis, was established in 1754, to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the United Kingdom, by donations both honorary and pecuniary, for useful inventions and improvements not protected by patent. It owes its origin to Mr. Wm. Shipley, brother of the Bishop of St. Asaph, aided by the influence of Lords Folkestone and Romney: its premises in John-street, Adelphi, were first occupied in 1774. Upwards of £100,000 have been distributed in rewards. In the great room, forty-seven feet in length and forty-two in breadth, by forty feet in height, is a series of splendid paintings by the gifted Barry: the society possesses also a large collection of ingeniously constructed models, and a good library. The *Art-Union of London* was instituted a few years ago, and has a large number of subscribers, among whom paintings are distributed as prizes at the drawing which takes place every year. The *Institute of the Fine Arts* was established in 1843. The *School of Design*, established by the government, is conducted in several of the rooms formerly allotted to the Royal Academy's exhibition, Somerset House: here are numerous specimens of art, including a valuable collection of casts; also a suitable library. A branch school has been opened in Spitalfields. The *Institution of Civil Engineers*, Great George-street, Westminster, was established in 1828; and the *Royal Institute of British Architects*, Grosvenor-street, some time subsequently.

The *British Museum*, a national repository, as well of antiquities and curiosities as of books and manuscripts, was established by act of parliament in 1753. Its originator was Sir Hans Sloane, who bequeathed his museum to the nation, on condition that parliament should pay £20,000 to his executors, and provide a house for its reception. This was accomplished by means of £85,000 raised by lottery for the purpose; and other collections being added, the whole were deposited in the noble mansion formerly belonging to the Duke of Montague, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. To the natural history specimens of Sloane's collection, were added those which Captain Cook, Vancouver, and other naturalists and men of science, had brought home during their exploratory voyages; as well as a rich collection of British zoology from Col. Montague; a collection of minerals purchased from Mr. Hatchett; and various zoological and mineral specimens from other quarters. The fine arts were at first but little attended to; but this has become, by degrees, one of the most valuable departments. In 1772, an important step was taken by the purchase of Sir William Hamilton's collection of vases, including some of the finest Greek and Roman specimens. In 1801, George III. presented the Egyptian antiquities and sculptures, the acquisition of which had resulted from Abercromby's campaign in Egypt: in 1805, the beautiful collection of the Townley sculptures was purchased, for £28,200; and by this time the trustees found it desirable to establish a separate department of antiquities. The Phigalian marbles were bought in 1815; and the splendid collection

formed by Lord Elgin, in 1816. Among the more recent accessions are, Major-General Hardwicke's collection of stuffed birds; and, in the department of antiquities and the fine arts, the Persepolitan sculptures, the bronzes of Mr. Payne Knight, the Siris bronzes, the Babylonian antiquities, and the Xanthian marbles. The walls of the Museum are decorated with above a hundred portraits; there are numberless prints and drawings of great value, collections of coins and medals, and other curiosities too numerous and various to be mentioned. The library is noticed under the next head. The original buildings have by degrees been wholly removed, and new ranges erected in their stead: the last portion of the old edifice was sold by auction in Sept. 1845. The present structure forms a square, 500 feet from north to south, and 350 from east to west, with a spacious open court in the centre: the main front presents an imposing façade of the Ionic order, with a portico and projecting wings enriched with columns.

The *Soane Museum*, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was gradually accumulated, at an expense of more than £50,000, by Sir John Soane, the architect, who in 1833 obtained a special act of parliament, for the purpose of bequeathing and endowing the collection for the perpetual use of the public, together with the building in which he had arranged it. The contents are of a very miscellaneous description, consisting of architecture, antiquities, modern sculpture, busts of remarkable persons, gems, rare books, and pictures: one of the most remarkable objects is the Belzoni sarcophagus, purchased by Sir John Soane for £2000. The *Missionary Museum*, Blomfield-street, consists of a large collection of natural history, and of idols and other appendages of heathen worship and ceremonies; it belongs to the London Missionary Society. The *Museum of Economic Geology* is connected with the Office of Woods and Forests, and was formed with a view to shew the application of geology to the useful purposes of life, by collecting specimens of the mineral produce of Great Britain. A laboratory is attached to it, and pupils receive instruction in the analysis of soils, ores, &c. The buildings, erected in 1848, form a striking architectural feature, with a north front towards Piccadilly, a little to the east of St. James's church, and a south front towards Jermyn-street; the width of each being 70 feet, and the depth from one to the other 150 feet. The style is the Italian; the entrances are of bold design, and the quoins of decorative masonry at the angles of the building are deeply moulded, and highly effective. On the ground-floor are, a large hall for the display of heavy specimens of marbles, fossils, &c.; a lecture-room capable of accommodating 500 persons; a library; and officers' apartments. The upper or principal floor is chiefly occupied by one large room for a museum, 95 feet long and 52 wide, with tiers of galleries; while the third floor contains, besides other rooms, a Mining Record office, 66 feet by 24, and 16 feet high. The *United-Service Museum*, which, like the preceding, is of recent origin, consists of models of ships, statues, paintings, and many highly interesting foreign curiosities, brought together by British officers: the formation of a library is included in the design of the institution.

The *Zoological Society*, instituted in 1826, owes its origin to Sir Stamford Raffles, Lord Auckland, Sir H. Davy, and other lovers of science, anxious to promote the study of zoology. The museum of the society contains several thousand specimens of stuffed birds and animals; the collection made by Sir S. Raffles in Sumatra; and a curious collection of horns; the greater part of these varieties being presents from various quarters. The gardens and menagerie of the society, on the north side of the Regent's Park, were opened in 1828; they were laid out under the superintendence of Mr. Decimus Burton, and form one of the greatest attractions of the metropolis. In the inner circle of the Park are the grounds of the *Royal Botanic Society*. This society was incorporated in 1839, by a charter granted to the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Albemarle, Lieut.-Col. Rushbrooke, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Sowerby, for the promotion of botany in all its branches, and its application to medicine, arts, and manufactures. The gardens comprise 18 acres, and are admirably disposed, affording a pleasing proof of how much may be done in landscape gardening on the most unpromising site: the winter garden is a very prominent feature, occupying a large extent of ground, and entirely inclosed with glass. The *Horticultural Society* was founded in 1804, and possesses gardens at Chiswick, about five miles from Hyde Park Corner, where some very splendid fruit and flower shows take place during the summer. The *Linnean Society*, Soho-square, occupies the residence of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed it for the purpose. This institution was founded by Sir J. E. Smith in 1788, and incorporated in 1802, for the study of natural history, particularly botany. The *Geological Society*, Somerset House, was established in 1807, and incorporated in 1826; it has published several volumes of Transactions.

The *College of Physicians* was established by a charter of Henry VIII. in 1523; Dr. Thomas Linacre, the king's physician, giving to the president and fellows his house in Knightrider-street, Doctors' Commons, whence the society subsequently removed to Amen-corner. The college having been destroyed by the great fire of 1666, a new edifice was built in 1674, by Wren, in Warwick-lane, Newgate-street. This structure still remains; but the present college is situated in Pall-mall, to which the society removed in 1825, an elegant Ionic building having been completed by Sir Robert Smirke. The *College of Surgeons* was incorporated in the 40th of George III., and has its hall in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The buildings have lately been remodelled and enlarged, and present a chaste and impressive appearance: the chief attraction is the museum of the college, formed by John Hunter at a cost of about £70,000, and purchased from his widow by the government for £15,000. *Apothecaries' Hall* exercises all the functions of a college, an act passed in 1815 rendering it compulsory on all persons intending to practise as "apothecaries" in England or Wales, to be examined here by a court chosen by the company. The buildings, situated in Water-lane, Blackfriars, were erected in 1670. The *Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, Bloomsbury-square, was instituted in 1841. It consists of the leading chemists and druggists of the kingdom, associated for the purpose of raising the standard of education amongst their body, and thus securing the public against unqualified persons. The society has been incorporated by royal charter; and professorships of botany, materia medica, chemistry, and pharmacy, have been established. The other medical institutions

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are, the *Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society*, Berners-street, Oxford-street, founded in 1805, and chartered in 1834; the *Medical Society of London*, Bolt-court, founded in 1773; the *Westminster Medical Society*, Sackville-street, 1809; the *South London Medical Society*, Southwark Literary Institution, 1845; the *Harveian Society*, Edward-street, Portman-square, 1831; the *Physical Society*, Guy's Hospital, 1772; the *Hunterian Society*, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, 1819; and the *Royal Medico-Botanical Society*, Sackville-street, 1821.

The *Royal College of Chemistry* was instituted a few years ago for instruction in analytical chemistry; it has its building in Hanover-square, and in the rear are the laboratories, the first stone of which was laid by Prince Albert in June, 1846. The *Royal Polytechnic Institution*, Regent-street, was formed in 1838, by a body of scientific gentlemen, who subsequently obtained a charter of incorporation. The building is of extraordinary size, its depth from the street being 320 feet: there are a spacious entrance-hall, a theatre or lecture-room capable of holding 500 persons, and what is called the great hall, which extends 120 feet in length, and is 40 feet in width. Throughout the rooms, are disposed innumerable specimens of machinery and manufactures, philosophical apparatus, natural history, and the fine arts. Among the other institutions connected with science, are, the *Royal Astronomical Society*, Somerset House, established in the year 1820; and the *British Association* for the advancement of science.

The *Royal Asiatic Society*, Grafton-street, Bond-street, was founded in 1820, for the investigation and encouragement of art, science, and literature, connected with the East: it has a good library and museum; and among its members, who are chiefly oriental travellers and scholars, are many persons eminent for literary talent. The *Royal Geographical Society*, Waterloo-place, is honourably distinguished by the expeditions which it has sent out to remote parts of the globe. The *Statistical Society*, St. James's square, was founded in 1834; it has a large number of members, and publishes a valuable journal containing papers illustrative of the condition of the country and of the people. In connexion with the study of antiquities, are, the *Archæological Institute*, in the Haymarket; the *British Archæological Association*; and the *Ecclesiological Society*, which was established at Cambridge under the name of the Camden Society, but was removed to London, with an altered title, in 1846. The *Numismatic Society* may also be mentioned.

The *Law Institution*, Chancery-lane, established in 1825, has a capacious and elegant building, the portico of which, supported by six columns of the Ionic order, forms a striking relief to the monotonous aspect of the neighbourhood in which the edifice is situated. The interior is judiciously arranged, comprising a grand hall, library, club-room, office of registry, lecture-room, &c.; the whole occupying a frontage of 60 feet, with a depth of 140. The chief "*Literary and Scientific Institutions*" are, the Russell Institution, Great Coram-street; the Mechanics', in Southampton-buildings; the City of London, Aldersgate-street; that at Crosby Hall; the Westminster, in Little Smith-street; the Southwark, in the Borough-road; and the institutions in Islington, Mary-le-bone, Poplar, and the Commercial-road, Ratcliff. Within the last few years, also, several societies have been formed for the publication of rare books and MSS. which could not be undertaken by private hands. They are named the Camden Society, the Shakspeare, the Parker, the Ælfric, the Percy, the Cavendish, the Ecclesiastical History Society, and the Hakluyt Society.

### Libraries.

The library of the *British Museum* had its origin, as already remarked, in the bequest to the public by Sir Hans Sloane of his great collection, which comprised a valuable library. On the completion of the building, were added the Harleian collection of MSS., the Cottonian library, and the library of Major Edwards; all of which had been acquired by the government from different sources. George II. presented the library which had been collected by the kings of England since Henry VIII., and which included the libraries of Cranmer and Casaubon: he also relinquished, in favour of the Museum, the privilege which the crown had received in the reign of Anne, of being supplied with a copy of every publication entered at Stationers' Hall. During the long reign of George III. the collection was vastly increased. The king himself presented a large assortment of pamphlets relating to the civil war of the 17th century. Sir Joseph Banks' library of natural history, Dr. Birch's library, the musical libraries of Dr. Burney and Sir John Hawkins, Garrick's collection of plays, and a large number of other collections, were either presented or purchased. To the Sloane, Cottonian, and Harleian MSS., were added the Royal, the Lansdowne, the Hargrave, the Oriental, the Arundel, the Bridgewater, and minor collections. More recent donations are those of George IV., who gave the magnificent library collected by his father; and the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville, at whose death in 1846 the whole of his books, valued at £42,000, passed to the Museum. The total number of volumes is now about 300,000.

*The London Institution* was formed in the autumn of 1805, by the exertions of a few public-spirited individuals, as a public library for the more especial use of the city; and a charter of incorporation was obtained in Jan. 1807. The temporary house fixed upon for this purpose, until a suitable building could be erected, was, in the first place, the old mansion of Sir Robert Clayton, in the Old Jewry, and subsequently a house in King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street. In 1815, the present elegant building, which has the advantage of a peculiarly fine situation, in Finsbury-circus, was constructed, partly from the funds of the society, and partly from the voluntary contributions of such of its members as were friendly to the measure: the first stone was laid by the lord mayor, S. Birch, Esq., accompanied by the civic state officers, and the proprietors; and the edifice was completed and opened in 1819. The acquisition of a fine library, the diffusion of knowledge by means of lectures and experiments, and the providing for the subscribers a reading-room, furnished with the best English and foreign periodicals, are the principal objects of the institution; to accomplish which, nearly 1000 gentlemen and merchants subscribed 75 guineas each.

*The Red-Cross-street Library* was founded for Protestant dissenting ministers by Dr. Williams, about the year 1716, and, in consequence of gifts and purchases

since that time, now contains about 20,000 volumes, for the most part on Theological subjects.

*Sion College, London Wall,* is both a charitable and a literary institution. The building was originally an hospital for blind paupers, and, after passing through various hands, was purchased for the erection of Sion College, for the use of the London clergy, who were incorporated by Charles I. The purchase was made in consequence of the will of Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West, who left £3000 for the purpose. The library was the gift of the Rev. John Simpson, rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, one of Dr. White's executors; but it was afterwards considerably increased, both before and after the fire of London, which destroyed a great number of the books. It now consists of a very extensive collection, like the preceding, chiefly of a Theological kind: all rectors and vicars within the city are fellows of the college.

The *Guildhall Library* was founded by the corporation of the city, in 1824, and contains many valuable works upon the history of London and the adjoining counties.

The *London Library,* St. James's square, established a few years ago, contains 30,000 volumes: there are above 800 members, among whom the books *circulate.*

London possesses a great number of other libraries, independently of those attached to different charitable foundations.

### Antiquities.

The antiquities of London, which were for the most part destroyed in 1666, but were, till within the last hundred years, still numerous, have of late, through the extension of commercial enterprise, and the progress of modern improvement, externally almost disappeared.

The monasteries, forming the first class, amounted to nearly 50, and included the following orders. The Convents of Monks were those of St. Peter, *Westminster,* founded by Sebert, in 605, for Benedictines; St. Saviour, *Bermondsey,* by Ailwin Child, in 1082, for Cluniacs; St. Mary of the Graces, of Eastminster Abbey, *Tower-hill,* by Edward III., in 1359, for Cistercians; and the *Chartreuse,* or Charter-House, near Smithfield, by Sir Walter Manny, Knt., in 1371, for Carthusians. The Nunneries were those of St. Mary, *Clerkenwell,* by Jordan Briset and wife, in 1100, for Benedictines; St. John the Baptist, Holywell, *Shoreditch,* by Richard I., in 1186 (refounded by Sir Thomas Lovell, Knt., in 1510), for Benedictines; St. Helen, *Bishopsgate-street,* by William Basing, in 1212, for Benedictines; and St. Clare, or Nuns Minoresses, *Minories,* by Blanch, Queen of Navarre, in 1203. The Friaries were, the Franciscan, *Newgate-street,* by John Ewin, mercer, in 1225; Carmelite, *Fleet-street,* by Sir Richard Grey, in 1241; Dominican, by Hubert de Bourgh, in 1242, in Holborn, and refounded at *Ludgate,* by Archbishop Kilwarby, in 1279; Augustine, *Throgmorton-street,* by Humphrey Bohun, in 1253; and Crouched or Crutched, *Hart-street,* Tower-hill, by Ralph Hosier and Richard Laberne, in 1298. The Colleges were those of St. Mary Overy, or St. Saviour, *Southwark,* by Mary Overy, in 1000, for Augustine canons; *St. Martin-le-Grand,* by Ingelric and Girard, in 1056, for Augustine canons; Holy Trinity, *Aldgate,* by Queen Maud, in 1108; London College, *Guildhall,* by Peter Fanlone, Adam Francis, and Henry Frowich, in 1299; Corpus Christi, St. Lawrence, *Pountney-lane,* by Sir John de Pountney, in 1346; St. Michael's, *Crooked-lane,* by Sir William Walworth, in 1380; the Holy Ghost and St. Mary, *College-hill,* Thames-street, by Sir Richard Whittington, Knt., in 1418; and Jesus College, *St. Paul's* Cathedral. The Hospitals were those of St. John of Jerusalem, *Smithfield,* by Jordan Briset and wife, in 1100; St. Giles-in-the-Fields, *Bloomsbury,* by Queen Matilda, in 1102, for lepers; St. Bartholomew, in *Smithfield,* by Rayhere, in 1102; St. Thomas of Acon, *Cheapside,* by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heily and wife, in 1170; St. Mary, *Norton-Falgate,* by Walter Brune and wife, in 1179, for Canons regular; Knights Templars, Holborn, and afterwards *Fleet-street,* in 1185, refounded in 1245; St. Mary, Bethlehem, *Bishopsgate-street,* by Simon Fitz-Mary, in 1246; Elsnige Spital, *London Wall,* by William Elsnige, in 1329; St. Thomas, *Southwark; St. James,* Pall-mall; and the *Savoy,* for lepers and infirm. The only Priory was that of St. Bartholomew, *Smithfield,* by Rayhere, in 1102, for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. There was a Domus Conversorum, Rolls Chapel, *Chancery-lane,* founded by Henry III., in 1233, for Converted Jews. The Guilds, or Fraternities of Priests, &c., were those of All-hallows, Barking, *Tower-street; Leadenhall,* Leadenhall-street; St. Peter, *Cornhill;* St. Augustine's Papey, *Camomile-street;* Holy Trinity, *Aldersgate-street,* &c. There were also in London the five cells, or hermitages, of St. Catherine, *Wapping;* St. James-in-the-Wall, *Cripplegate;* St. Mary, Rouncival, *Charing Cross;* the hermitage of *St. James,* opposite; and Our Lady of Pien, *Westminster.*

Of the above establishments, *Westminster abbey,* independently of its fine church and cloisters, still retains its beautiful chapter-house, the shell of the great hall, the abbot's residence (now the deanery), to which are attached the ancient kitchen, and the celebrated Jerusalem chamber; the abbey close, with numerous old buildings, and the exterior walls of its spacious gardens. The *Charter-House* retains its original gateway in Charter-house-square, several of the monks' cells, now blocked up, part of the exterior wall surrounding the convent and gardens, and other inferior parts incorporated in walls and passages, &c. "The Nonnes Quies," at *St. Helen's,* still exists, with the original nuns' seats of oak, and the ancient grating, through which they could see divine service performed from the vaulted crypts beneath the hall of the nunnery. The *Augustine friars'* has the fine nave of its church now occupied as a Dutch place of worship. Of *Crutched friars* there remain Sir John Milbourne's almshouses, which adjoined the east end of the friary church; they have a curious tablet of the Virgin Mary, encircled by angels. The remains of *St. Mary Overy's,* which have partially given way to the approaches to London bridge, consisted, besides the fine conventual church, of a considerable length of ancient stone vaulting, supporting a chapel, or hall; and various detached parts, in doors, archways, &c., in Montague-close. The priory of *St. Bartholomew's the Great* has the whole choir of its Norman church converted into the present church; also its east cloister, the shell of its dining-hall, with fine vaults beneath, and various smaller parts: the fratry, galleries, prior's house, and various other remains, were destroyed by fire, in

May 1830. Of the *Temple*, there remain the very beautiful church, with its circular vestibule, and the tombs of the ancient cross-legged knights, parts of the cloisters entering into it, and some old Norman arch-work incorporated in the walls of the Inner Temple Society's kitchen. The Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem* retains its large and well-known gateway from St. John's-lane, the choir of the conventual church converted to the present parochial church of St. John (beneath which is the fine original crypt), with part of the chapels of the south aisle, and some smaller remains. *Elsnige Spital* has part of its entrance porch and steeple incorporated in the present church of St. Alphage. In *St. James'* palace may still be discerned many parts of the hospital. The *Savoy* church is that of its ancient hospital. Of the *Domus Conversorum* there still remains the old chapel, called the Rolls chapel.

Amongst the remaining metropolitan antiquities, which are too reduced in number to render a classification necessary, may be enumerated several large fragments of the *Walls of London*, at the back of Fore-street, in Cripplegate churchyard; in the burial-ground of St. Alphage, London Wall; at the back of the houses in Falcon-square; beneath the houses next Aldersgate, and in St. Botolph's churchyard there; at the back of the Old Bailey; at the Cock in the Corner, Ludgate; and at the back of George-alley, next Tower-hill: the last, which is by far the largest, oldest, and most perfect portion, is intermixed with an abundance of Roman brick. There are crypts, or stone arched cellars, belonging to ancient mansions, beneath *Gerrard's Hall*, Basing-lane, and at *Crosby House*, Bishopsgate-street; the great hall, with much of the superstructure, of the latter princely residence, is also standing, and may rank as the finest example of domestic architecture in London. The churches which, either wholly or in part, exhibit good specimens of ancient building, and were not conventual, are, *Bow* church, Cheapside, which still retains its Norman crypt; and *St. Sepulchre's*, which possesses a beautiful groined avenue from Snow-hill. There are also various ancient parts, or incorporations, deserving notice in the churches of *St. Olave*, Hart-street; *St. Giles*, Cripplegate; *St. Andrew Under-Shaft*, &c. The most celebrated remnant of antiquity, however, of all which appertains to London, is the supposed *Roman milliary*, in Cannon-street, denominated London stone, which, whether of Roman or British origin, was undoubtedly once of considerable magnitude, and is the first and oldest of our metropolitan antiquities.

Of the Roman antiquities recently discovered, some of the most numerous, various, and interesting were found in 1834, 5, and 6, in the course of the operations connected with the new thoroughfare across the heart of the city, from London bridge to the line of the old wall at Moorgate; adjoining St. Clement's church, in St. Clement's lane, Eastcheap, a tessellated pavement was met with, and in other places were discovered different kinds of earthenware vessels, specimens of Samian ware, coins, knives, and vast numbers of iron instruments. More lately, in pulling down the French Protestant church in Threadneedle-street, a very perfect piece of tessellated pavement was laid open, at about nine or ten feet below the level of the floor of the church; the colours were remarkably fresh and glowing, and among them a deep yellow or tawny predominated. About the same time, a curious part of the old Roman wall of London was laid open, when digging for the extension of the Blackwall railway, behind the Minories. The wall proved to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and principally consisted of five courses of squared stones, regularly laid, with two layers of flat bricks below them, and two similar layers above, the stones were a granulated limestone, such as might have been procured from the chalk quarries of Greenhithe or Northfleet, and the bricks, which were evidently Roman, had as fine a grain as common pottery. In 1842-3, vestiges of Roman buildings were discovered in digging for the foundation of the Royal Exchange, and of the new French Protestant church, Aldersgate-street.

### Eminent Men.

Among the distinguished natives of the metropolis may be enumerated the following:—*Ingulphus*, abbot of Croyland, who lived at the time of the Norman Conquest; *Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of Canterbury; *Matthew of Westminster*, a monkish historian of the fourteenth century; *Geoffrey Chaucer*, the first great English poet, born in 1328; *Dr. John Colet*, the founder of St. Paul's school, born in 1466; *Sir Thomas More*, author of the political romance entitled "Utopia," lord chancellor under Henry VIII., in whose reign he was beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, born in Milk-street, 1480; *John Leland*, the antiquary; *John Stow*, author of the "Survey of London," born in Cornhill, 1525; *William Camden*, author of the "Britannia," born in the Old Bailey, 1551; *Edmund Spenser*, author of the "Faery Queen," born in East Smithfield about 1553; *Francis Bacon*, Lord Verulam, the father of modern philosophy, born in 1561; *Edward Alleyn*, a celebrated actor, the founder of Dulwich College, born in 1566; *Inigo Jones*, the reviver of a taste for classical architecture in England, born in 1572; *Dr. John Donne*, a distinguished poet and divine, born in 1573; and *Ben Jonson*, the dramatist, poet-laureate in the reign of James I., born in 1574.

Of the seventeenth century were, *John Milton*, the author of "Paradise Lost," born in Bread-street, 1608; *Algernon Sidney*, the republican writer, executed on account of the Rye-house plot, in 1683, born about 1617; *Abraham Cowley*, the poet, born in Fleet-street, 1618; *Sir William Temple*, eminent as a statesman and public writer, born in 1629; *Dr. Isaac Barrow*, the divine, born in 1630; *Dr. Edmund Halley*, celebrated as a mathematician and an astronomer, born in 1656; *Daniel Defoe*, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," born in 1660; Anthony Ashley Cooper, *Earl of Shaftesbury*, a distinguished writer on morals and metaphysics, born in 1671; *Colley Cibber*, a dramatic writer and actor, poet-laureate to George I., born in Southampton-street, Strand, 1671; *Sir John Vanbrugh*, the eminent architect and dramatist, born about 1672; *Alexander Pope*, the poet, born in Lombard-street in 1688; *George Lillo*, a goldsmith, who wrote "George Barnwell," and other popular dramas, born in 1693; Philip Dormer Stanhope, *Earl of Chesterfield*, distinguished as a statesman and a cultivator of polite literature, born in 1694; *William Hogarth*, the painter, born in Ship-court, Old Bailey, in 1698; and *Dr. John Jortin*, a learned theological writer, born in 1698.

Of the next century were, *Dr. Philip Doddridge*, an eminent dissenting divine and scripture commentator, born in 1702; *John Dollond*, the inventor of an achromatic telescope, born in 1706; *Dr. T. A. Arne*, a distinguished musician, born in 1710; *Richard Glover*, author of "Leonidas," and other poems, born in 1712; *James Stuart*, author of the "Antiquities of Athens," born in 1713; *Thomas Gray*, author of the "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard," and other works, born in Cornhill, 1716; *Sir William Blackstone*, author of "Commentaries on the Laws of England," born in Cheapside, 1723; *John Wilkes*, publisher of the "North Briton," born in 1726; *Charles Churchill*, the celebrated satirist, born in 1731; *Richard Gough, F.S.A.*, editor of "Camden's Britannia," born in 1735; *Dr. Samuel Horsley*, theological writer, born about 1737; *Arthur Young*, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, born in 1741; *William Mitford*, author of a valuable "History of Greece," and other works, born in 1744; *Sir William Jones*, the Orientalist and juridical writer, born in 1746; the *Hon. Anne Seymour Damer*, born in 1748; *Capel Lofft*, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1751; *Dr. John Milner*, a learned Roman Catholic prelate, born in 1752; *Sir Samuel Romilly*, distinguished as a lawyer and a statesman, born in 1757; *George Morland*, the painter, born in 1764; the Right Hon. *George Canning*, born in 1770; *Charles Lamb*, the essayist, born in 1775; and *Lord Byron*, the author of "Childe Harold," and other poems, born in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, in the year 1788.

LONDON-COLNEY, a chapelry, in the union of St. Alban's, parishes of St. Peter and St. Alban's, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, county of Hertford, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Barnet. This place derives its name from its situation on the road to London, which crosses the river Colne here, by a substantial brick bridge of seven arches. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £82, and an excellent glebe-house; it is in the patronage of the Countess of Caledon, to whom also the impropriation belongs. The chapel is a handsome edifice in the later English style, dedicated to St. Peter, erected by subscription, and grants of £400 from the Parliamentary Commissioners and £500 from the Incorporated Society; the site was given by the Earl of Hardwicke, who settled £40 per annum towards the support of the minister. A national school was built by the late Earl of Caledon, and endowed with £20 per annum by the Countess Dowager of Hardwicke.

LONDON, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of Andover, Andover and N. divisions of the county of Southampton; with 105 inhabitants.

LONDONTHORPE, (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Grantham, wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from the town of Grantham; containing 182 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united, with that of Great Gonerby, to the vicarage of North Grantham: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795.

LONG BENTON, Northumberland.—See Benton, Long.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LONGBOROUGH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Stow-on-the-Wold, Upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Stow; containing 625 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2903 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil in many places stony, but a large portion of the land is of good quality. There is a considerable stone-quarry, which the inhabitants claim the right of working, and the produce of which is extensively used for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Seasoncote united, valued in the king's books at £5. 15., and in the gift of Lord Leigh and Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart., the former having two presentations, and the latter one; net income, £221. The glebe consists of about 60 acres, with a house. The church has been enlarged and repaired, and is now a neat edifice. The Fosse-way passes by the village, and near it is a long camp, from which the place is supposed to have derived its name.

LONGBURGH, a township, in the parish of Burgh-upon-the-Sands, union of Carlisle, ward, and E. division of the county, of Cumberland, 6¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Carlisle; containing 124 inhabitants.

LONGCOT, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Shrivenham, union of Farringdon, county of Berks, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Farringdon; containing 504 inhabitants, and comprising 1865*a*. 1*r*. 23*p*. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1796. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown; net income, £300. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

LONGDEN, a chapelry, in the parish of Pontesbury, union of Atcham, hundred of Ford, S. division of Salop, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Shrewsbury; containing 371 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, the Rev. E. Homfray. The chapel, dedicated to St. Ruthen, is a plain building, containing 140 sittings, of which 35 are free.

LONGDON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Lichfield, S. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lichfield; containing 1183 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Liverpool, and comprises by admeasurement 4455 acres. The surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque, being richly ornamented with wood; the pastures are of good quality, and the arable lands produce excellent wheat and barley. The Trent and Mersey canal passes about two miles northward of the church. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5.; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The great tithes have been commuted for £391, and the small for £136; the impropriate glebe contains 49½ acres, and the vicarial nearly 29 acres. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower, and contains a beautiful Norman arch. Portions of this parish, and of Cannock, were in 1837 assigned as a district to the chapel at Gentleshaw, in Longdon: the chapel is dedicated to Christ; and the living is a perpetual curacy with an income of £100, in the alternate gift of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and the Society of Friends have a very ancient burial-ground at Gentleshaw. A national school has been established. St. Mary's almshouses, ten in number, were founded by Mrs. Jane Cotton. At Castle Ring, a point in the Marquess of Anglesey's park at Beaudesert, are the remains of a British or Danish encampment.

LONGDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Upton-upon-Severn, Lower division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Upton-upon-Severn; containing 598 inhabitants, of whom 520 are in the township. The parish comprises 3845 acres, of which 125 were common or waste: the common fields and meadows have been inclosed within the last four years. The road from Upton to Gloucester passes through the village, and the river Severn runs within a mile and a half. Sandstone of a very soft kind is quarried, chiefly for fences. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Castle-Morton annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 3½.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The tithes have been commuted for £845; the appropriate glebe contains 94 acres, and the vicarial 26. The church stands on the north-east side of the village: the nave was rebuilt in 1787, of brick; the tower and spire are of hard sandstone, and the former contains a peal of six good bells, recast in 1835. A school was founded in 1630, and endowed by Giles Godwin with land now producing £34 per annum.

LONGDON-upon-Terne (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Wellington, Newport division of the hundred of South Bradford, N. division of Salop, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wellington; containing 99 inhabitants. The parish comprises 796 acres, and is situated on the road from Wellington to Ercall Magna and Wem. The Shrewsbury canal passes through the village, and is here crossed by the river Terne. The living is a donative; net income, £182; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Sutherland: the tithes have been commuted for £210. The church is a very small and plain edifice, built about 1776.

LONGFIELD (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Dartford, hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Dartford; containing 128 inhabitants. It comprises 585 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 6.: net income, £193; patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church contains the remains of the beneficent Archdeacon Plume, founder of the professorship at Cambridge which bears his name.

LONGFLEET, a tything, in the parish of Canford Magna, borough and union of Poole, hundred of Cogdean, Wimborne division of Dorset, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from the town of Poole; containing 1281 inhabitants. A chapel has been erected, chiefly at the expense of Lord de Mauley, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir J. Guest.

LONGFORD (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the hundred of Appletree, S. division of the county of Derby; containing, with the townships of Alkmonton and Hollington, the liberty of Hungry-Bentley, and the hamlet of Rodsley, 1249 inhabitants, of whom 568 are in the township of Longford, 10 miles (W. by N.) from Derby. The parish comprises 5813*a.* 2*r.* 37*p.*, of which the greater portion is pasture, with a very small quantity of arable and woodland; the soil is in general fertile. The late Earl of Leicester, whose family has been connected with the place for more than two centuries, erected, in 1842, two neat substantial bridges over the mill-stream in the centre of the village, at an expense of £800, and gave them to the county on the condition of their being kept in repair. The living was formerly a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 9., but is now a rectory, the sinecure rectory and the vicarage having been united in 1840; patron, the Hon. Edward Coke; incumbent, the Rev. T. Garnier. The great tithes of Longford township have been commuted for £204, and the glebe consists of 99 acres; the small tithes have been commuted for £80, and the glebe contains 200 acres, with a glebe-house. Roger, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed the vicarage with the great tithes of Bentley, charging it with a pension of 50*s.* to the priory of Kenilworth, in Warwick. The church is full of interesting architectural remains: in the north aisle are some fine Norman arches. The chancel, which is in the early decorated style, is much admired for its symmetrical proportions and chaste details; it contains three stone stalls, a piscina, and some ancient monumental effigies. A costly monument to the late Earl of Leicester has been erected by subscription, consisting of a richly ornamented stone canopy, with a fine marble bust and an inscription; and a marble monument, by Gibson, to the late Countess of Leicester, has been since erected. The tower of the church is a good specimen of the later English style. A chapel of ease was lately built at Alkmonton. In 1687, Sir Robert Coke, Bart., founded an almshouse for six persons, and endowed it with £55 per annum: in 1688, Lady Catherine Coke bequeathed land, producing £32 per annum, for education; and there is another school, supported by William Evans, Esq., M.P.

LONGFORD, a hamlet, in the parishes of St. Catherine and St. Mary-de-Lode, Upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union, and E. division of the county, of Gloucester, 1¼ mile (N. E. by N.) from Gloucester; containing 409 inhabitants, of whom 170 are in St. Catherine's.

LONGFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newport, Newport division of the hundred of South Bradford, N. division of Salop, 1¼ mile (W. by S.) from Newport; containing, with the townships of Brockton and Stockton, 209 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 8½., and in the gift of R. M. Leeke, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £144, and the glebe comprises 52½ acres.

LONGFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of Britford, union of Alderbury, hundred of Cawden and Cadworth, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 76 inhabitants.

LONGHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Launditch, W. division of Norfolk, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from East Dereham; containing 333 inhabitants. It comprises 1304*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.*, of which 1045 acres are arable, 200 pasture, and 34 woodland: 300 acres of common were inclosed in 1814. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £30; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Leicester, whose tithes have been commuted for £285. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with an embattled tower, and contains some remains of a richly-carved screen separating the nave from the chancel. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Some traces of a Roman road exist, in removing part of which, in 1816, numerous skeletons were discovered.

LONGHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of HAMPRESTON, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, partly within the liberty of WESTOVER, S. division of HANTS, but chiefly in the hundred of CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET; containing 519 inhabitants.

LONGHIRST, a township, in the parish of BOTHAL, union of MORPETH, E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. E.) from Morpeth; containing 210 inhabitants. The township is the property of the Duke of Portland and the Lawson family, and comprises 1702*a*. 2*r*. 34*p*., having chiefly a strong clayey soil, of which 1186 acres are in tillage, 420 in grass, and 96 covered with wood. The surface is flat, but is embellished with a little old wood and nearly 100 acres of plantations made by Wm. Lawson, Esq., and the district is rendered interesting from its containing that gentleman's handsome seat, called Longhirst House. This mansion, of which the first stone was laid in 1824, was erected under the direction of the present proprietor, Mr. Dobson being the architect, and is a highly-finished edifice in the Grecian style, presenting many excellent architectural features, and containing spacious apartments; the gardens are on the east, well sheltered, and have the Bothal burn running through them. A good sandstone-quarry is wrought in the township by Mr. Lawson, who also possesses a seam of coal, which is worked by drifting, for consumption on the spot; there is likewise a shed for the manufacture of draining-tiles. The tithes have been commuted for £251.

LONGHOPE, UPPER and LOWER (*ALL SAINTS*), in the union of WESTBURY, duchy of LANCASTER, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Newent; containing 929 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2835 acres, of which 459 are common or waste. May Hill, within its limits, forms a landmark from the Bristol Channel. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 11½., and in the gift of the Archdeacon of Llandaff and the Rev. John Probyn: the tithes have been commuted for £396. 17., and the glebe comprises 17 acres, with a house. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LONGMEADOW, a hamlet, in the parish of BOTTISHAM, union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE; containing 57 inhabitants.

LONGNEY (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WHEATENHURST, Upper division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Gloucester; containing 490 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the navigable river Severn, and comprises 1440 acres, a considerable portion consisting of orchard grounds, for which the parish is noted. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £100; impropriators, the Trustees of certain charities. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1812.

LONGNOR, a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, 8 miles (S.) from Shrewsbury; containing 243 inhabitants, and comprising about 800 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Lee-Botwood. The church was a free chapel belonging to the abbey of Haughmond, and was purchased of the crown's vendees soon after the Dissolution, by the then proprietor of Longnor Hall. A school was endowed in 1774, with the interest of £200, by Sir Richard Corbett, Bart., who left other bequests for the benefit of the poor. This is the birthplace of the Rev. Samuel Lee, the eminent self-taught linguist, and professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge.

LONGNOR, a market-town, township, and chapelry, in the parish of ALSTONFIELD, union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 10 miles (N. E.) from Leek, and 162 (N. N. W.) from London; the township containing 485 inhabitants. The town is situated in the most northern part of the county, near the source of the Manifold river; and here a small canal terminates, which commences in the parish of Sheen, where it joins the Manifold. The market is on Tuesday; fairs are held on the Tuesday before Feb. 13th, Easter-Tuesday, May 4th and 17th, Whit-Tuesday, and a cheese-fair on November 12th. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Alstonfield; impropriators, the family of Crewe. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Giles, is a neat edifice of stone, with a lofty pinnacled tower; in the cemetery is a tombstone to the memory of W. Billinge, a native of Fairfield, who, after long military service, died in 1791, at the age of 112 years. At Hollinsclough, Reaps-Moor, and Newtown are chapels of ease, erected by the late Sir George Crewe, Bart., and in which divine service is performed by the bishop's licence; attached to each chapel is a school. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a small school at Longnor is endowed with about £6 per annum.

LONGPARISH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of WHERWELL, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. W.) from Whitchurch; containing 811 inhabitants, and including the tithings of East and West Aston, Forton, and Middleton. It is intersected by the river Test, and comprises 4987*a*. 1*r*. 31*p*., of which about 3206 acres are arable, 1500 woods, and the remainder pasture and meadow; the surface is flat, and the soil gravelly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £226; patron and impropriator, the Rev. Dr. Woodcock. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LONGPORT, commonly styled a borough, in the parish of ST. PAUL, CANTERBURY, but partly in the hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of the county of KENT, contiguous to the eastern side of the city of Canterbury.

LONGPORT, a considerable village, in the township and parish of BURSLEM, union and borough of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD. This place, which adjoins Burslem on the west, was anciently called Longbridge, from a number of stepping-stones forming a causeway across the meadows; but after the construction of the Trent and Mersey canal, which passes through the village, the name was changed to Longport. The district is a member of the Staffordshire Potteries, having very considerable manufactories for earthenware, china, and flint-glass, the principal of which are carried on by Messrs. Davenport. On the banks of the canal are several wharfs. The church of St. Paul, Burs-

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lem, stands on rising ground near Longport; and the Wesleyans have a place of worship, as have also the Methodists of the New Connexion.

LONGRIDGE, a township, in the parish of Norham, Northamshire, union of Berwick-upon-Tweed, N. division of Northumberland, 4 miles (S. W.) from Berwick; containing 68 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Berwick and Cornhill, and not far from the river Tweed, which separates England from Scotland. The township comprises about 470 acres of land. The tithes have been commuted for £122. 19. 6., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

LONGRIDGE, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of Ribchester, union of Preston, Lower division of the hundred of Blackburn, N. division of the county of Lancaster, 7 miles (N. E.) from Preston; containing 1752 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 3215 acres, whereof 1989 are in Alston township, and 1226 in Dilworth township; it is chiefly meadow and pasture land, and cultivation has been carried by human industry even to the elevated region of Longridge Fell. There are fine views of Pendle hill, the Yorkshire range, Whalley, Billington Fells, Preston, the vale of the Ribble, Lytham, Southport, Morecambe bay, &c. On Tootle Height are the celebrated "Delphs," quarries of valuable stone, affording employment to several hundred masons and others, and which have supplied stone for great works at Liverpool, Preston, and Fleetwood, for Fulwood barracks, and other considerable public buildings. Weaving by hand-loom is carried on. The river Ribble passes on the east, and the road from Clitheroe to Preston runs through the chapelry; there is also a railway to Preston, seven miles long, and on a slope the whole way, for the conveyance of the stone. A festival, or guild, is held on St. Lawrence's day; and fairs on March 16th, April 16th, the Monday preceding Holy-Thursday, and Nov. 5th, for cattle, pedlery, &c. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160, with a house; patrons, the Trustees of the estates of William Hulme. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and in the early English style, was erected in 1716, and enlarged in 1783; a square tower was added in 1841. Schools are supported by subscription, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. Here was an hospital for a master and brethren, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and Our Saviour.—See Alston and Dilworth.

LONGSDON, a township, in the parish and union of Leek, N. division of the hundred of Totmonslow and of the county of Stafford, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from Leek; containing 405 inhabitants. This is a township of scattered houses, and includes the lofty ridge called Ladder-Edge.

LONGSHAWS, a township, in the parish of Long Horsley, union of Morpeth, W. division of Morpeth ward, N. division of the county of Northumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing 48 inhabitants. In the 13th of Henry VI., Richard Thornton and others had a grant of free warren here: the estate is now, and has been for several centuries, the property of the Fenwick family. The township comprises about 670 acres, and is situated on the left bank of the Font, which at this place is finely adorned with oak wood: the land consists of two farms; the soil is poor and clayey. There are some remains of the ancient residence of the Fenwicks.

LONGSIGHT, a village, in the parish of Manchester, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 2 miles (S. E.) of Manchester, on the road to Stockport. It has a station on the Manchester and Birmingham railway. St. John's church, here, erected by the Manchester and Eccles Church-Building Society, was consecrated in June, 1846; it is in the early English style, contains some fine stained glass, and cost £4000. The Marshall family were large contributors. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Trustees.

LONGSTOCK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Stockbridge, hundred of King's Sombourn, Andover and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 1 mile (N.) from Stockbridge; containing 497 inhabitants. It comprises nearly 2000 acres, chiefly arable land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 15.; patron and impropriator, the Rev. Sir John Barker Mill, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £433, and the incumbent's for £315; the glebe contains 2 acres.

LONGSTONE, GREAT, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Bakewell, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Bakewell; containing 521 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Bakewell; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The vicarial tithes of Great and Little Longstone were commuted for land in 1810. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Giles, contains monuments to the family of Eyre, earls of Newburgh. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £20 per annum.

LONGSTONE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish and union of Bakewell, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bakewell; containing 174 inhabitants.

LONGSTOW, Cambridge.—See Stow, Long.

LONGTHORP, a chapelry, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough, union and soke of Peterborough, N. division of the county of Northampton, 2 miles (W.) from the city of Peterborough; containing 251 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

LONGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Penwortham, union of Preston, hundred of Leyland, N. division of Lancashire, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Preston; containing 1719 inhabitants. This was one of the manors granted by Roger de Lacy, on obtaining the barony of Penwortham, to Robert, the brother of Hugh, last baron of the name of Bussel. In the 46th of Edward III., a portion of the manor belonged to the Lees, from whom it afterwards passed to the Flemings; and in the 9th of Henry IV., Sir Thomas Fleming gave to Henry de Bretherton and his heirs the whole lordship of Longton. The estate afterwards reverted to the Flemings, whose heiress, Elizabeth, in the reign of Henry VIII. married Thurstan Hall. The chapelry comprises 3132 acres, of which 146 are common or waste land; its length from east to west, is much greater than its breadth, and there is a long and considerable village, through which passes the road from Preston to Ormskirk: the Ribble flows on the west. Longton Hall, built in the 17th century, is now a farmhouse. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £148; patron, L. Rawstorne, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for

£328 payable to the impropriator, and £8 to the curate of Penwortham. The chapel was in existence in 1650, and, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in 1770, by a brief, dated in 1767, amounting to £1026. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was endowed in 1793, by Robert Moss, with a bequest of £400; it is further aided by the trustees of Hutton school: the present schoolroom was built by subscription in 1817.

LONGTON, with LANE-END, a market-town and district parish, in the parish and union of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme, 14 (N.) from Stafford, and 150 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 12,407 inhabitants, of whom 1690 are in Lane-End. This place, which is situated at the southern extremity of the district called "The Potteries," and on the road between Newcastle and Uttoxeter, has risen to opulence and importance, in consequence of the flourishing state of the earthenware and china manufacture established here within the last half century. It consists of spacious and well-built streets, and is supplied with water from several springs on an eminence about a mile to the south-east, where a large reservoir has been formed by the Duke of Sutherland. A subscription library was established in 1807, and a newsroom was opened in 1833. Coal and ironstone are found in abundance, with manganese, and coloured marl and clay; and there are extensive collieries throughout the whole of Longton, and in the vicinity. About 900 persons are engaged in the potteries, and 300 in the collieries. The Trent and Mersey canal, to which the district parish extends, passes about two miles westward of the town, with which it is connected by a horse-railway. The market is held on Saturday, for provisions, the supply of which is very good; and there are fairs for woollen-cloth, hardware, and pedlery, on February 14th, May 29th, July 22nd, and November 1st. The town had formerly two market-places; one at the upper part, called the Union market-place, but never generally used; and the other at the lower part of the town, which has been enlarged, and over the covered portion of which, a handsome public room has been erected. The area of the district parish is 1900 acres.

By an act of parliament relating to the rectory of Stoke, passed in 1827, provision was made for endowing a new church at Longton, with not less than £10,000, nor more than £15,000, at the option of the patron of Stoke rectory, from the proceeds of tithes to be sold and invested in lands. Dr. Woodhouse, the late rector, likewise gave £1000 (with its accumulations until appropriated) towards providing a parsonage-house, besides allotting to national schools at Lane-End and Longton a portion of the yearly income arising from his munificent donation of £3000 to national schools in the parish of Stoke. The church was erected in 1834, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £9633; it is in the later English style, with a tower, is dedicated to St. James, and will accommodate more than 1900 persons. The living has been endowed, and made a district rectory, conformably with the act of parliament; patron, the Executor of the late John Carey, Esq. The chapel at Lane-End, a neat brick edifice with a tower, built about 1760 by Mr. John Bourne, has been enlarged, and now contains 1200 sittings, including 450 free sittings, for which the Incorporated Society granted £800: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £154; patrons, certain Trustees appointed under an act obtained in 1792. A church district named Edensor was formed in 1846, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, Wesleyans, and other dissenters; also a Roman Catholic chapel. A charity school was founded in 1760, and endowed by Mr. Bourne with property producing £66 per annum, which sum is applied towards the support of a national school. Attached to the chapel of Lane-End is another national school, supported almost entirely by subscription; and there are schools attached to some of the dissenters' places of worship.

LONGTOWN, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of ARTHURET, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Carlisle, and 309 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1990 inhabitants. This place is eminently indebted to the liberality and public spirit of the late Dr. Graham, who was mainly instrumental in raising it from the state of a poor village to its present condition. It is a small town on the south bank of the river Eske, over which is a stone bridge, near the junction of that river with the Liddel. The situation is pleasant and healthy, the houses are neatly built, the streets spacious, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. Many of the lower class are employed in weaving for the manufacturers at Carlisle. The original market, held on Thursday, is almost disused, except for provisions; but there is another on Monday, principally for bacon and butter. A fair takes place on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday, for horses; and statute-fairs on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, and the Thursday in Martinmas, for hiring servants. The county magistrates hold a meeting on the last Thursday in every month; courts leet and baron are held at Easter and Michaelmas, and at the former court constables are appointed. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. The poor-law union of Longtown comprises 14 parishes or places, and contains a population of 9722.

LONGTOWN, a chapelry, in the parish of CLODOCK, union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 17 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 869 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated near the eastern base of the Black mountains, and not very distant from the junction of the Eskley and Olchon with the river Munnow; it contains 6104 acres, of which 307 are common or waste. Courts baron for the parish and hundred are held here annually. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, the Vicar of Clodock; impropriator, Sir V. Cornewall, Bart. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £279, and the vicarial for £119. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. There are some vestiges of a castle; and eastward is an eminence called Money-Farthing Hill.

LONGWATHBY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Penrith; containing 273 inhabitants. The parish is separated from that of Edenhall, by the river Eden, over which is a bridge of three

lofty arches, built in 1686. It comprises 1987*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.*, whereof 844 acres are meadow and pasture, 74 old grass-land, 490 arable, 24 wood, and the remainder common and waste. The village is situated on the road from Penrith to Newcastle, *viâ* Alston-Moor and Hexham. The living is annexed to that of Edenhall; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church was erected by subscription, in 1718, on the site of a more ancient edifice, and was thoroughly repaired in 1835.

LONGWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 2¼ miles (W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2418 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the north of the Colne, and comprises about 1000 acres, consisting chiefly of a narrow ridge rising rapidly from the banks of a rivulet. An eminence called Slack, is supposed, from the discovery of a Roman altar dedicated to Fortune, a bath, and hypocaust, with a tessellated pavement nearly a yard in thickness, and other antiquities, to have been connected with the station of Cambodunum, by most antiquaries placed at Almondbury. The soil is generally gravel, with a slight mixture of clay, and fine grit sandstone is abundant. The population is chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloth, for which there are several scribbling and fulling mills, and in the making of fancy goods, which is carried on extensively. The village is neatly built, and the surrounding scenery is in some parts boldly romantic: the road from Huddersfield to Manchester passes near, as does the canal from Huddersfield to Ashton. Here is a reservoir of 12 acres, for the supply of Huddersfield with water. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Huddersfield, with a net income of £150. The chapel, now a district church, dedicated to St. Mark, is a small plain edifice with a campanile turret, erected in 1749, by subscription, and containing 420 sittings. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, and Methodists of the New Connexion. A free school was founded and endowed in 1731, by William Walker; the income is about £100.

LONGWORTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of FARRINGDON, partly in the hundred of GANFIELD, and partly in that of OCK, county of BERKS, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Abingdon; containing 1063 inhabitants, of whom 550 are in the township. The parish comprises, with the chapelry of Charney and the hamlet of Draycot-Moore, 4312*a.* 6*p.*: the river Isis bounds it on the north; the surface in general is flat, and the soil in some parts sandy, and in others clayey. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 1. 10½.; net income, £682; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford: the glebe contains about 60 acres. At Charney is a chapel of ease, in the Norman style. In the parochial register is an entry, July 16th, 1625, of the baptism of Bishop Fell, whose father was rector of Longworth.

LONGWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5¼ miles (N. by W.) from Bolton. This place, as its name imports, is an extended narrow tract of land, between two branches of the river Tonge, on the edge of dreary moors. The phenomenon, as it may almost be called in the manufacturing parishes of Lancashire, of a decrease of population, occurs in Longworth, the numbers having been reduced from 238, the amount in 1821, to 179, the number in 1831, and to 149 in 1841. The township comprises 1590 acres of land, principally moor, more or less cultivated, the whole the property of William Hulton, Esq., of Hulton Park.

*Seal and Arms.*

LOOE, EAST, a sea-port and incorporated market-town, having separate jurisdiction, in the parish of ST. MARTIN, union of LISKEARD, locally in the hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 16 miles (W.) from Plymouth, and 232 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 926 inhabitants. This place was formerly the only sea-port in Cornwall of any note, excepting Fowey, and hence was derived its name *Lo;* in Cornish, signifying a port. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished twenty ships and 315 mariners towards the equipment of the English fleet for the siege of Calais. Its situation is romantic, on the eastern shore of Looe bay, near the mouth of the river Looe, over which is a narrow bridge of thirteen stone arches, 141 yards in length and only six feet wide, built about the year 1400, and connecting the boroughs of East and West Looe. The sea view is very fine, and the land scenery richly diversified; the air is salubrious, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water. On the beach is a fort mounted with ten guns; and opposite to the town is Looe Island, or St. George's, which is much frequented by flocks of sea-fowl during the spring. The pilchard-fishery is carried on to a considerable extent: the exports consist of tin, copper, and lead ore, bark, timber, salt, pilchards, and pilchard oil; and coal, culm, and limestone are imported. Here is a custom-house. Much advantage is derived from the Liskeard and Looe canal. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Feb. 13th, July 10th, Sept. 10th, and Oct. 10th.

East Looe, which is a borough by prescription, received a charter of incorporation from Elizabeth in 1587, which was confirmed by others of James I. and II. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses, with a town-clerk, and four serjeants-at-mace. The borough, conjointly with Fowey, sent a representative to a great council at Westminster, in the reign of Edward I., but members were not returned to parliament until the 13th of Elizabeth, from which period two were sent; the inhabitants were disfranchised in the 2nd of William IV. The mayor, late mayor, deputy mayor, recorder, and deputy recorder, are justices of the peace. Sessions are held once or twice a year, at which prisoners charged with petty larceny are tried; and the charter of James II. gives the mayor and aldermen authority to hold a court of record every three weeks, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100, but no business has been transacted in the court for many years. There is a common gaol for felons and debtors. The chapel here, dedicated to St. Kyn, was rebuilt in the year 1806, and is a small handsome structure; it was made a district church in 1845, for East and West Looe, and the patronage is now vested in the Bishop of Exeter. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans; and a school endowed by Col. Speccott in 1703.

*Seal and Arms.*

LOOE, WEST, formerly a representative borough and a market-town, in the parish of TALLAND, union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 16 miles (W.) from Plymouth, and 231 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 616 inhabitants. This place, also called Port Pighan, a corruption of *Port Vechan*, the "Little Port," is situated on the bank of the river Looe, opposite to East Looe, with which it is connected by a bridge. The town is of inconsiderable size. The harbour is small but commodious, and defended by a strong battery; the river is navigable for vessels of 100 tons' burthen, and is in two branches just above the bridge. The pilchard-fishery is carried on; and copper-ore is brought hither from the mines of Caraton, to be shipped in small vessels. A cattle-fair is held on May 6th. A charter of incorporation was granted by Elizabeth in 1573, under which the municipal body consists of a mayor and eleven burgesses, who are empowered to choose a steward, with a town-clerk, and other officers; the mayor and steward are justices of the peace. A court leet, with view of frankpledge, is held; and the charter authorises the mayor to hold a court for the recovery of debts under £5, every week, but no proceedings have taken place for many years. There is a small prison, called the Dark house. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 6th of Edward VI., from which period it returned two representatives; but it was disfranchised by the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The chapel here, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been converted into a guild-hall. There are places of worship for Independents and Bryanites. In the vicinity of West Looe are the remains of a mound, supposed to have been on the line of a Roman road, and some vestiges of military works.

LOOSE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MAIDSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of the county of KENT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Maidstone; containing 1416 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 960 acres, of which about 278 are arable, 149 meadow and pasture, 216 in hop-grounds, and 48 wood. A very considerable improvement has been made by the formation of a new road, at a great expense, in order to avoid two steep and dangerous hills over which the former road passed. Fruit, particularly filberts, is produced for the supply of the London markets. Three paper-manufactories employ about 190 persons, and here is a quarry of ragstone. The lower grounds are watered by a stream which, in the space of two miles and a half, turns twelve mills. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the appropriator; net income, £492. The church has been enlarged.

LOPEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (S. by W.) from South Petherton; containing 506 inhabitants. The parish is situated at a short distance south of the road from London to Exeter, through Ilchester and Ilminster; and comprises by computation 476 acres, about two-thirds of which are arable, and the remainder pasture and orchard-grounds. The village lies between two hills, gently rising on each side of it, and moderately wooded. The manufacture of coarse linen is carried on to a considerable extent. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77; patron and impropriator, Earl Poulett, whose tithes have been commuted for £200. The church, which was built before the Reformation, has been frequently repaired, and was enlarged in 1834 by the erection of an aisle.

LOPHAM, NORTH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of GUILT-CROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. E.) from East Harling; containing 815 inhabitants. It comprises 1957*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.*, of which 900 acres are in Lopham Park, one of the seats of the Duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the manor. The manufacture of linen is carried on. The living is a rectory, with that of South Lopham annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 5.; net income, £619; patron, R. Barrow, Esq. The tithes of North Lopham have been commuted for £303, and the glebe consists of 6 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Mary Williamson, in 1696, bequeathed land now producing £14 per annum, for apprenticing children.

LOPHAM, SOUTH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of GUILT-CROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from East Harling; containing 724 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1932*a.* 2*r.* 27*p.*; and within its limits is Lopham Ford, where the river Waveney and the smaller Ouse have their source, within a few yards of each other. The hemp and linen manufacture is carried on. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of North Lopham. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a Norman tower between the nave and chancel, and an enriched Norman south porch. Fifty-three acres of land were allotted at the inclosure of the parish, to the poor, and for the repair of the church.

LOPPERWOOD, a tything, in the parish of ELING, poor-law union of NEW-FOREST, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 176 inhabitants.

LOPPINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEM, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (W.) from Wem; containing 612 inhabitants. The number of acres is 3305; the river Rhoden runs through the parish, the surface of which is in general flat. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £97. 18., and the incumbent's for £117. 13.; the glebe comprises 24 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LORBOTTLE, a township, in the parish of WHITTINGHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 114 inhabitants. It is situated in the southern extremity of the parish, and upon the Lorbottle burn, which runs into the Coquet river. Lorbottle House is a neat mansion.

LORTON (*ST. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the town-

ships of Brackenthwaite and Wythop, 635 inhabitants, of whom 394 are in the township of Lorton, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Cockermouth. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. At Wythop is a second incumbency.

LOSCOE, with CODNOR.—See CODNOR.

LOSTOCK, a hamlet, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Bolton; containing 625 inhabitants. This place formed part of the barony of Manchester, and was held by Richard de Hulton; it subsequently passed into the family of Anderton, of whom Sir Francis Anderton having been involved in the rebellion of 1745, his estates went to the Blundells of Ince. Lostock Hall, an erection of the age of Elizabeth, has shared the fate of many of the old Lancashire mansions, the greater portion having been taken down between 1816 and 1824; nothing now remains to indicate its site or fix its antiquity, but the venerable gateway. The township is in the south-western part of the parish, and comprises 1364 acres of land. The tithes have been commuted for £2. 13. 6., payable to the Bishop of Chester. A Sunday school is partly supported by an endowment of £8 per annum.

LOSTOCK-GRALAM, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Northwich; containing 574 inhabitants. The township comprises 1573 acres, of which the soil is clay and moss. The Grand Trunk canal passes westward of the place; and the road from Manchester, by Northwich, to Chester passes through. Here is a church, the living of which is in the gift of the Incumbent of Witton.

*Seal and Arms.*

LOSTWITHIEL (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), an incorporated market-town and a parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the E. division of the hundred of POWDER, union of BODMIN, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 miles (S.) from Bodmin, 26 (S.W.) from Launceston, and $236\frac{1}{2}$ (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1186 inhabitants. This place is supposed by some to have been the Roman station called by Ptolemy *Uzella*, but this opinion does not appear to be warranted by the discovery of any certain traces of Roman occupation. According to tradition, Lostwithiel was so named from having been the residence of Withiel, anciently earl of Cornwall, who is said to have had a palace at Penknight, now part of the borough, but in the parish of Lanlivery. In the reign of Richard I., the town was held under the Earl of Cornwall, by Robert de Cardinham, who procured for it the privilege of a market; and Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., made Lostwithiel, including Penknight, a free borough. His son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to the town; he erected a shire-hall, an exchequer-office, and other handsome buildings, and ordered that the coinage and sale of the tin from the Cornish mines should take place at Lostwithiel only, and that all county meetings should be held here. These privileges, however, were not preserved inviolate, for, in 1414, the burgesses complained to the parliament that the men of Bodmin, Truro, and Helston had caused tin to be sold at those towns, and that the prior of Bodmin had then recently procured the county meetings to be held at Bodmin; and although these grievances were redressed, Lostwithiel was gradually deprived of its exclusive advantages. In the summer of 1644, the place was the head-quarters of the parliamentary general, the Earl of Essex; previously to which a battle had been fought near the town, in which a body of the king's troops, under Sir Richard Grenville, was defeated by Lord Robartes. Dugdale asserts that the parochial church was profaned by the republican soldiers, and injured by an explosion of gunpowder.

The TOWN is situated in a beautiful vale, on the banks of the river Fowey, and upon the road from Plymouth to Falmouth, and comprises two parallel streets, extending from the river to the foot of a steep hill; it is lighted and paved, and there is a good supply of water. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and covered with slate, which abounds in the neighbourhood. A regatta, and a ball, take place in August; and assemblies are held in the winter. The wool-combing business affords employment to about twenty persons, and there is a large tanyard; the chief trade, however, consists in the conveyance of the iron-ores and other mineral produce of the district to the port of Fowey, for shipment to Wales, and in bringing from that place timber, coal, lime, limestone, sand, and other articles, for the supply of the adjacent country. The increased number of mines has added greatly to the prosperity of the town. About three miles distant are the extensive mines of Lanescot and the Fowey Consols, surpassing, in the variety, extent, and power of their machinery, all others in the kingdom, their produce amounting to an eleventh part of all the copper-ore furnished by the mines of Cornwall. The river Fowey, over which is a commodious bridge, is navigable to the quay at spring tides. The market is held on Friday; and the establishment of a corn-market, free of toll, has been attempted, but only a very small quantity of corn is brought for sale: the market-house was erected at the expense of Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe, in 1781. Fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep are held on July 10th, Sept. 4th, Nov. 13th, and the Tuesday before the fourth Sunday in Lent.

The BOROUGH contains portions of the adjoining parishes of Lanlivery and St. Winnow. A charter of incorporation was granted by James I., in 1623, and renewed by George II., in 1738, under which the corporation consists of seven aldermen or capital burgesses, including the mayor and seventeen assistants or common-councilmen. The mayor, late mayor, and recorder are justices of the peace; and the first-named is also coroner. A court leet is held annually by the mayor, when presentments are made concerning matters relating to the borough and the river; and all persons having boats on the river are required to yield suit and service to the court. There are petty-sessions generally on Friday. The quarter-sessions for the county, formerly held here in the summer, were a few years since removed to Bodmin. In the old shire-hall erected by the Earl of Cornwall, in which the stannary parliaments were held, is the original stannary court-room, with a prison adjoining, which is the only one in the county belonging to the

stannaries. The town-hall is a neat building with a prison underneath, erected in 1740, at the cost of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. The borough first returned members to parliament in the 33rd of Edward I., and then ceased till the 4th of Edward II., from which time the returns were made regularly until the period of the Reform act in the 2nd of William IV., when it was entirely disfranchised.

The parish comprises 110*a*. 1*r*. 27*p*.; the soil is fertile. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe: the tithes have been commuted for £40, and some land purchased by Royal Bounty produces £42 per annum. The church is a handsome edifice in the early English style, with a lantern tower at the west end, surmounted by a fine octagonal spire erected in the fourteenth century; it contains an ancient stone font, on the sides of which are sculptured grotesque figures and armorial bearings, rudely executed, and now much defaced. There are places of worship for Bryanites, Independents, and Wesleyans. About a mile northward of the town, on the edge of a lofty hill, are the venerable ruins of Restormel Castle, supposed to have been erected by Robert, Earl of Montaigne, and anciently the residence of the earls of Cornwall. At the commencement of the great civil war, although then ruinous, it was garrisoned for the parliament, and was taken by the royalist general, Sir Richard Grenville, in August, 1644. The remains are comprised within a circular area, 110 feet in diameter: the walls are nine feet thick, surrounded by a deep moat, and at the southern entrance, where was a drawbridge, are two arches supporting a square tower; traces of suites of apartments and stone staircases are visible, and the whole, being richly overgrown with ivy, presents a very picturesque appearance. The chapel of the Holy Trinity, anciently appendant to the castle, is also in ruins.

LOTHERS, county of DORSET.—See LODERS.

LOTHERSDALE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parishes of CARLETON and KILDWICK, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing 955 inhabitants. This is a deep valley, with detached houses scattered irregularly on its acclivities. Some quarries are wrought, and a lead-mine is in operation. A church dedicated to Christ was erected in 1838, on a site of one acre given by the Earl of Burlington, lord of the manor; and was endowed with £1000 by the Rev. Walter Levett, vicar of Carleton, and a rent-charge of £20 on the glebe lands of the living: patron, the Vicar of Carleton; total net income, £100. There are places of worship for Methodists and the Society of Friends.

LOTHERTON, a township, in the parish of SHERBURN, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Tadcaster; containing 564 inhabitants. This township, which includes the eastern portion of the town of Aberford, comprises 1052 acres, whereof 57 are common or waste land. Lotherton Hall is a handsome mansion in a well-wooded demesne. The tithes have been commuted for £55. 18., of which £10 are payable to the vicar.

LOTTISHAM, a tything, in the parish of DITCHEAT, union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 132 inhabitants.

LOUDWATER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HIGH WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3¼ miles (S. E.) from High Wycombe. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £132; patrons, the Trustees of W. Davis, Esq., by whom the chapel was built and endowed, in 1788.

LOUGHBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing, with the township of Knight-Thorpe and the hamlet of Woodthorpe, 10,170 inhabitants, of whom 10,025 are in the town, 11 miles (N.) from Leicester, and 109 (N. W.) from London. The name is probably derived from *Lough*, a lake, or large extent of meadow occasionally overflowed. The noble family of Despenser, anciently possessors of the manor, obtained the grant of a market and fairs for the town. In 1564, the assizes for the county were held here, on account of the plague raging at Leicester. From its size and population this may be considered the second town in the county, and it was so reckoned even three centuries ago; it is a great thoroughfare, being situated on the road from London to Manchester, and having a station on the Midland railway. The buildings in general are of brick, and the fronts of many of the houses are modern; plaster, made of alabaster obtained from the quarries of Burton-on-the-Wolds, is mostly used for the floors of the lodging-rooms. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. A neat theatre was built in 1822, and there is a subscription library.

The manufactures comprise hosiery of all kinds, cotton goods, and bobbin-net lace. The manufacture of what is termed patent Angola hosiery is confined chiefly to the town: for this article (originally invented by Mr. Richard Cartwright in 1792) a patent was obtained by the manufacturer, and the machinery is worked here under his licence, giving employment to nearly 2000 persons. Among the articles lately introduced, are, silk velvet, broad and narrow figured satin, and elastic velvet cuffs and trimmings. In the town and its vicinity are an iron-foundry, a celebrated bell-foundry, several dyeing establishments, more than a dozen malt-kilns, several corn-mills, and some quarries of slate. The Loughborough navigation, which communicates with the Leicester canal, the river Soar, and the lime-works at Barrowhill, has been very beneficial, and abundantly profitable to the proprietors; the shares, which originally cost but £120 each, have been sold for £4500, and are now worth £1000. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Feb. 14th, March 28th, April 25th, Holy-Thursday, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 13th, for horses, cows, and sheep; March 24th and Sept. 25th, for cheese; and Nov. 14th, a statute-fair for hiring servants. An ancient cross and the old market-house having been removed, the market-place is now open. The town is under the superintendence of a constable, a headborough, meadow-reeves, and street-masters, all chosen at the court leet and court baron of the lord of the manor, which are held annually. The powers of the county debt-court of Loughborough, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Loughborough, and part of the districts of Barrow and Shardlow. Petty-sessions are held here weekly; and the town is the place of election for the northern division of the shire.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40. 16. 3.; net income, £1848; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land in 1759. The church is a handsome edifice in the later English style, and has a fine tower, built by subscription, towards the close of the sixteenth century. In 1837, a second church was erected, at a cost of £5600, the principal contributors being the Rev. William Holme, B.D., rector, and Miss Tate, of Burleigh, aided by the Commissioners for building Churches. This was the last church built by the deceased eminent architect, Mr. Rickman; it is of the ornamental pointed style of an early date, and contains 1203 sittings, of which 300 are appropriated to the poor. Loughborough was at the same time, or soon after, divided into two distinct parishes for ecclesiastical purposes, two-fifths of the whole population being assigned to the new church of Emmanuel; the income, at the decease of the present rector, to be divided in the same proportion. The new living will be a rectory, with glebe-land, &c., attached, and will be in the patronage of the College. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel in the Grecian style, with a residence for the minister, erected from a design by Mr. Flint, at an expense of £2200.

The free grammar school is endowed with part of the produce of some land originally bequeathed by Thomas Burton, in 1495, for the maintenance of a chantry in the parochial church, but appropriated at the Reformation to the endowment of a free school, the repair of public bridges in the parish, and the relief of the poor; the rental is about £1400 per annum. The school comprises a Latin school, a school in which reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught, a national school for boys, and a similar school for girls. Two exhibitions of £30 each, or one of £60, to Jesus College, Cambridge, are attached to the institution: the school-house is a handsome building with a convenient play-ground, erected in 1830, at an expense of £1500. A free school for girls was founded in 1683, by means of a bequest from Bartholomew Hickling, and endowed with land; and in 1717, Joseph Clarke bequeathed land, directing the proceeds to be applied to instruction. Various other benefactions have been made at different periods, for apprenticing children, and for the poor; from which about £290 per annum are expended. The union of Loughborough comprises 24 parishes or places, 13 of them in the county of Leicester, and 11 in that of Notts; and contains a population of 24,606. An urn of Roman construction was dug up a short time since by one of the monks of St. Bernard's convent, near the town, filled with Roman coins, some of which were of the year 244. Dr. Richard Pulteney, a distinguished physician and writer on botany, was born here in 1730. Alexander Wedderburn, an eminent lawyer, on his elevation to the bench as lord chief justice of the common pleas, was created Baron Loughborough, in 1780.

LOUGHRIGG, with RYDAL.—See RYDAL.

LOUGHTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 361 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great north road, near the London and Birmingham railway, and comprises about 1500 acres; the surface is gently undulated, and the soil a strong clay. Limestone is quarried for the roads. About 150 women and children are employed in making pillow-lace. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 2½.; net income, £228; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted in 1769, for 250 acres of land. The Baptists have a place of worship.

LOUGHTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 1333 inhabitants. The parish contains 4000 acres, of which nearly one-half is uninclosed, within Epping Forest, and the remainder is arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; the surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character. Loughton Hall, the residence of Queen Anne when Princess of Denmark, was destroyed by fire in December 1836, after having been completely reinstated by the present owner at a large expense; it was an Elizabethan pile of considerable beauty, and the front and ceiling of the inner hall, and the stone staircase, which were highly admired, were designed by Inigo Jones. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 3. 9.; income, £458; patron, W. Whitaker Maitland, Esq. A church dedicated to St. John the Baptist was lately built, in lieu of the old parish church of St. Nicholas. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Almshouses were founded by a bequest of the late lady of the manor, Mrs. Anne Whitaker; and some tenements were purchased a few years since by subscription for the deserving poor.

LOUGHTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CHETTON, union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ludlow; containing 113 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is locally separated from the main portion of the parish, and distant from it about six miles, is situated near the road from Bridgnorth to Ludlow, about ten miles from each place. It comprises 1026 acres, of which about 44 are common or waste; the soil is generally a heavy clay, and the climate is cold, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the Brown Clee hill. The chapel is a small neat structure, which, by an inscription at the chancel end, appears to have been built by Bonham Norton in 1625. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £85.

LOUND, with TOFT, LINCOLN.—See TOFT.

LOUND, a township, in the parish of SUTTON, union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N. by W.) from East Retford; containing 438 inhabitants. The township comprises by measurement 2112 acres; and the river Idle intersects it on the east. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LOUND (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lowestoft; containing 412 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of Benjamin Dowson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £407, and the glebe comprises 22 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient building with a thatched roof, and has a round tower containing three bells; the windows retain some fragments of stained glass.

*Original Town Seal.*

LOUTH (*St. James*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 28 miles (E. N. E.) from Lincoln, and 150 (N. by E.) from London; containing 8935 inhabitants. The ancient Latin name of this town was *Luda*, from its vicinity to the Lud, a small stream formed by the junction of two rivulets. It was distinguished for the number of its religious houses previously to the Reformation, and the inhabitants were the first to resist the measures enforced by Henry VIII. for their suppression. In 1536 they took part in the insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace;" and the prior of Barlings, who was their leader, the vicar of Louth, four other priests, and seven laymen, were executed at Tyburn in the following year. A destructive plague, which raged here in 1631, from April until the end of November, swept away 754 persons. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale eastward of the Wolds, bounded on the north and south by chalk hills, which command extensive and varied prospects. It is neat and well built, the houses being chiefly of brick and covered with tiles; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from several springs in the neighbourhood: the air is highly salubrious. Great improvements have been made of late years, including the addition of handsome frontages to many of the buildings in the principal streets; that of the King's Head hotel attracts much admiration. Gas-works were completed in April, 1826, by a company of proprietors with a capital of £9000, raised in £50 shares, under an act passed in 1825; in which year, also, an act was procured for lighting, paving, and watching the town. Assemblies and concerts are held in the mansion-house, which contains an elegant suite of apartments, ornamented in the Grecian style; and a mechanics' institute, consisting of about 200 members, has offices in an extensive building in Mercer-row, erected in 1833, and which also comprises a subscription newsroom and library, a savings' bank, and a large apartment for public meetings.

The town, from its position in the centre of a rich grazing and agricultural district, has continued to increase in the extent of its trade, the population having been more than doubled since the commencement of the present century. A carpet and blanket factory, a paper-mill, a soap-house, and several tanneries and roperies, afford employment to a considerable number of persons; there are likewise a few worsted manufacturers and wool-staplers, and in the vicinity are extensive quarries of limestone, of which large quantities are burnt for farming purposes. At Riverhead, also, are spacious granaries, and coal and timber yards. In 1761 an act of parliament was obtained for cutting a canal between the town and the Humber, which was completed at an expense of £12,000; and by means of this mode of communication, vessels of considerable burthen regularly trade with London, Hull, and several other parts of Yorkshire, carrying out corn and wool, and bringing back coal, timber, iron, grocery, and other articles: in 1828, an act was passed for maintaining and improving this navigation. An act was obtained in 1846 for a railway from Great Grimsby, by Louth, to Boston. The wool-market is a commodious building, opened in June, 1825. The general market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and there is a market for sheep every Friday during the spring and autumn; the market-place occupies a large area in the centre of the town. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday after Easter, on August 5th, and November 22nd.

A charter was granted to the town by Edward VI., who vested the government in a warden and six assistants. This was confirmed in the 5th of Elizabeth, who gave to the corporation "the manor of Louth and divers lands there," of which the annual value then was £78. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$., reserving to the crown the annual payment of £84; and the privileges of the town were again confirmed and extended by James I. The municipal government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards, and the number of magistrates is five. The general quarter-sessions for the southern parts of the division of Lindsey are held here and at Spilsby alternately; petty-sessions occur weekly in the mansion-house. The powers of the county debt-court of Louth, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Louth. The guildhall was erected at a cost of £1460, about the year 1815, when the old hall, a small square edifice, was taken down; and a sessions'-house, gaol, and house of correction for the division of Lindsey, were built in 1827, at a considerable expense, near the site of the old prison: the sessions'-house is a handsome pile, with a portico of Roman-Doric architecture.

The parish is co-extensive with the borough, and comprises, exclusively of roads, 2560*a*. 3*r*. 25*p*., of which 1160 acres are arable, 527 meadow, 791 pasture, and 77 ground occupied by buildings. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Mary's united, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln, and valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £300. There were formerly two churches, dedicated respectively to St. Mary and St. James. The latter, which alone remains, is one of the finest structures in the county, and a remarkably good specimen of the later English style; at the east end is a window of seven lights, with very beautiful tracery, and at the western extremity is a lofty tower with a rich crocketed spire. The spire having been blown down in 1634, the present octangular one, 288 feet in height, was erected; it was struck by lightning in 1828, and repaired the following year. The burial-ground has not been used for upwards of half a century, the churchyard formerly belonging to the church of St. Mary being the general place of interment. A commodious vicarage-house was lately erected by the Rev. E. R. Mantell, vicar. Holy Trinity church, erected in 1834, chiefly through the exertions of one individual, is a brick edifice with an octagonal tower, contains 600 sittings, and cost £1800, raised by subscription, to which Mr. Isaac Smith was a large contributor: the patronage is vested in certain Trustees for forty years, and afterwards in the Incumbent of the parish. There are

places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and others.

The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., and endowed with the property of some ancient guilds in the town, consisting of about 350 acres of land, with the tolls of markets and fairs; the income is nearly £800 per annum, of which sum one-half is appropriated to the master, one-quarter to the usher, and one-quarter to the maintenance of twelve women, who reside in almshouses under the schoolroom. By the 136th clause in the Municipal act, the warden and six assistants are continued a corporate body for the regulation of the school, and remain seized of all the lands, tolls, and tenements granted by Edward VI. The Rev. John Waite is the present head master. Another school, founded in 1562 by Richard Hardie, is endowed with lands, the income of which is about £90. A third, for boys, was endowed by the will of Dr. Robert Mapletoft, Dean of Ely, in 1677, with a rent-charge of about £40 per annum: Thomas Espin, F.S.A., whose views of the cathedral, churches, and ruins in the county, are much admired, was master of the school for 30 years, and on his death, in 1822, was interred in a mausoleum near his late residence in the town. A national school was erected in 1818, an infants' school in 1835, and a British school in 1840. The poor-law union of Louth comprises 88 parishes or places, containing a population of 29,588 persons: the workhouse occupies a pleasant site at the head of Broad-bank, in the immediate vicinity, and was built in 1837, at a cost of £6000, for the reception of 350 paupers. About a mile from the town is the hamlet of Louth-Park, containing 87 inhabitants, where are some slight vestiges of an abbey founded by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1139, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was a cell subordinate to Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £169. 5. 6.

LOVERSALL, a parish, in the union and soke of DONCASTER, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Doncaster, on the road to Worksop; containing 159 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2150 acres, of which 720 acres, with the manor and Hall, are the property of the Rev. Alexander Cooke, and 1300 acres that of Miss Elizabeth Banks; the scenery is generally of pleasing character, and in many parts beautifully picturesque. Loversall Hall, the seat of the Rev. A. Cooke, is a handsome mansion of stone, in a well-wooded demesne. St. Catherine's, the seat of Miss E. Banks, is a spacious and elegant structure in the later English style of domestic architecture, embellished with porticos, turrets, and pinnacles, and beautifully situated on an eminence commanding richly-diversified prospects: in the grounds is St. Catherine's well, much celebrated in former times, and from which the house derives its name. The substratum of the parish abounds with limestone, which is quarried for the roads and for building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, the Vicar of Doncaster. The church, originally a small ancient structure, was enlarged in the reign of Henry VIII., by the erection of a chapel on the south side of the chancel, by the Wyrrall family: it contains an altar-tomb over the remains of the founder; in the chancel is a recumbent effigy of a knight, probably one of the Middleton family, and in the churchyard is a table-monument with a cross fleuri.





LOVINGTON (*ST. THOMAS À BECKET*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Castle-Cary; containing 239 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 799 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Wells, whose tithes have been commuted for £215, and who have a glebe of 14 acres. John Whitehead in 1715 bequeathed land, and James Clarke subsequently gave a house, for a school, the income of which is now about £12 per annum.

LOW ABBOT-SIDE, county of YORK.—See ABBOT-SIDE, LOW.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LOWDHAM, SUFFOLK.—See PETISTREE.

LOWDHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Nottingham; containing, with the townships of Caythorpe and Gunthorpe, 1483 inhabitants, of whom 819 are in the township of Lowdham. A road from Nottingham to Newark passes through the village (which is a polling-place for South Notts); and the hamlet of Gunthorpe is bounded by the navigable river Trent, near which also Caythorpe is situated. Part of the population is employed in the manufacture of stockings. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4.; net income, £276; patron and impropriator, Earl Manvers. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land in 1765; some impropriate tithes have been commuted under the recent act for a rent-charge of £26, and some vicarial for £14: the vicarial glebe consists of about 104 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower and small spire: a gallery was lately added. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. A national school was built in the year 1844, in the centre of the village.

LOWE, with DITCHES, a township, in the parish and union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 1 mile (N. W.) from Wem; containing 98 inhabitants.

LOWER ALLITHWAITE.—See ALLITHWAITE, LOWER.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LOWESBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing, with the chapelry of Cold Newton, 220 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; income, £98; patron and impropriator, Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart.

LOWESTOFT (*ST. MARGARET*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, 44 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich, and 115 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 4647 inhabitants. The name of this town, anciently *Lothnwistoft* or *Laystoft*, is derived either, as some suppose, from Lothbroch, a noble Dane, who obtained part of the kingdom of the East Angles, and resided here; or, according to others, from *Low-toft*, a market formerly held beneath the cliffs. In 1349, the great plague which devastated the continent of Europe, raged here with such fury that not more than one-tenth of the inhabitants escaped the con-

tagion; and in 1547 and 1579 the malady again prevailed. In 1605, Lowestoft suffered severely from fire; and during the usurpation of Cromwell, it was exposed to heavy exactions for its attachment to the royal cause: in 1643, Cromwell entered the town at the head of 1000 cavalry, and seizing several persons, sent them prisoners to Cambridge. In the war with the Dutch, two sanguinary engagements took place off the coast, in 1665 and 1666; two of the British admirals on that occasion being natives of Lowestoft. In consequence of the repeated occurrence of shipwreck, two lighthouses were erected by the Trinity House; one on the cliff, built in 1676, and the other on the beach beneath. By steering in such a direction as to make the upper and lower lighthouses coincide, vessels are guided to a channel a quarter of a mile in breadth between the holme and Barnard sands. A life-boat, which is maintained by voluntary contribution, has been stationed here for some years, and has been instrumental in preserving numerous lives. There were formerly forts at the north and south ends of the beach, and at the Ness.

The TOWN is situated on a lofty cliff bordering on the North Sea, and consists of one well paved street, nearly a mile in length, and of several small ones, which diverge from it obliquely; the whole well lighted with gas. The houses, for the most part of brick, are neat and modern, and the inhabitants are supplied with water chiefly from wells; the air is salubrious, and the shore, gradually descending and having a firm bottom, is adapted for bathing. There are a theatre, a spacious assembly-room, and a subscription reading-room and library. A bathing-house, fitted up with hot and cold baths, was erected by subscription in 1824; it is a handsome building of pebble stones, with rusticated angles, situated at the south end of the High-street, on the beach. The trade principally arises from the mackerel and herring fishery, in which about 80 boats are engaged, of from 40 to 50 tons' burthen each; employing about 800 men. Large quantities of mackerel are sent to London; and about 40,000 barrels of herrings, many of which are forwarded to the metropolis and other home markets, and to Italy, are cured and smoked in houses at the base of the cliff, extending the whole length of the town. There are breweries, and rope and twine manufactories; and ship-building is carried on. Agreeably with the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1827, for forming a navigable communication between Lowestoft and Norwich, a cut was made from the sea to Lake Lothing near the town, which forms a harbour capable of receiving vessels of about 200 tons' burthen, opened by the admission of the sea, on the 18th of May, 1831. A company was formed in 1845 for improving the harbour, and constructing a railway to the Norwich and Yarmouth railway at Reedham; the line was opened July 1st, 1847, and is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The market is on Wednesday, for grain and provisions; and toy-fairs are held on May 12th and October 10th. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions weekly, and manorial courts occasionally take place: the powers of the county debt-court of Lowestoft, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Mutford and Lothingland. The town having been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries out of it. There are a commodious town-hall and a market-cross.



The parish comprises 1485 acres, of which 196 are common or waste land. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £351, and the glebe comprises $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a large and handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a wooden spire covered with lead, and a south porch; it contains a fine east window of stained glass, a large brass eagle, formerly used as a reading-desk, and a very ancient font. In 1698, a chapel of ease was rebuilt by subscription, near the centre of the town; but it is now used for parochial purposes, a new church having been erected by subscription in 1833, a handsome structure in the early English style, containing 1263 sittings, of which 939 are free. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A free school was endowed in 1570, by Thomas Annot, with £16 per annum. Another school, on the east side of the High-street, was founded by Mr. John Wilde, in 1735; the bequests now produce £121 per annum, and the surplus, with other parish property, is applied to the augmentation of the salary of the master of Annot's school, and other charitable uses. There are also a fishermen's hospital, a neat building below the cliff, erected in 1838, for six aged masters of fishing vessels; and a dispensary and infirmary, built in 1840. In the centre of the High-street are vestiges of a religious house, consisting of a curious arch, and cellars with groined arches, evidently part of an ancient crypt. The cliffs abound with organic remains, such as the bones and teeth of the mammoth, and the horns and bones of the elk; with *cornua ammonis*; and with shells and fossils of various kinds. The celebrated William Whiston, professor of mathematics at Cambridge; and Mr. Potter, the learned translator of Æschylus and Euripides, were vicars of the parish; as was also, for the space of 51 years, John Tanner, brother of the author of the *Notitia Monastica*: he greatly embellished the church, and purchased the impropriate tithes for the benefit of his successors.

LOWESWATER, a parochial chapelry, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Cockermouth; containing, with the hamlet of Mockerkin with Sosgill, 436 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2480 acres of fair land, of which about 250 are woodland; there are, besides, 3000 acres of common or waste. The river Cocker runs along the deep and extensive vale here, which is bounded by lofty mountains, and contains the picturesque lake of Loweswater, part of Crummock Lake, and Scale Force; the last, the most stupendous cataract in this celebrated region, falls 156 feet into a great chasm surrounded by rocks overhung with trees. A lead-mine was lately opened. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel was erected by subscription, in 1827, on the site of an ancient edifice founded by a prior of St. Bees, to which parish this was formerly a chapelry.

LOWICK, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Ulverston; containing 374 inhabitants. William de Lancaster, first baron of Kendal, granted certain lands here,

*temp.* Henry II., to the Towers family, who conveyed them to the Lofwics in the reign of John. The estate was held by the Lofwics until it passed by marriage, in the reign of Henry VI., to the family of Ambrose, in whom it continued by descent till 1684, when, on failure of male issue, it came into the possession of the Latus family. The river Crake forms the eastern boundary of the chapelry; and the Ulverston and Broughton-in-Furness road, the Broughton and Kendal road, and that between Ulverston and Coniston, pass through it. The surface is varied: in some parts the soil is very productive, in other parts there is much waste land; and the scenery, which is interspersed with wood, partakes in every direction of the mixed character of hill and dale. At Gawthorpe are some slate-quarries of ancient date, but they are now not profitable; others have been recently opened at Stone Dykes, from which large quantities of slate are obtained. There is a spade manufactory at Lowick Green, where a few hands are employed. Lowick Hall, formerly the residence of the Blencowes, and now the seat of the Misses Everard, maternally descended from that family, stands in a retired and beautiful situation, surrounded on all sides by trees, some of which are of ancient growth; a part of the building bears traces of great antiquity, but the greater portion is not more than a century old: it contains several paintings of considerable merit and value. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £90, and is in the patronage of the Misses Everard, who are the impropriators: there are a glebe-house, and a glebe of 8 acres. The chapel is a neat structure with accommodation for 250 persons; it was erected in 1817 (the former chapel being ruinous), at an expense of £300.

LOWICK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Thrapston, hundred of Huxloe, N. division of the county of Northampton, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Thrapston; containing 430 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1955 acres. Drayton House, here, is a noble specimen of the prevailing style of architecture in the time of Henry VI. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £308, with a glebe-house; patrons, the Sackville family: the tithes were commuted for land in 1771. The church is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a remarkably elegant tower crowned by pinnacles and a large octagonal lantern; the windows exhibit some brilliant specimens of stained glass. There is a splendid monument of richly-carved alabaster, to the memory of Edward Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire; and in the chancel is an elegant monument to Lady Mary Mordaunt, Duchess of Norfolk, afterwards wife of Sir John Germain, Bart., of Drayton House, to whom also the church has a monument of great beauty. Here was a chantry, or college, of Secular priests, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, founded by an ancestor of the above earl, about the time of Edward II., and granted at the Dissolution to Sir Edward Montague. A school was established by Sir John Germain, who endowed it with £50 per annum; and his second wife, Lady Elizabeth, further gave £40 per annum and a school-house.

LOWICK, a parish, in the union of Glendale, E. division of Glendale ward, N. division of Northumberland, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Wooler; containing 1941 inhabitants. It comprises about 12,000 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a loamy clay: coal and limestone are obtained. The village stands nearly in the centre of the parish, and consists principally of one irregular street of detached houses; the road from Wooler to Berwick passes a little to the west, in which direction also, about a mile from Lowick, is the hamlet of Barmoor. Barmoor Castle, a seat here, is a stately structure, beautifully situated amidst rising plantations. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £166; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church was rebuilt in 1794. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians.

LOW-QUARTER, a district, in the parish of Kirkby-Ireleth, union of Ulverston, hundred of Lonsdale north of the Sands, N. division of the county of Lancaster, 5 miles (W.) from Ulverston; containing 644 inhabitants. This is one of two divisions of the township of Kirkby-Ireleth, the other being named the Northern or Middle Quarter. The Low Quarter is in the south, and contains the church, the village or hamlet of Kirkby-Ireleth, and the houses called Beckside. The tithes for this township and certain other portions of the parish have been commuted for £74 payable to the Dean and Chapter of York, and £22 payable to the vicar; the appropriate glebe consists of 42 acres, and the vicarial of four acres.

LOWSIDE, or Lowhand, a township, in the parish of Whickham, union of Gateshead, W. division of Chester ward, N. division of the county of Durham, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 1192 inhabitants. The ancient vill and manor of Farnacres, in this township, gave name to a resident family; and in Bishop Hatfield's time was held by Robert Umfraville, who in 1428 obtained licence to found a chantry in a chapel here, to which the hospital of Frereside was annexed in 1439: after the Dissolution, Farnacres was added, by purchase, to the Ravensworth estate. The village of Dunston is also situated in the township.

LOWSIDE-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of St. Bees, union of Whitehaven, Allerdale ward above Derwent, W. division of Cumberland; containing 299 inhabitants. The township lies between the river Ehen on the east, and the Irish Sea on the west, and contains the venerable remains of Egremont Castle, built soon after the Conquest by William de Meschines, the first baron of Copeland, and still exhibiting traces of strength and grandeur. The township comprises 1940 acres, of which 95 are common or waste. As commutations of the tithes, rent-charges have been awarded amounting to £138.

LOWTHER (*St. Michael*), a parish, in West ward and union, county of Westmorland, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Penrith; containing, with the townships of Hackthorpe, Melkinthorpe, and Whale, 470 inhabitants, of whom 216 are in the township of Lowther. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Lowther, and comprises 3515 acres. It formerly contained a village of the same name, which was demolished in 1682, by Sir John Lowther, who soon afterwards built another, called New-town, where carpet and linen manufactories were established, but without success. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the parish; and in the immediate vicinity is the Lowther viaduct, 100 feet from the rocky bed of the Lowther river. Here a fine view opens, embracing Ullswater Lake, and the moun-

tains of Helvellyn, Seat Sandal, Saddleback, and Skiddaw, on the left; and on the right, Cross Fell and the Yorkshire and Durham range. The viaduct consists of seven semicircular arches of 60 feet span, the entire length being 500 feet. Lowther Castle, the residence of the family of that name, stands majestically in a park of 600 acres, and combines the grand effect of a fortification with the splendour of a palace; the fabric is modern, having been commenced in 1802, upon the site of the ancient Hall, which was nearly destroyed by fire in 1720. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl of Lonsdale: the tithes have been commuted for £95, and the glebe contains 260 acres. The church was almost wholly rebuilt in 1686, and the tower underwent considerable repairs and alterations in 1824. Richard Lowther, in 1638, gave £100 in support of a school; and subsequently, Mr. Allgood left a rent-charge of £10, for a similar purpose. Two schools for girls have together an endowment of 20 guineas a year.

LOWTHORP (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Driffield, wapentake of Dickering, E. riding of York, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Driffield; containing 164 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1960 acres. The ancient Hall, the residence of the St. Quintin family, was taken down in 1826. The village, which is small, is to the south of the road from Driffield to Bridlington. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron and impropriator, W. T. St. Quintin, Esq. In the church was a college, or chantry, for a rector, six chaplains, and three clerks, founded in the reign of Edward III., by Sir John Haselarton. The chancel of the church has long been without a roof, and within its ruinous walls grow two large ash-trees.

LOWTON (*St. Luke*), a parish, in the union of Leigh, hundred of West Derby, S. division of the county of Lancaster, 7 miles (N.) from Warrington; containing, with the township of Golborne, 3807 inhabitants. This place gave name to a family who subsequently adopted the surname of Kenyon from their possessions in a neighbouring township. An heiress of this family brought the estate to the Haydocks, and an heiress of the latter brought it to the Leghs. The Langtons and Fleetwoods have also been proprietors of land here. Lowton was formerly a township in the parish of Winwick, but was, with Golborne, formed into a separate parish by act of parliament in 1845. The parish comprises 3395 acres, of which 1825 are in Lowton township, one-seventh of the latter area being arable, and nearly all the remainder of it pasture; the surface is tolerably level, and the soil partly clay and partly loam. The Manchester and Liverpool railway runs on the south, and at Golborne is a station on the North-Union railway. The living is a rectory, with a net income of £250; patron, the Earl of Derby: the next presentation, however, will be exercised by the present Rector of Winwick, should a vacancy occur during his incumbency: there are 55 acres of glebe and a glebe-house. The tithes of Lowton township have been commuted for £107. The church, built in 1733 as a chapel, is a cruciform structure with a bell-tower. A school at Lowton, with a house for the master, is endowed with about three acres of land, called the School lands, producing £20 per annum; and about £60 per annum, arising from houses and land bequeathed by William Leadbeater in 1685, are distributed among the poor of Lowton and Golborne townships in equal portions.—See Golborne.

LOXBEAR, a parish, in the union and hundred of Tiverton, Cullompton and N. divisions of Devon, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Tiverton; containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £112, and there are $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe. The church has a rich Norman doorway and a font in the same style. There was formerly a chapel at Leigh, in the parish.

LOXHORE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Barnstaple, hundred of Sherwill, Braunton and N. divisions of Devon, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 306 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; income, £177; patron, S. P. Bruce Chichester, Esq.

LOXLEY, a liberty, in the parish and union of Uttoxeter, S. division of the hundred of Totmonslow, N. division of the county of Stafford, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Uttoxeter. This is a district of fertile farms, including Loxley Hall and park, the latter anciently one of the forest haunts of the freebooter Robin Hood. He is said to have been born here, to have been heir to the earldom of Huntingdon, and to have married Clorinda, a shepherdess of Tutbury; but the principal scene of his life was Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire.

LOXLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Stratford-upon-Avon, Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, S. division of the county of Warwick, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Stratford; containing 318 inhabitants. In the Domesday survey this parish is written *Locheslei*. It is bounded on the south by a detached portion of the county of Worcester, and comprises 1840 acres, mostly arable; the surface is in general hilly, and the soil red marl, and clay resting upon limestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £254; impropriator, J. Milward, Esq. The glebe contains 100 acres. A national school is supported by subscription; the school-house has been rebuilt by the present vicar. British and Roman coins have been frequently found. Charles I. slept at the old mansion-house of Loxley the night before the battle of Edge-Hill, and many of those who were slain in the engagement were buried in the churchyard here.

LOXTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Axbridge, hundred of Winterstoke, E. division of Somerset, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Axbridge; containing 168 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1149 acres, of which 95 are arable, 741 pasture, 94 woodland, and 155 common; the soil is to a considerable extent a strong clay, and the principal article of traffic is Cheddar cheese. The village is situated close to the Mendip range of hills, from which fine views are obtained. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 15. 5., and in the gift of the family of England and the Rev. D. S. Moncriefe, the latter of whom is incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £183, and the glebe contains 65 acres.

LOXWOOD-END, a hamlet, in the parish of Wisborough-Green, union of Petworth, partly in the hundred of Rotherbridge, but chiefly in that of Bury

rape of Arundel, W. division of the county of Sussex, 9½ miles (W. by N.) from Horsham; containing 218 inhabitants. The chapel here, erected about 1540, was nearly rebuilt in 1822. The Arun and Wey Junction canal passes near the village.

LOYNTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Norbury, union of Newport, W. division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, N. division of the county of Stafford, ½ a mile (N.) from the village of Norbury; containing 50 inhabitants. It consists of a few scattered houses, a short distance west of the road between the towns of Eccleshall and Newport.

LOZELLS, Warwickshire.—See Aston.

LUBBESTHORPE, an ancient chapelry, in the parish of Aylestone, union of Blaby, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, 3¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from the town of Leicester; containing 83 inhabitants. The chapel is demolished.

LUBENHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Market-Harborough, hundred of Gartree, S. division of the county of Leicester, 2 miles (W.) from Harborough; containing 578 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Lutterworth to Harborough, and comprises 2700 acres: the Union canal passes along the eastern boundary. Part of the population is engaged in the manufacture of silk plush. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; net income, £84; patron, Thomas Paget, Esq. Here is a national school; and £26 per annum, the produce of a portion of Gabriel Newton's charity at Leicester, are appropriated to the clothing of children.

LUCCOMBE, or Luckham (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Carhampton, W. division of Somerset, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Minehead; containing, with the hamlets of Doverhays and Horner, 580 inhabitants, of whom 40 are in the hamlet of West Luccombe. The parish comprises 3564 acres, of which 1343 are common or waste; the soil of the cultivated lands is richly fertile, the surface is finely undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Horner, which flows through a romantic dell into the sea about a mile to the east of Porlock. The hill of Dunkerry, here, which belongs to the greywacke formation, rises to the height of 1700 feet. The substratum of the parish is chiefly a coarse red sandstone, much of it conglomerate, and in many places intersected with veins of limestone, sometimes in large masses, and frequently containing iron-ore: beautiful specimens of marble are found in the limestone-quarries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 6½., and in the gift of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £365, and the glebe comprises 60 acres, with a house. The church, an ancient edifice in the later English style, has been completely restored; and contains some monuments to the family of Worth, of Worth, near Tiverton (who have a manor-house near the church), and a monument to the Rev. Henry Bryan, rector of the parish, and chaplain to Charles II.

LUCKER, a parochial chapelry, in the union of Belford, N. division of Bambrough ward and of Northumberland, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Belford; containing 210 inhabitants. This chapelry, anciently *Locre*, comprises about 1300 acres of good land; the surface is generally level, and the soil various: there are quarries of excellent limestone and sandstone. The village is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Waren rivulet, which empties itself into the sea at Waren Mills. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £62, with a parsonage-house; patron, the Duke of Northumberland; impropriator, Thomas Foster, Esq. The church, built in the year 1760, is a plain edifice with a bell tower.

LUCKINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of Kilmersdon, union of Frome, E. division of the county of Somerset; containing 76 inhabitants.

LUCKINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Malmesbury, hundred of Chippenham, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of Wilts, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from Malmesbury; containing 329 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1625 acres: stone of good quality is quarried for building and for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 8½., and in the gift of the Lords of the manor: the tithes have been commuted for £292. 15., and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church, a neat structure in the later English style, has been enlarged by the formation of an aisle, and the tower has been raised higher since its original erection. Here is a spring possessing medicinal properties, and in the neighbourhood are some barrows.

LUCTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Leominster, hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, 5 miles (N. W.) from Leominster; containing 183 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river Lug, and intersected by the road from Ludlow to Presteign. It comprises by measurement 1011 acres, of which about one-third is woodland, and the rest nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; the soil is partly clay and partly loam, and limestone is quarried. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Governors of Lucton Free Grammar School (the impropriators), with a net income of £88: the tithes have been commuted for £135. The free school was founded in 1708, by John Pierrepont, Esq., a native of the place, who endowed it with land and tithes producing an income which, in 1835, amounted to £1736. By appointment of the founder, eight individuals holding official situations in London are constituted governors of the school, viz.: the preacher of Gray's Inn, the preacher and the head master of the Charter-House, the head master of Merchant-Tailors' school, the president of Sion College, the rector of Bishopsgate, the rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and the common-sergeant. The principal gentlemen in the neighbourhood act as assistant governors (being elected by the corporation in London), and visit the school at the close of each half-year, for the purpose of examining the pupils: the head master is appointed by the governors. The course of education pursued comprises the study of the Bible; the English, Latin, Greek, and French languages; and history, geography, arithmetic, and mathematics. An exhibitioner is annually chosen from among those scholars who are qualified to proceed to the university; he is allowed by the statutes to reside at any college in Oxford or Cambridge, and has fifty guineas per annum for four years. The exhibitions are open to all the master's boarders after two years' residence in the house, provided they enter the school before their sixteenth birthday; the number of boarders is limited to twenty-five. The Rev. Charles

Collyns Walkey is the present head master. Twenty acres of land here belong to the school.

LUDBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Louth, wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Louth; containing 321 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Grimsby and Louth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 19. 4½.; net income, £388; patron, R. Thorold, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1774; the glebe altogether contains between 300 and 400 acres, with a house. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LUDDENDEN, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Halifax. It comprises the township of Midgley, and the upper portion of that of Warley; the surface is boldly varied, rising into hills of lofty elevation, commanding extensive views, and the scenery is marked with features of rugged grandeur: stone of excellent quality is extensively quarried. The inhabitants are principally employed in various cotton, woollen, worsted, paper, and corn mills; and the Rochdale canal and the Leeds and Manchester railway, which latter runs past Luddenden-Foot parallel with the canal, afford facilities of conveyance. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and rebuilt in 1821, at an expense of £3000, raised by subscription, is beautifully situated in a sequestered and romantic dell; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 1000 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Halifax; net income, £150, with a parsonage-house, built in 1841. There are places of worship for Independents, and Wesleyans of the Old and New Connexion. The Rev. Dr. Watkinson, curate, in 1752 bequeathed a house and several cottages in Leeds, and six cottages in Hunslet, all now producing £30 per annum, for distribution in bread to poor widows; he also presented a complete service of communion-plate of massive silver.

LUDDENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Faversham, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Faversham; containing 235 inhabitants. It consists of 1323 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £385. 4., and the glebe contains about 2 acres. The church is in the early English style.

LUDDESDOWN (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of North Aylesford, hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of the county of Kent, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Rochester; containing 275 inhabitants. It comprises 1983 acres, of which 634 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 3.; net income, £330; patron, J. A. Wigan, Esq.

LUDDINGTON (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of Goole, W. division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Crowle; containing, with the tything of Garthorpe, 982 inhabitants. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £382; patrons, the family of Lister. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in the year 1796. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LUDDINGTON, a township, in the parish of Old Stratford, union of Stratford-upon-Avon, Stratford division of the hundred of Barlichway, S. division of the county of Warwick, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stratford; containing 122 inhabitants, and comprising 1071 acres. The river Avon runs through the township. Here was a chapel, of which the ruins are still visible.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-BROOK (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Oundle, partly in the hundred of Leightonstone, county of Huntingdon, but chiefly in that of Polebrook, N. division of the county of Northampton, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Oundle; containing 139 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1026 acres, of which 620 are in Northamptonshire. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 9., and in the gift of the family of Montagu: the tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land in 1807; the glebe altogether contains 200 acres, valued at about £245 per annum.

LUDFORD, a parish, in the parliamentary borough and poor-law union of Ludlow, partly in the hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, but chiefly in that of Munslow, S. division of Salop; containing 300 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1700 acres, of which 536 are in Herefordshire: the river Teme, which is crossed by an ancient bridge, forms the boundary line between the two counties, and separates the parish from Ludlow. Greywacke stone is quarried. The monastery of St. John, belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, stood on the site, and forms part, of the present Ludford House. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Francis Charlton, Esq.; net income, £105. The church is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry I.; it contains numerous monuments to the Charlton family. An hospital for six persons was founded in 1672, by Sir Job Charlton, who endowed it with lands now let for £63 per annum; it was incorporated, and had a common seal, but the distinction has long ceased to exist. During the Protectorate, Fox, the parliamentary general, seized the estate of Ludford Park, and resided at the mansion.—See Ludlow.

LUDFORD MAGNA (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Louth, E. division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 6½ miles (E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 367 inhabitants. This parish, with Ludford Parva, comprises 3750 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 18. 4.; net income, £189; patron and impropriator, G. F. Heneage, Esq. The glebe contains 40 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Roman coins have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

LUDFORD PARVA (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Louth, E. division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 6¼ miles (E.) from the town of Market-Rasen; containing 303 inhabitants. The living is a sinecure rectory; net income, £119; patron, Ayscoghe Boucherett, Esq. The church has been demolished.

LUDGERSHALL (*St. Mary*), with Tetchwych, a parish, in the poor-law union of Aylesbury, hundred of Ashendon, county of Buckingham, 1½ mile (N. by W.)

from Brill; containing, with the hamlet of Kingswood, 566 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 16. 8.; net income, £259; patron, the Rev. Thomas Martyn. Here was an alien priory, a cell to the great hospital of Santingfield, in Picardy, and which, at the suppression, was given to King's College, Cambridge.

LUDGERSHALL (*St. James*), a parish, and formerly a representative borough and a market-town, in the union of Andover, hundred of Amesbury, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of Wilts, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Andover, and 71 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 554 inhabitants. This place, once called *Lurgeshall*, and *Lutgashall*, was of considerable extent, and is supposed to have been the residence of some of the Anglo-Saxon kings. A castle existed soon after the Norman Conquest, in which, about 1141, the Empress Matilda took refuge, in her flight from Winchester towards the castle of Devizes. No mention of the fortress occurring subsequently to the reign of Henry III., it is believed to have been dismantled shortly after that period, for the purpose of curtailing the power of the barons; but there are still some slight vestiges in a farmyard in the vicinity. The town, which is small, occupies a delightful situation on the verge of the county. The market, on Wednesday, has long been disused; there is a small pleasure-fair on July 25th. Ludgershall, which is a borough by prescription, sent representatives to all the parliaments of Edward I., to three of Edward II., and to three of Edward III.; between the 9th of Richard II. and the 9th of Henry V. no return was made, but from the latter period the returns were regular, until the 2nd of William IV., when the town was totally disfranchised. A bailiff is appointed at the court leet held by the steward of the manor on Michaelmas-day, when two constables are also chosen. The parish is situated on the road from Devizes to Andover, and comprises by measurement 1771 acres, of which 50 are coppice-wood: the soil is chalky in some parts, and in others a strong red loam; the surface is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into hills of moderate elevation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8.; net income, £274; patron, Sir Sandford Graham, Bart. The church is in the early English style, and contains some very ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The poor have the benefit of an estate producing £20 per annum. A few years since, the great seal of England used in the reign of Stephen was found in the vicinity.

LUDGVAN (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Penzance, W. division of the hundred of Penwith and of the county of Cornwall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Marazion; containing 3190 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the shore of Mount's bay in the English Channel, and is intersected by the road between Penzance and Truro; it comprises 4544 acres, of which 1204 are common or waste. A kind of granite, peculiar to the locality, is quarried for building and for repairing the roads. A fair is held in October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 11. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Bolton: the tithes have been commuted for £808, and the glebe contains $38\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house. The church, which is ancient, has a Norman arch over the south entrance, and was enlarged in 1840 by the erection of an aisle; the tower is handsome, and forms a good landmark at sea. In the churchyard is an old cross. The Baptists, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship; and a national school is supported. Remains are still to be seen of an earthwork thrown across the road leading to Marazion, by the parliamentarians engaged in the siege of St. Michael's Mount. There are also some remains of Castleandinas, an ancient fortification, the diameter of which is 400 feet from east to west, and the principal ditch 60 feet wide; it occupies the summit of the highest hill in this part of the county, and commands fine views of the sea. At Collurian are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas; and on the same estate is a chalybeate spring. A Roman patera was found some years since on the glebe. Dr. Borlase, the learned antiquary, and historian of Cornwall, was rector of the parish for nearly fifty-two years, and was buried in the chancel of the church in 1772; Sir Humphry Davy, late president of the Royal Society, resided in the parish in early life.

LUDHAM (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the Tunstead and Happing incorporation, hundred of Happing, E. division of Norfolk, 13 miles (N. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 924 inhabitants. This place, after the dissolution of the abbey of St. Bennet at the Holme, to which the manor belonged, was given by Henry VIII. to the bishops of Norwich, who made the grange their residence. An accidental fire broke out on the 10th of August, 1611, and destroyed the greater part of the house, with many valuable books and manuscripts relating to the see; but the palace was restored and considerably enlarged by Bishop Harsnet, who built a chapel of brick, which, after the desertion of the place as an episcopal residence, was converted into a granary, and the main edifice into a farmhouse, now called Ludham Hall. The parish is bounded by the rivers Bure and Thurne, and comprises 2977 acres, of which 1913 are arable, 959 pasture, and 40 woodland. The village had formerly a market and a fair, granted to Bishop Redman in the reign of Elizabeth; the market is discontinued, but the fair is held on the Thursday and Friday after Trinity, chiefly for pleasure. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop. The great tithes have been commuted for £640, and the vicarial for £300; the vicar's glebe is 31 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the chancel is divided from the nave by a richly-carved screen, and the font is elaborately sculptured. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The poor have three allotments, awarded at the inclosure of the parish in the year 1802, and comprising altogether 125 acres. One of these, consisting of about 80 acres, is a wet marsh, abounding in reeds, but let for as much as £70 a year; another, containing $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres, produces about £12, and the remainder of the land is let to a few poor people who pasture cattle upon it at the charge of £1 a year per head: turf and rushes, also, are cut on this allotment. The rents are distributed in coal; together with £12 per annum, arising from $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres awarded at the inclosure in lieu of some land left by Phillippo Haddon and other donors; and 50*s.* a year, the interest of £50, derived from the sale of the "town-house" in 1790. A national school was built in 1841.

*Former Seal.*

LUDLOW (*St. Lawrence*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Munslow, S. division of Salop, 29 miles (S. by E.) from Shrewsbury, and 142 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 5064 inhabitants. This place, called by the Britons *Dinam*, or "the palace of princes," and by the Saxons *Leadlowe*, and *Ludlowe*, appears to have been distinguished for its importance prior to the Norman Conquest, when Robert de Montgomery, kinsman of the Conqueror, fortified the town with walls, and erected the greater part of its stately castle, which was his baronial residence till his death in 1094. On the attainder of his son, Robert de Montgomery, the castle came into the possession of Henry I., who made it a royal residence, greatly enlarged and embellished it, and, having strengthened the fortifications, placed a powerful garrison here, under the command of Gervase Paganell. This leader, in the following reign, having embraced the cause of Matilda, held the castle for a considerable time against the forces of Stephen, by whom it was besieged in person, assisted by Henry, son of the king of Scotland, who, being drawn up from his horse by an iron hook, was rescued from incarceration by the courage and address of the English monarch.

From its proximity to Wales, Ludlow was always a station of importance, and a strong garrison was constantly kept up in the castle, for the defence of the frontier from the incursions of the Welsh. In the reign of Henry III., an order was issued from the castle for all the lords marchers to repair to this place, attended by their followers, to assist Roger Mortimer, at that time governor, in restraining the hostilities of the Welsh. In the 47th of the same reign, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who had joined the confederated barons, assisted by Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, attacked the castle with their united forces, and having set fire to it, nearly demolished it. In the reign of Edward II., Roger Mortimer, a descendant of the former governor, having joined the discontented barons, was sent prisoner to the Tower of London: he contrived, however, to effect his escape, and, in commemoration of his success, erected a chapel in the outer ward of Ludlow Castle, which he dedicated to St. Peter, and endowed for a priest to celebrate mass; but being arraigned for high treason in the reign of Edward III., he was publicly executed at Tyburn. In the reign of Henry VI., Richard, Duke of York, who then had possession of the castle, detained John Sutton, Lord Dudley, Reginald, Abbot of Glastonbury, and others, in confinement here; and issued from this place his declaration of allegiance to the king, which he repeated some years after, on the defeat of Lord Audley at Blore Heath. On his subsequent insurrection and attainder, the king laid siege to the castle, and having taken it, stripped it of all its ornaments, and plundered the town of every thing valuable; the Duchess of York, with her two younger sons, was taken prisoner, and confined for some time in one of the outer towers of the castle. Upon the death of the Duke of York, at the battle of Wakefield, the castle descended to his son Edward, Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV. The young king Edward V., and his brother, the Duke of York, lived in the castle, under the superintendence and protection of Earl Rivers, till their removal by order of the Duke of Gloucester, subsequently Richard III., to the Tower of London, where they were barbarously murdered. Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., resided here after his nuptials with Catherine of Arragon, in 1501, and kept a splendid court till his decease in the following year. In the reign of Henry VIII., a kind of local government, called the "Council in the Marches of Wales," was established at Ludlow, consisting of a lord president, as many councillors as the prince chose to appoint, a secretary, an attorney, and four justices of the principality; the lord president residing in the castle. During the parliamentary war the castle held out for the king, under the command of the Earl of Bridgewater, but finally surrendered to the parliament; frequent skirmishes took place in the town between the contending forces, in one of which Sir Gilbert Gerrard, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, was killed.

The remains of the castle still exhibit traces of its original grandeur, and, from their elevated situation in a country abounding with beautiful scenery, form an interesting ruin; they are on the summit of an eminence of greystone rock, overhanging the river Teme. The north front consists of massive square towers connected by a lofty embattled wall. The ancient fosse and part of the rock were planted in 1772, with beech, elm, and lime trees, and form a delightful promenade. On the west is a precipitous ridge of rock parallel with the castle, and richly crowned with wood, intersected by a chasm, through which the river Teme pursues its course; and on the north and west sides of the building is a deep fosse, cut in the solid rock, over which was a drawbridge, now replaced by a bridge of stone, of two arches, leading to the principal entrance. The interior has a strikingly majestic appearance. On the right are the ruins of the extensive barracks which were occupied by the troops of the lords president of the marches; near the gate are the apartments of the warden and other officers, and on the left is the keep, a large square embattled tower of four stages, 110 feet high, with square turrets at the angles: the walls of this tower, which is of Norman architecture, are from nine to twelve feet in thickness. Opposite to the entrance gateway are the hall and state apartments, in the early and decorated English styles, now much dilapidated: in this hall was performed, by the children of the Earl of Bridgewater and others, the celebrated Masque of Comus, composed by Milton, and founded upon an incident which occurred to the family of that nobleman, soon after his appointment to the presidency. To the left are the ruins of the chapel, of which the nave and the beautiful Norman arch leading to the choir are the principal remains. Within the inclosure are several massive towers, among which are Mortimer's Tower, and that in which Butler, after the Restoration, composed several cantos of his *Hudibras*. Though irregular in their arrangement, and greatly dilapidated, these ruins, from the breadth of their masses, the bold projection of some portions, and the depth of the numerous recesses, are strikingly magnificent; and the luxuriant ivy by which they are partly

concealed adds materially to the beauty of the remains, which hold a prominent rank among the interesting monuments of feudal grandeur for which the districts formerly constituting the marches are distinguished.

The TOWN is situated on an eminence near the confluence of the rivers Teme and Corve, by which latter it is bounded on the north-west, and across which a handsome stone bridge of three arches was erected by the corporation, in 1787. Over the Teme, which, after being joined by the Corve, describes a semicircle on the west and south sides of the town, is an ancient bridge, the entrance to which is under the arched passage of Broadgate, the only one remaining entire of the old town gates. Of the wall that surrounded Ludlow, begun in the 13th, and completed in the 32nd, of Edward I., not more than part of the foundation can be traced. From its elevated situation, the town has a pleasing and cheerful appearance; the streets are spacious, and the houses in general handsome and well built. It is paved, and lighted with gas; and from the salubrity of the air, and the beauty and interest of the surrounding country, it was the residence of numerous opulent and highly respectable families. A building has been erected for a reading-room and museum; and adjoining it is a large square edifice for public business, lectures, &c.: both are of brick with stone facings, and situated in Mill-street. There are a public subscription library, and two circulating libraries: assemblies are held in a suite of rooms in the New Buildings; and a small theatre is opened during the races, which take place in July, and are succeeded by a ball and public breakfast, given in the inner court of the castle. The trade is chiefly in malt: there are some corn-mills, a paper-mill, an iron-foundry, and a manufactory for woollen-cloth, flannel, yarn, and blankets, on the banks of the Teme; the river Corve turns a mill for grinding the bark used in a tannery, and gives motion also to some machinery for making cordage and sacking. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Shrewsbury, by Ludlow, to Hereford. The principal market-day is Monday, for grain; and there are smaller markets for provisions on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The fairs are on the Monday before Feb. 13th, Tuesday before Easter, May 1st, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, Aug. 21st, Sept. 28th, and Dec. 6th; the first and last are large marts for butter and cheese, and the others are for hops, horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs.

The town appears to have had a CHARTER of incorporation at a very early period. The charter was confirmed and renewed by Edward IV., from whose reign till that of Charles II. it underwent several modifications; in the time of William and Mary, on the petition of the inhabitants, it was restored to its original form. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of magistrates is seven. On the passing of the act just named, the inscription of the corporation seal was altered. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 12th of Edward IV., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising an area of 1395 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough, at which the recorder presides, for the trial of all offenders; and a court of record is held every Tuesday, under the charter of Edward IV., for the recovery of debts to any amount. The powers of the county debt-court of Ludlow, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Ludlow, and part of that of Church-Stretton. The corporation, as lords of the manor, hold an annual court leet; and petty-sessions take place weekly. The market-house, or town-hall, is a large plain building of brick: the guildhall, in which the courts for the borough are held, is a neat and commodious edifice of modern erection; and the borough gaol, erected by the corporation in 1764, in lieu of Goalford Tower, an ancient prison and gate of the town, is also a convenient building.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £160 per annum. The salaries of a "preacher" and an "assistant to the rector," are paid out of the valuable Guild estates. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the early and decorated English styles, with a noble square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. The nave is separated from the aisles by gracefully pointed arches, resting on slender clustered columns; the choir is lighted by five elegant windows on each side, and by a noble east window of large dimensions, on which is painted the legendary history of St. Lawrence; the oak-stalls are still remaining, and the roof of richly carved oak is preserved in the several parts of this sumptuous edifice. In the north transept is St. John's chapel, in which is some ancient stained glass, representing the history of the Apostles, and the legend of the ring presented to Edward the Confessor, as a prognostic of his death, by some pilgrims from Jerusalem. In Corve-street is a consecrated burial-ground, presented by Lord Clive and the Hon. R. H. Clive, in 1824. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was restored by Edward VI., who vested in the corporation the estate of the guild or fraternity of Palmers, in Ludlow, to support this and other charities connected with the guild; and an act was passed in 1846, confirming to the charities estates worth £1500 a year: there are two exhibitions, of £45 per annum each for eleven years, to Balliol College, Oxford, for boys of the school, founded in 1704 by the Rev. Richard Greaves. A national school was established in 1813, with which a Blue-coat school has been incorporated; and from the funds of the latter, a house has been purchased and fitted up for the instruction of girls. Almshouses, adjoining the churchyard, were founded in 1486, by John Hosyer, who endowed them for thirty-three aged people: the present building was erected by the corporation, in 1758, at an expense of £1211. Four additional houses were founded and endowed by Mr. Charles Foxe. A workhouse and house of correction was endowed in 1674, by Thomas Lane, with land producing nearly £100 per annum; and among other valuable institutions are, one for the relief of lying-in women, a dispensary established in 1844, a winter-clothing society, a Church district-visiting society, and branches of the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. There are numerous bequests, also, for distribution among the poor generally. The union of Ludlow com-

prises thirty-one parishes or places, twenty-three of which are in the county of Salop, and eight in that of Hereford, altogether containing a population of 17,521 : the workhouse is a large stone building, at Gravel Hill, to the east of the town.

Adjoining the castle is Dinham House, a plain mansion of brick, belonging to the family of Clive, in which Lucien Buonaparte, towards the close of the war with France, resided while in England. Among the religious establishments which flourished here, was the college of St. John the Evangelist, founded in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and after the Dissolution given by Elizabeth to the corporation for charitable uses; the remains are divided into separate tenements. Here was also a priory of White friars, founded about the year 1349, by Sir Lawrence de Ludlowe, Knt., and of which some vestiges may be traced in the environs without the Corvegate. Of the several mineral springs in the neighbourhood, Saltmore Well, below Ludford, contains a small quantity of carbonate of iron, with a little sulphate of magnesia, and a considerable portion of muriate of soda; it is highly beneficial in scorbutic cases, and a bath has been fitted up for visiters. Numerous fossils are found. Thomas Johnes, Esq., translator of Froissart; R. Payne Knight, Esq., author of an *Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste*, and other works; T. A. Knight, Esq., author of various works on Horticulture; and Dr. Badham, the translator of Juvenal, were residents of the town or neighbourhood.

LUDNEY, a hamlet, in the parish of GRAINTHORPE, union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. E.) from Louth; with 70 inhabitants.

LUDNEY, a hamlet, in the parish of KINGSTON, union of CHARD, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 50 inhabitants.

LUDWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 1476 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Glossop to Marple, in Cheshire, and has a scattered village of the same name.

LUFFENHAM, NORTH (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Stamford; containing 478 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the small river Chater, and comprises about 1900 acres; the surface is undulated, and the soil somewhat stony, but tolerably productive. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 5.; net income, £624; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The glebe contains about 50 acres. The church is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward III., and formerly contained a chantry; it was struck by lightning in 1822, and part of the steeple damaged. A national school is supported by funds arising from an estate left by Archdeacon Johnson, formerly rector, and founder of Oakingham and Uppingham grammar schools; a very curious brass monument is erected to his memory in the church.

LUFFENHAM, SOUTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Uppingham; containing 317 inhabitants. It is on the road from Stamford to Uppingham and Leicester, and comprises 1248*a*. 22*p*.; the surface is hilly, and the soil of moderate quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 6.; net income, £423; patron and impropriator, the Rev. James Bush. The glebe contains 60 acres, with a house.

LUFFIELD-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BUCKINGHAM, hundred of GREENS-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Buckingham; containing 5 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded here about 1124, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester. Falling into decay from the inadequacy of its endowment, it was suppressed in 1494, and annexed to the collegiate church at Windsor; but in 1500 was given to the convent of Westminster by Henry VII., who was then building the chapel still known by his name. In the reign of Edward IV. its possessions were valued at £19. 19. 2. per annum. The liberty comprises 435 acres of land.

LUFFINCOTT (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Holsworthy; containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £67; patrons, J. Venner and J. Spettigue, Esqrs.

LUFTON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of STONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (W.) from Yeovil; containing 21 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Mrs. Farquharson, and the Trustees of the late Dr. Tatam, alternately: the tithes have been commuted for £102, and the glebe comprises about 30 acres. The church is a plain edifice of very small dimensions.

LUGWARDINE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of RADLOW, union and county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 690 inhabitants. It is intersected by the river Lug, and the road from Hereford to Ledbury; and contains 2036 acres, of a highly fertile soil. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Little Dewchurch, Hentland, Llangarrin, and St. Weonard's annexed, valued in the king's books at £22. 7. 1.; net income, £929; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

LUKE'S, ST., a suburban parish, in the Finsbury division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; comprising the liberties of the City-road, East Finsbury, West Finsbury, Golden-lane, Old-street, and Whitecross-street; and containing 49,829 inhabitants. The earliest notice of this district occurs in its connexion with the Eald or Old street, by which term the Saxons designated the Roman military way from the western extremity of the metropolis, without the great Fen, which is stated to have given name to Fensbury, now Finsbury, and to Moorfields. The road is said to have extended from London Wall to Hoxton, and to have been continued through the churchyard of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, and through the parish of Bethnal-green, to the Old Ford near Hackney. The southern part of the Fen was gradually raised by various deposits, and particularly by many hundred cart-loads of bones removed from the charnel-house of St. Paul's, by order of the Duke of Somerset, when Protector; whence it

obtained the name of Bonehill (now Bunhill) Fields. A portion of the site was appropriated by the city as a cemetery during the plague in 1665, and is now a burial-ground. Another portion of the same fields was assigned for the practice of archery, by the corporation of the city of London, in 1498; it was subsequently let in trust to Sir Paul Pindar, and appropriated in 1641 as a place of exercise for the city trained-bands. It is now inclosed by buildings, and is the property of the Hon. the Artillery Company, who, during the late war, formed a very efficient regiment, equipped at their own expense, and who still continue to muster occasionally, and have an armoury, a mess-room, and other apartments, forming a handsome and substantial building, in front of which is a spacious plot of ground for field exercise, called the "Artillery Ground." In Golden-lane was the original playhouse of Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College; the front, bearing the royal arms, is yet remaining. Peerless Pool, called by Stow "Perilous" Pool, and in 1743 converted into one of the largest swimming-baths in the kingdom, is still used for bathing. Adjacent to Bunhill-row, was the lord mayor's "Dog-house," or kennel for the city hounds; and at Mount Hill, near the upper end of Goswell-street, now levelled and covered with buildings, was one of the bastions erected by the parliamentarians, in 1643.

St. Luke's was anciently part of the parish of Cripplegate, the church of which being found inadequate to the accommodation of the parishioners, an additional one was erected in Old-street by the commissioners for new churches in the reign of Queen Anne, who assigned to it the present district; which, after the completion of the church, was laid out in numerous streets and squares, covered with buildings in every direction, and has become one of the most extensive and populous parishes in the suburbs of the metropolis. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the New River Company. The City of London Gas Company have one of their establishments in Brick-lane, in the parish; and there are various cooperages, breweries, an indigo-manufactory, and a rope-walk. Since the formation of the Regent's canal, extensive lime, timber, and coal wharfs have been formed. The city basin, communicating with the canal, crosses the City-road, and forms a grand depôt for merchandise forwarded by water to every part of the kingdom; the principal carriers have large wharfs and warehouses on the banks. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £578: patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, built in 1732, is a plain substantial edifice of stone, in the Grecian style, with a lofty steeple in the form of a fluted obelisk; the interior is neatly arranged, and the roof is supported by Ionic pillars separating the nave from the aisles: a new organ, of great power, was opened in March, 1844. In the churchyard are the tombs of several of the Caslons, eminent type-founders in the parish. St. Barnabas' district church, King's-square, a neat edifice of brick, with a stone portico of the Ionic order, surmounted by a slender spire, was erected in 1823, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £12,853, and contains 1608 sittings, of which 917 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120: patron, the Rector. St. Paul's district church, in Bunhill-row, a neat edifice in a simple pointed style, was consecrated July 10th, 1839: the living is also a perpetual curacy, in the Rector's gift. On the north side of the City-road is another church, completed in the winter of 1847-8; it is built of Kentish ragstone, and has a handsome tower and spire. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. Of these, the Tabernacle was erected by the Rev. G. Whitefield, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, and in it he himself for some time preached: that belonging to the Wesleyans was built on the site of the City foundry (which was used for casting cannon so late as 1715), by the Rev. J. Wesley, who was interred behind it in 1791. In front of the latter is Tindal's, or Bunhill-fields, burial-ground; the dues for interments in which are received by the corporation of London: the number of persons interred annually averages from 1200 to 1500. Among the numerous distinguished nonconformist divines buried here, may be enumerated John Bunyan, author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, who died in 1618; Dr. Williams, founder of the Dissenters' Library in Redcross-street, who died in 1716; Dr. Isaac Watts, the poet, logician, and divine, who died in 1748; the Rev. Dr. Neale, author of the *History of the Puritans*, who died in 1765; Dr. Lardner, author of the *Credibility of the Gospel History*, who died in 1768; Dr. Gill, who died in 1771; Dr. Richard Price, the eminent mathematician, author of *Reversionary Payments*, &c., who died in 1791; the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, who died in 1808; Dr. A. Rees, editor of the *Encyclopædia*, who died in 1825; and the Rev. John Townsend, founder of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, who died in 1826.

The parochial school for boys was established in 1698, and that for girls in 1761; the school-house, in Golden-lane, was built in 1780: these schools are supported by subscription, and by a fund of £6500 three per cent. consols., which has arisen from benefactions and savings. The free school founded by William Worrall in 1689 has an endowment producing about £300 per annum. The Haberdashers' Company have a house and premises in Bunhill-row, in which a considerable number of boys are instructed. St. Luke's Hospital, for lunatics, is noticed under the head of London. Almshouses for eight aged women were founded in 1650, by Mrs. Susan Amias; the income exceeds £220 per annum. Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, erected ten houses, in Pesthouse-row, now Bath-street. Six were founded in the City-road by the Dyers' Company, in 1776: six others, founded by the Girdlers' Company, were rebuilt in 1741; and four houses founded by the Ironmongers' Company, in Mitchel-court, Old-street, were rebuilt in 1811, pursuant to the will of Thomas Lewer, Esq. The French Hospital, in Bath-street, for the maintenance and support of French Protestants, was incorporated in the reign of George I.; it is a substantial building of brick, occupying three sides of a quadrangular area, the centre of which is laid out in gardens. The City of London Lying-in Hospital, originally instituted in 1771, in Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-street, and subsequently removed to its present situation, is supported by subscription, and constitutes a school of midwifery, to which female pupils only are admitted.

LULLINGSTONE (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of Dartford, hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Foot's-Cray;

containing 59 inhabitants. It includes the merged parish of Lullingstane, and comprises 1530 acres, of which 200 are in wood. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Lullingstane united, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8.; net income, £350; patron, Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart. The church, pleasantly situated in the park of Lullingstone Castle, the seat of Sir P. H. Dyke, is a small edifice, of which the nave and chancel are separated by a richly carved screen supporting a rood-loft, in good preservation; the windows exhibit a series of Scriptural representations in beautiful stained glass, and the building contains several fine monuments. The church of Lullingstane is demolished. Roman bricks, coins, and military weapons, with part of a tessellated pavement, have been ploughed up.

LULLINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Burton-upon-Trent, hundred of Repton and Gresley, S. division of the county of Derby, 7 miles (S.) from Burton; containing 650 inhabitants. The manor of "*Lulletune*" was in the Gresley family, in the reign of Edward I.; and the church was given by that family to the priory of Gresley, in the reign of Edward II. The parish is bounded by the river Maise on the south, and consists of the townships of Lullington and Coton-in-the-Elms, together comprising 2990*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.*, whereof 1803*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.* are in Lullington township; of the latter, two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture, with a little wood. The soil of the parish is partly a marly and partly a sandy loam, on a red marly subsoil; the land is elevated, with extensive prospects, embracing Lichfield cathedral, Tamworth, &c. Charles Robert Colvile, Esq., is lord of the manor of Lullington, and owner of the township. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 10.; and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, Lady Sophia Des Vœux, Lady Wilmot Horton, and Mr. Colvile. The glebe consists of 56*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*, valued at £114 per annum; with a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure, comprising a nave, chancel, tower, and spire; the last is high, and very peculiar. A neat school was built near the east end of the church, in 1843, by the lord of the manor, by whom it is also supported. Lullington is celebrated for the excellent quality of its cheese.

LULLINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Frome, E. division of Somerset, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from the town of Frome; containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron and impropriator, Richard H. Cox, Esq. The church has some Norman portions, with others of later style.

LULLINGTON, a parish, in the union of Eastbourne, hundred of Alciston, rape of Pevensey, E. division of Sussex, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from the town of Lewes; containing 39 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the Cuckmere river. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 11.; net income, £42; patron, the Bishop of Chichester: the impropriation belongs to the Earl and Countess Amherst. The church, which is in the early English style, is the chancel of a former edifice, and only about eighteen feet square.

LULLWORTH, EAST (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Wareham and Purbeck, hundred of Winfrith, Wareham division of Dorset, 6 miles (S. W.) from Wareham; containing 392 inhabitants. This place, at a very early period, was in the possession of the De Lolleworths, and subsequently of the Newburghs, who succeeded to the property in the reign of Edward I.; the lands afterwards came to the Howards, earls of Suffolk, one of whom, in 1588, on the site of an ancient castle, laid the foundation of the present noble castle of Lullworth, which was completed in 1641 by an ancestor of the Weld family. It is said to be from a design by Inigo Jones, and is a massive structure, forming an exact square, the sides of which measure 80 feet, and having at each angle a circular tower 30 feet in diameter. The main entrance, on the east, is approached by a handsome flight of steps, and decorated with the arms of Weld, several fine statues, and two inscriptions commemorating the visits of George III. and his Royal Consort in 1789. This castle, which is situated on an eminence about a mile from the sea, was long the residence of the late Duke of Gloucester, and subsequently of Charles X., on his expulsion from the throne of France. Dr. Weld, the late proprietor, who was raised to the dignity of cardinal in the Church of Rome, received many exiles of the order of La Trappe at the period of the first French Revolution, and appropriated to them a farm, where they formed a religious fraternity, and remained till they were recalled at the general peace by Louis XVIII. The parish comprises 1939 acres, of which 331 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 7.; patron and impropriator, Joseph Weld, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £100, and the vicarial for £80; the vicarial glebe consists of 65 acres. The old church, a spacious and beautiful edifice, was taken down, with the exception of the tower, at the commencement of the present century; and a new church, a much smaller structure, was erected in its stead. Near the castle is a Roman Catholic chapel, fitted up with much taste and magnificence. The sum of £56 per annum, the bequest of Mrs. Dorothy Pickering, is distributed to twelve poor Protestant widows or maidens. Within the parish are many vestiges of antiquity; especially barrows, in which human and other skeletons, rude urns, trinkets, &c., have been found, supposed to be British from the coarseness of the urns, and the absence of all Roman relics. On a lofty hill called Flower's Barrow, is a triple intrenchment denominated the "British Camp."

LULLWORTH, WEST (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Wareham and Purbeck, liberty of Bindon, Wareham division of Dorset, 8 miles (S. W.) from Wareham; containing 407 inhabitants. The village is entirely encircled with hills, with the exception of a narrow gorge, which winds southward to the sea. Lullworth Cove is a great natural curiosity, into which the sea flows, through a wide gap in the cliff, of sufficient depth for vessels of 100 tons' burthen; the landing, however, is not good, and is often dangerous. The surrounding rocks, rising to an immense height, are singularly undermined and perforated by the lashing of the waves, which keep up a continual and terrific roar. The "Arched Rock," about a mile from the Cove, has an opening about 20 feet high, through which the sea presents a peculiarly grand appearance. The living of West Lullworth is annexed to the rectory of Winfrith-Newburgh.

LULSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of SUCKLEY, union of MARTLEY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 7½ miles (W.) from Worcester; containing 120 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Teme, and comprises 846 acres of fertile land under good cultivation; the surface is gently undulated, and the scenery of pleasing character. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, and many of the females in the making of gloves for the manufacturers in Worcester. The tithes have been commuted for £162. 11., and the glebe comprises 3¼ acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Giles, is a neat structure with a wood tower; marriages, baptisms, and burials are solemnized in it: the chapel-yard is not consecrated, and consequently interments take place only in the chapel.

LUMB, a hamlet and ecclesiastical district, in the parochial chapelry of NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSSENDALE, parish of WHALLEY, union of HASLINGDEN, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Rochdale; containing 2262 inhabitants. The hamlet, which is of small extent, is situated in a picturesque valley, along which runs the stream or brook Whitewell; the scenery around is bold and mountainous, reminding the traveller much of the hills of Derbyshire. There are numerous quarries of good building-stone, and abundance of coal, in the district; articles of great importance to the several woollen and cotton mills built along the banks of the stream. The foundation stone of the church, to be called St. Michael's, was laid by John Hargreaves, Esq., the donor of the site, on Michaelmas-day, 1847, and it is intended that the building shall contain 600 sittings: divine service is at present performed in a licensed room. The patronage is vested, conformably with the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, in the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately. The Baptists and Methodists have places of worship.

LUMBY, with HUDDLESTON.—See HUDDLESTON.

LUMLEY, GREAT, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Chester-le-Street; comprising 1321 acres, and containing 1796 inhabitants, who are principally employed in collieries. The village is seated on the east side of the river Wear, and about a mile to the south of Lumley Castle. The impropriate tithes, including those of Little Lumley, have been commuted for £314. 10. Church service is performed every Sunday in a licensed room; and there are two places of worship for Wesleyans. An hospital for twelve persons was founded in 1686, by Sir John Duck, Bart., of Durham, who endowed it with property now producing £40 per annum; and the township is entitled to rents, under the will of Henry Smith, averaging between £40 and £50, which are annually distributed among the poor.

LUMLEY, LITTLE, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 381 inhabitants. It comprises 1001 acres, of which two-thirds are land favourable to the growth of wheat, barley, and turnips. A coal-mine is in operation. On a fine eminence, sloping to the eastern bank of the river Wear, stands the stately castle of Lumley, erected in the reign of Edward I. by Robert de Lumley, ancestor of the Earl of Scarborough: it is built of yellow freestone, in a quadrangular form, and has at each corner an octangular machicolated turret; but the eastern part only retains its ancient appearance. At the bottom of one of the avenues leading to the castle are a fine basin of water, a salmon lock, and a ferry over the Wear.

LUND, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Kirkham, and 6½ (W. by N.) from Preston; containing 862 inhabitants. This parish, which was constituted in 1840, under the provisions of the act 1st and 2nd of Victoria, cap. 106, comprises the townships of Clifton-with-Salwick and Newton-with-Scales. The Lancaster canal, and the road from Kirkham to Preston, pass through. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, who are the impropriators; gross income, £192, with a parsonage-house. The vicarial tithes of the two townships will be added to the income on the next avoidance of Kirkham, and the value of the living will then be about £350 per annum. The church, formerly a chapel, was built in 1825, and is a stone edifice in the early English style, with a campanile turret: the cost of erection was £800.—See CLIFTON, and NEWTON.

LUND (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Beverley; containing 419 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Beverley to Malton, and comprises by measurement 2950 acres, of which about 2000 are pasture, and 60 woodland, and the remainder arable; the surface is rather flat and open, and the scenery embraces some agreeable prospects. There are quarries of chalkstone, which is burnt into lime, and used for building and agricultural purposes. A pleasure-fair is held in the village on the third Thursday in Lent. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 0½.; net income, £188; patron, Charles Grimston, Esq.: the tithes were commuted at the inclosure, in 1795, for 146 acres of land to the vicar, and 185 to the impropriator. The church is a neat plain structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a south porch. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

LUND, with CLIFF.—See CLIFF.

LUNDS, or HELBECK-LUNDS, a chapelry, in the parish of AYSGARTH, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hawes; containing about 80 inhabitants. This chapelry is about six miles in length, and three in breadth, and includes the hamlets of Birk-Riggs, Cam-houses, and Lithers-kew; it is chiefly grazing-land, and the houses are much scattered. The source of the river Ure is here, at the point of division between the counties of York and Westmorland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patron, the Vicar of Aysgarth.

LUNDY ISLAND, in the hundred of BRAUNTON, N. division of DEVON, 2½ leagues (N. W. by N.) from Hartland Point, and 4 (N.) from Clovelly. This island is situated in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, and is upwards of three miles in length, and one in breadth, containing about 2000 acres, of which not more than

400 are in cultivation; it is so defended by lofty and precipitous rocks, as to be inacessible, except at a small beach on the eastern side, where is a landing-place, secured by the Isle of Rats. The more elevated ground, rising 800 feet above the level of the sea, commands extensive prospects of the English and Welsh coasts; and at the northern extremity of the island is a high pyramidal rock, called the Constable. Ruins exist of an old chapel, which was dedicated to St. Anne. From the quantities of human bones frequently ploughed up, and some remaining vestiges of ancient cultivation, the isle is supposed to have been formerly much more populous. It is recorded that one Morisco, having been frustrated in a conspiracy to assassinate Henry III., made this his retreat, became the chief of a band of pirates, and for his crimes was executed here by command of the king; and also that Edward II., at one time during his disturbed reign, proposed retiring hither for safety from his rebellious nobles. Morisco's castle, situated near the south-eastern point, and originally a strong fortification, with outworks, was in the parliamentary war held by Lord Saye and Sele for Charles I.; and in the reign of William and Mary, the French seized it by stratagem, and maintained themselves in it a considerable time.

LUNE-DALE, a township, in the parish of Romald-Kirk, union of Teesdale, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of York, 11 miles (N. W. by W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 339 inhabitants. This is a large township, including the hamlets of Laith Chapel, Grasholme, Thwing-garth, Birtle, Bow-bank, Carbeck, and Wemergill, and comprising by computation 21,680 acres of land. The greater part is a high tract of open moors, called Lune Forest, extending to the borders of Westmorland. The village is situated on the road from Appleby to Lonton, a short distance westward of the river Lune. At Laith is a chapel of ease to the parochial church. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811, under an inclosure act.

LUNT, a township, in the parish of Sefton, union and hundred of West Derby, S. division of the county of Lancaster, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Liverpool; containing 39 inhabitants. This small township anciently gave name to a family which had certain lands here by gift of Nicholas Blundell. It is supposed that the heiress of the Lunts married into the Molyneux family, and that the property thus descended to the earls of Sefton, whose ancestors have been from time immemorial the superior lords of the parish. The township lies to the west of the road between Liverpool and Ormskirk, and is separated from Altcar by the river Alt; it comprises 430 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £72, and the glebe consists of 4 acres.

LUNTLEY, a township, in the parish of Dilwyn, union of Weobley, hundred of Stretford, county of Hereford; containing 130 inhabitants.

LUPPITT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Honiton, hundred of Axminster, Honiton and S. divisions of Devon, 4 miles (N.) from Honiton; containing 782 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5356 acres, of which about 2000 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the family of Bernard: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £140, and a modus is received in lieu of the vicarial; the glebe contains about 5 acres, with a house. The church has a stone screen and font in the early English style. Here are remains of an ancient residence of the Carews, and on the brow of a hill within the parish is an old fortification, called Dumpton Fort.

LUPTON, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, poor-law union of Kendal, Lonsdale ward, county of Westmorland, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing, with the hamlet of Crowbrow, 285 inhabitants.

LURGASHALL, a parish, in the union of Midhurst, hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, W. division of Sussex, 15 miles (S. by W.) from Godalming; containing 771 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey; and comprises 4857*a*. 3*r*. 31*p*., of which about 2269 acres are arable, 561 meadow and pasture, and 599 waste. Blackdown, a hill 800 feet above the level of the sea, is in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of Colonel Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £450; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 10 acres. The church, which is in the early style, with later additions, has a tower surmounted by a shingled spire, on the south, and contains a very fine font of Sussex marble.

LUSBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Horncastle, E. division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from the town of Spilsby; containing 148 inhabitants, and comprising about 900 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14., and in the patronage of Mrs. Brackenbury; net income, £200. The tithes were commuted for land, at the inclosure of the fens; the glebe altogether contains 116 acres, with a house. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LUSHILL, a tything, in the parish of Castle-Eaton, union of Highworth and Swindon, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Cricklade and N. divisions of Wilts; with 43 inhabitants.

LUSTLEIGH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Newton-Abbott, hundred of Teignbridge, Crockernwell and S. divisions of Devon, 4 miles (N. W.) from Bovey-Tracey; containing 311 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2939 acres, of which 654 are common or waste; the surrounding country is celebrated for its rich and varied scenery, and the parish itself has a beautifully romantic appearance, including the singularly fine and picturesque rocky valley called Lustleigh Cleve. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 7. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. Frederick Ensor: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains 36 acres, with a house, lately rebuilt in a costly manner, and in the antique style. The church is one of the most ancient in the county, and has a very curious stone at the entrance, covered with characters which have attracted much attention; the interior contains three stone figures, one of which, in the style of a crusader, is supposed to represent Sir William le Prouz, and the other two, Lord Dynham and his lady. There is an endowed parochial school. In a lane near the church is "Bishop's Stone," a block of granite, five feet high, the remains of an ancient cross.

LUSTON, a township, in the parish of Eye, union of Leominster, hundred of Wolphy, county of Here-

FORD, 2½ miles (N.) from Leominster; containing 445 inhabitants. It consists of 1667 acres of a fertile soil, and the road from Ludlow to Leominster passes through the village. Here are some hop and fruit plantations. The tithes have been commuted for £220, of which £215 are payable to the governors of Lucton free school, and £5 to the vicar of the parish.

LUTON (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD; containing, with the hamlets of Hyde, Leegrave, Limbury with Biscott, and Stopsley, 7748 inhabitants, of whom 5827 are in the town, 20 miles (S. by E.) from Bedford, and 31 (N. W. by N.) from London. The name of this place is a corruption either of *Lea-Town*, derived from the river Lea, which takes its rise in the neighbourhood; or of *Low-Town*, descriptive of the position of the town relatively to the gentle eminences by which it is surrounded. At the Conquest it was held in royal demesne; and in 1216 came into the possession of Baron Fulk de Brent, who built a strong castle here. In the reign of Henry VI., the manor belonged to John, Lord Wenlock, a celebrated partisan in the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, who erected a handsome sepulchral chapel on the north side of the church, and commenced building a stately mansion, the portico belonging to which is still standing in the park of Luton Hoo. Luton Loo House, late a seat of the Marquess of Bute's, now belongs, with the manorial rights, and 3555 acres of land, to John Shaw Leigh, Esq., of Childwall Hall, Lancashire: in the private chapel is some fine carved screen-work in the later English style, which originally formed the interior decoration of a chapel erected at Tittenhanger, by Sir Thomas Pope, Knt., about the middle of the sixteenth century.

The TOWN is situated between two hills, and on the Lea: from the market-house, which stands in the centre, three streets diverge obliquely. The inhabitants are well supplied with water from the river. The manufacture of straw-plat is carried on to a very great extent, and the town is said to produce a greater portion of that article than any other place in the county: the proprietor of one of the establishments obtained a patent for making Tuscan grass-plat, which is here wrought into hats and bonnets. There are two good malting-houses. The market, which is plentifully supplied with corn and with straw-plat, is on Monday; fairs are held on April 18th and Oct. 18th, for cattle, and there is a statute-fair in September. A court leet is held annually under the lord of the manor, at which a high and two day constables are appointed. The powers of the county debt-court of Luton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Luton.

The parish comprises 15,194*a.* 3*r.* 27*p.*, of which 11,317 acres are arable, 2220 pasture, 831 wood, and 99 waste or common. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £35. 12. 1.; net income, £830; patron, John King, Esq., of Southampton. The church exhibits some fine specimens of the decorated and later English styles; it has at the west end a handsome embattled tower of flint and freestone in chequers, with an hexagonal turret at each angle, and a doorway, the mouldings of which are peculiarly beautiful. There are some curious monuments; a monumental chapel; and a baptistry chapel of decorated character, with pointed arches that terminate in elegant tabernacle work, and containing a stone font supported on five pillars. A church was erected in 1840 at East Hyde; and there are places of worship in the parish for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans. Benefactions for instruction, amounting annually to the sum of £36, are applied towards the support of a national school; and a Lancasterian school is maintained by subscription. At the principal entrance to the town are twelve almshouses, erected in 1808, for twenty-four widows. The union of Luton comprises 15 parishes or places, 12 of which are in the county of Bedford, and 3 in that of Herts; with a population of 19,010. The Rev. John Pomfret, author of *The Choice* and other poems, was born here in 1668.

LUTTERWORTH (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 13 miles (S. by W.) from Leicester, and 89½ (N. W. by N.) from London, on the high road to Lichfield, Chester, and Liverpool; containing 2531 inhabitants. This place was formerly noted for the peculiar vassalage of the tenants of the manor, who were obliged to grind their corn at one particular mill of the lord, and their malt at another, so lately as the year 1758, when they obtained a decision at the Leicester assizes empowering them to grind where they pleased. The town is situated on the small river Swift, which falls into the Avon; and at Gills corner, not far distant, the Midland railway is carried through a tunnel 66 yards long, 25 feet wide, and 24 feet high. It is regularly built, and consists principally of one street, from which some minor ones diverge; the elevation of its site, and dry gravelly nature of the soil, render it peculiarly healthy. The town is lighted by subscription, and paved out of the proceeds of an ancient benefaction of land, producing about £200 per annum, under the management of two officers called "Town Masters," who are annually chosen at the manorial court leet. The cotton and tammy manufactures were formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but the latter was discontinued many years ago, and the former declined about 1816; the present staple article is coarse worsted hose, and a few ribbons are also made. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on the Thursday after Feb. 19th, on April 2nd, Holy-Thursday, and Sept. 16th, for horses, cattle, and sheep: the last is also for cheese. The powers of the county debt-court of Lutterworth, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Lutterworth.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £585. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, with a tower surmounted by four lofty pinnacles; it was repaired and beautified about the year 1740, and the whole interior renovated, with the exception of the pulpit, which is a fine specimen of the early English style, and possesses great interest, being that from which the reformer Wycliffe first openly promulgated his doctrines. He was rector from 1375 to 1384, when he died, and was interred in the church; but in the year 1428, his bones were disinterred pursuant to a decree by the council of Constance, and publicly burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river. His portrait is preserved in the church, as well as the chair in which he died, also the purple-velvet communion-cloth used by him; and a

handsome monument has been erected of late years in honour of the great reformer. The late Dr. Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who was rector from 1801 to 1814, appropriated a library for the use of the parishioners, to be deposited in the church; where is a tablet to his memory. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school and some almshouses were founded and endowed by means of a bequest of £200 from the Rev. Edward Sherrier; a school for girls was endowed with £12 per annum, by the late bishop, and another, called "Mr. Pool's," is partly supported by endowment. Richard Elkington, of Shawell, by will dated May 29th, 1607, devised the sum of £50, afterwards vested in land which on sale produced £1000, now lent in sums of £50 to tradesmen. The union of Lutterworth comprises 36 parishes or places, 30 of which are in the county of Leicester, 5 in that of Warwick, and one in that of Northampton; the whole containing a population of 16,039. In the reign of John, an hospital for a master and brethren, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was founded and endowed by Roise de Verdon, and Nicholas, her son: at the Dissolution it was valued at £26. 9. 5. per annum.

LUTTLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Hales-Owen, union of Stourbridge, Lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 1¼ mile (W.) from Hales-Owen; containing 137 inhabitants. It lies south of the road from Hales-Owen to Stourbridge, and north of the road from Hales-Owen to Hagley; and comprises 427*a*. 1*r*. 38*p*., of a fertile soil.

LUTTON, or Luddington-in-the-Wold (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Oundle, partly in the hundred of Norman-Cross, county of Huntingdon, and partly in that of Willybrook, N. division of the county of Northampton, 5½ miles (E.) from Oundle; containing 187 inhabitants. It comprises 1479 acres, of which 93 are common. The living is a rectory, with that of Washingley united, valued in the king's books at £21. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Earl Fitzwilliam: the tithes of Lutton have been commuted for £220. 2. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LUTTON, EAST and WEST, a township, in the parish of Weaverthorpe, union of Driffield, wapentake of Buckrose, E. riding of York, 3 miles (N.) from Sledmere; containing 405 inhabitants, These places, called also Luttons Ambo, comprise together 2130 acres: the villages, which are pleasantly situated, are distant from each other about a mile. At West Lutton is a chapel of ease; also a place of worship for Wesleyans. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801.

LUXBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Carhampton, W. division of Somerset, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Dunster; containing 485 inhabitants. It comprises 3600 acres, of which 910 are common or waste. There are several quarries, the produce of which is converted into lime for agricultural purposes, or applied to the repair of roads. Iron-ore is found at Brendon Hill, where mining operations have been commenced by Sir Thomas Lethbridge. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Cutcombe: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £141, and the vicarial for £115. Within the parish are many tumuli, containing urns, human bones, and ashes.

LUXULYON (*St. Syricus and Julieta*), a parish, in the union of Bodmin, E. division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from St. Austell: containing 1512 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 5354 acres, of which 555 are common or waste; the higher grounds command extensive views of the Channel and St. Blasey bay. Granite is extensively quarried; large quantities were conveyed from this place for completing the breakwater at Plymouth, and for the construction of Cardiff pier. Fairs are held in June and October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patron and impropriator, Sir J. C. Rashleigh, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £120, and the vicarial for £230; the glebe contains about 5 acres, with a good house, built by the Rev. R. Gerveys Grylls. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The stannary records were deposited in the turret of the church tower during the parliamentary war. At Rideaux is a Roman encampment.

LYDBURY, NORTH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Clun, hundred of Purslow, S. division of Salop, 3 miles (S. E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 908 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 9000 acres, and is intersected by the road from Ludlow to Bishop's-Castle; the soil is rich, the surface undulated, and the scenery picturesque. Good stone is quarried for building. The living is a vicarage, with that of Norbury annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £551; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. Bright Bright; impropriator, E. Plowden, Esq.: the glebe contains 45 acres, principally situated at Norbury, and there is a glebe-house. The church is a very ancient structure. In Lower Down are the remains of a strong encampment, the trenches of which are still very perfect; and a castle anciently stood here, belonging to the bishops of Hereford, one of whom was presented by a jury, in the reign of Henry III., for suffering the escape of a prisoner thence. Plowden, the distinguished lawyer, and author of the *Commentaries*, resided at Plowden Hall, in the parish.

*Seal and Arms.*

LYDD (*All Saints*), a decayed market-town, and a parish, in the union of Romney-Marsh, hundred of Longport, lathe of Shepway, E. division of Kent, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from New Romney; containing 1509 inhabitants. The town is situated at the extremity of the county, near the point of land which forms the bay of Dengeness. The market was on Thursday; a fair for pedlery is held on the last Monday in July. Lydd is a corporation by prescription, being a member of Romney, one of the cinque-ports, and is governed by a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty; the bailiff is coroner, and the jurats are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction, and hold a general court of session. There is a small common gaol and house of correction. On the point Dengeness, a light-house, 110 feet in height, was built, in lieu of an ancient one, and partly on the model of the Eddystone light-house, under the direction of the late Mr. James Wyatt,

architect. The parish comprises by admeasurement 6700 acres, of which about 750 are arable, and the rest pasture and sea-beach. Denge Marsh, with Southbrooks, is situated wholly within the parish, and contains nearly 3000 acres; lying to the south of Walland Marsh, which comprises about 16,500 acres. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £55. 12. 1.: the great tithes have been commuted for £389. 11., and the vicarial for £1210. 9.; the glebe comprises 28 acres, with a house. The church is a spacious edifice of different dates, but principally in the early English style, with a fine tower in the later style, having crocketed pinnacles; it contains several monuments with brasses. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school on the national plan, for the children of the poor.

LYDDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Dovor, hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of the county of Kent, 5 miles (N. W.) from Dovor; containing 248 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Canterbury and Dovor; and comprises 1396*a*. 1*r*. 4*p*., of which 582 acres are arable, 308 meadow and pasture, 188 grass, and 273 wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6.; net income, £104; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is principally in the early English style. There are some traces of a monastery in a farmhouse called Swenton, in the parish.

LYDE, county of Hereford.—See Pipe.

LYDEARD, BISHOP'S (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, W. division of the hundred of Kinsbury and of the county of Somerset, 5 miles (N. W.) from Taunton; containing, with the hamlet of Kenley-Bottom, 1295 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Minehead and Bridgwater road. Hard red sandstone is quarried; the church was built of it. A fair is held on the 5th of April. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 10.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Wells: the great tithes have been commuted for £730, and the vicarial for £200. In the church are memorials to the families of Grobham and Lethbridge, and a monument to Mary, wife of Dr. Palmer, Warden of All Souls' College, and afterwards wife of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, President of Trinity College, Oxford. In the churchyard is an elegant cross. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is attended by about 100 children An almshouse, built in 1616, and having about £100 per annum, was given by Richard Grobham for aged persons.

LYDEARD (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, W. division of Somerset, 8 miles (N. W.) from Taunton; containing 641 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Taunton to Dunster and Minehead, and comprises 2678*a*. 3*r*. 37*p*.; the surface is hilly, and the soil consists of sand, occasionally mixed with clay. Limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 6. 8., and in the gift of Robert Harvey, Esq.: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £400, and £42. 14. are paid to certain impropriators; the glebe contains about 70 acres, with a house.

LYDEWAY, a tything, in the parish of Urchfont union of Devizes, hundred of Swanborough, Devizes and N. divisions of Wilts; with 45 inhabitants.

LYDFORD (*St. Petrock*), a parish, in the union of Tavistock, hundred of Lifton, Lifton and S. divisions of Devon, 7¾ miles (N. by E.) from Tavistock; containing, with Dartmoor Forest, 1213 inhabitants, of whom 933 are in the Forest. This place, anciently of some consequence, in 997 sustained severe injury from the Danes, who, after the destruction of Tavistock Abbey, burnt forty of the houses in the town of Lydford. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it is recorded as a borough, and had eight burgesses within the walls, and forty-one without: at the time of the Conquest, these had increased to 140; the town was fortified, and was considered of such importance as to be taxed on an equality with London. In 1238, the Forest of Dartmoor, and the castle of Lydford, were bestowed by the king upon Richard, Earl of Cornwall; and the manor now belongs to the duchy. Situated in the centre of a mining district, Lydford was the great mart for tin, then the staple commodity of the county; and there are still extant a few pieces of money coined at the mint here, which is said to have existed in the time of Ethelred II. In the reign of Edward I. the place twice sent members to parliament; in 1267, a weekly market was granted, with an annual fair for three days. The stannary courts were held in the town till the close of the last century, and offenders against the stannary laws were imprisoned in a castle here, the dungeons of which have been considered scarcely less frightful than those of the Spanish inquisition: until the reign of Edward III., a gaol delivery took place only once in ten years. The village now consists merely of a few cottages; the scenery which surrounds it is of the most beautiful description, and about a quarter of a mile southward is a small bridge of one arch, near which is a romantic fall of the river Lyd, the water rushing over the rugged bed of a narrow chasm of the depth of 80 feet. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall: the tithes have been commuted for £144, and there is a glebe-house. The only remains of the castle consist of the shell of the keep, situated on a mound at the eastern end of an area formerly surrounded by a wall and a ditch; the western side overlooks a narrow dell of considerable depth. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, the foundations of the town gates, and vestiges of the trenches, were visible.

Dartmoor Forest, a dreary but interesting waste, is said to comprise not less than 130,000 acres. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, about the year 1800, built a mansion at Tor Royal, in its very heart, made extensive plantations, and much improved the land in the vicinity; and in 1808, at his instigation, a prison was erected for the reception of the numerous French captives that had previously crowded the prison ships at Plymouth. This immense building comprises, besides an hospital and dwellings for the petty officers, five rectangular edifices, each capable of holding 1600 men. The governor's house adjoins the prison; and at the distance of a quarter of a mile are the barracks for the guards. For the supply of the prison, numerous tradesmen established themselves in the vicinity; a small town, called Prince Town, was soon formed, and a chapel built; but at the

close of the war the place was almost deserted. The minister of the chapel, however, retains his appointment, and divine service is performed weekly. In 1819, an act was obtained for making a tramway from Dartmoor to Plymouth. From the granite works with which the line is connected, great quantities of stone are forwarded to the port; and the rail-wagons, on their return, are chiefly loaded with lime, manure, and coal. At Two Bridges, east of Prince Town, a cattle-fair is held on the first Wednesday after August 16th.

LYDFORD, EAST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Shepton-Mallet, hundred of Somerton, E. division of Somerset, 4½ miles (W.) from Castle-Cary; containing 194 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by admeasurement 707 acres, is situated near the river Brue; and the road from Bath to Exeter skirts the village. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Mrs. Rhoda Harbin: the tithes have been commuted for £106. 16, and the glebe comprises 31 acres, with a house. The Old Roman Fosse-way skirts the western boundary of the parish.

LYDFORD, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Shepton-Mallet, hundred of Catsash, E. division of Somerset, 5½ miles (W.) from Castle-Cary; containing 368 inhabitants. The parish is watered by the river Brue, and comprises 1802 acres by admeasurement. The manor and estates, with the exception of a few acres, are the property of E. F. Colston, Esq., in whose family they have been for several generations. Fairs are held in May and August. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; net income, £125; patron, Mr. Colston: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1827, and a glebe-house has been erected by the Rev. Dr. Colston. The church, rebuilt at the cost of Mr. Colston, was consecrated in August, 1846. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a fine chalybeate spring called Hunt's Well. The Old Roman Fosse-way passes through the parish.

LYDGATE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parochial chapelry of Saddleworth, parish of Rochdale, Upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Oldham, and 9 miles (N. E.) from Manchester. It is situated on the Stockton and New-Houses road, and on the line of the Huddersfield and Ashton canal; the surface is very hilly, the soil fertile in the valleys, and the scenery generally bold and romantic. There are numerous quarries of stone. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the spinning of cotton, for which there are several mills in the neighbourhood, and one in the village. The chapel, erected by subscription in 1788, and dedicated to St. Ann, is a plain but substantial building, with a campanile turret: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Rochdale, with a net income of £150.

LYDHAM (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Clun, partly in the hundred and county of Montgomery, but chiefly in the hundred of Purslow, S. division of Salop, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Bishop's-Castle; the English portion containing 128 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the west of the road from Bishop's-Castle to Shrewsbury, and comprises about 4000 acres: the river Camlet rises in it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £463; patron, Sir H. Oakeley: the glebe contains 40 acres of land.

LYDIARD-TREGOZ.—See Liddiard-Tregooze.

LYDIATE, a township, in the parish of Halsall, union of Ormskirk, hundred of West Derby, S. division of the county of Lancaster, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ormskirk; containing 848 inhabitants. In the reign of Richard II., this place was possessed by a family of the local name, whose heiress married into the Blackburn family; and an heiress of the latter conveyed Lydiate to Thomas, son of Sir John Ireland, of the Hutt, and Hale. The Irelands continued to hold the property till the latter part of the 17th century; in the middle of that century, Lawrence Ireland, the then proprietor of Lydiate, had two daughters, one of whom was married to Sir Charles Anderton, of Lostock, who died in 1691, leaving his widow with five sons and a daughter. The two eldest of the sons died young; the third became a Benedictine monk, and the fourth, Francis, risked his fortune and life in the cause of the Stuarts, in 1715: after the battle of Preston he was attainted, but his life was spared; and being liberated from prison, he resided at Lydiate with his mother until her death in 1720, and possessed the property until his own decease in 1760, having survived all his brothers. Their sister had married Henry Blundell of Ince-Blundell, and in 1700 she became the mother of Robert Blundell, who, on the death of his uncle, took possession of Lydiate, which has since continued in the Ince-Blundell family.

The township comprises by computation 850 acres of arable, 972 of meadow and pasture, and 6 acres of woodland. The soil is in a high state of cultivation, from the abundant supply of excellent town manure. The surface is generally flat, broken occasionally by eminences affording extensive views of the valley between the Ribble and the Dee, and of the bold mountainous range of North Wales, with the shipping in the offing of the Mersey. The road from Preston to Liverpool, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, intersect the township; and the Sudell brook, a small tributary to the river Alt, winds through it. The Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston railway passes within a mile and a half, at the Aughton station. Lydiate Hall was built, or, more properly, renewed, in the 16th century, though portions of it indicate a later date; it was of quadrangular form, but the front, becoming greatly dilapidated, was taken down about seventy years ago. The interior presents several objects of interest to the antiquary, ancient sculptured effigies of saints and martyrs, carved oak, richly-traced cornices, and other details; the upper rooms of the central part have been thrown into one, now used as a Roman Catholic chapel, and it is said that ever since the Reformation the Roman Catholics of the district have resorted to the Hall for the exercise of religious worship. Fir-Grove, a well-wooded seat, is the property of Peter Bretherton, Esq., and the residence of his mother.

A church was built in 1841, at Lydiate-Cross, at a cost of £1500, raised by subscription. It is a stone edifice, in the early English style, with a square tower, and contains 450 sittings, whereof one-third are free; the organ and the communion-plate were gifts, but no name of a donor is recorded. A district has been assigned to this church, consisting of parts of Lydiate and Down-Holland, and containing a population of 1130:

the living is in the gift of the Rector of Halsall. There is a parsonage-house; also a daily and Sunday school. John Goare, in 1669, bequeathed the rents of certain estates, now producing nearly £100 per annum, to be distributed half yearly among the poor of the township; and there is a self-supporting clothing society. Here is a picturesque little ruined chapel, erroneously called by the people Lydiate Abbey, erected in the latter part of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century; it seems to have been originally intended for the convenience of the family and immediate neighbourhood, owing to the distance of the parish church. The tower is in tolerably good preservation, but the roof of the building has entirely disappeared; its low pitch, however, is clearly ascertained by the moulding still remaining against the east wall of the tower.

LYDLINCH (*St. Thomas*), a parish, in the union of Sturminster, hundred of Sherborne, Sturminster division of Dorset, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Sturminster; containing 419 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2448*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.*, of which 149 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 10., and in the gift of F. W. Fane, Esq.: the tithes of Lydlinch have been commuted for £440, and those due from the parishes of West Parley and Horton for £60; the glebe contains 63 acres, with a house. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1839, when a handsome carved roof of oak was added at the expense of the rector and the proprietors of land.

LYDNEY, county of Gloucester.—See Lidney.

LYE, The, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Old Swinford, union of Stourbridge, Lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, county of Worcester, 2 miles (E.) from Stourbridge, on the road to Birmingham; containing about 6000 inhabitants. It comprises, with Wollescott, which lies within the district, 645 acres, whereof 240 are in the township of Lye: the surface is very much undulated, and the soil clayey. There are mines of coal and ironstone; and here is obtained the celebrated clay, called Stourbridge clay, for fire-bricks, crucibles, glass-house pots, gas-retorts, &c. The principal firms for these articles are, Messrs. Joseph and William King, Mr. Francis Rufford, Messrs. Davies and Hickman, and Mr. Richard Brettel. Immense quantities of nails are made, as also chain-cables, scythes, spades, anvils, vices, and similar articles; in these branches of manufacture the chief firms are, Messrs. T. and J. Pargeter, Wood Brothers, and Everson and Son. The church, dedicated to Christ, was erected in 1813, by the late Thomas Hill, Esq., of Dennis House, Staffordshire, at the cost of £10,000. The living, a perpetual curacy, was endowed by Mr. Hill with land producing £200 a year; he also built the parsonage-house: the Rev. Melsop Hill, M.A., grandson of the founder, is the present minister. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school, attached to the church, is supported by subscription.

LYE, NETHER, a township, in the parish of Aymestry, union of Leominster, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford, 6 miles (E. by N.) from the town of Presteign; containing 149 inhabitants.

LYE, OVER, a township, in the parish of Aymestry, union of Leominster, hundred of Stretford, county of Hereford; containing 88 inhabitants.

LYFORD, a chapelry district, in the parish of West Hanney, union of Abingdon, hundred of Ock, county of Berks, 4 miles (N.) from Wantage; containing 147 inhabitants. It comprises 744 acres by admeasurement; the surface is flat, and the soil in some parts clayey, but in general a deep rich black earth. The living is in the gift of Worcester College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801. An almshouse for ten aged persons was founded and endowed in 1603, by Oliver Ashcombe, Esq., at that time chief proprietor of Lyford.

LYHAM, a township, in the parish of Chatton, union of Glendale, E. division of Glendale ward, N. division of Northumberland, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Wooler. It is situated on the road from Chatton to Holborn, and comprises 1661 acres, of which 492 are common or waste land. The Hetton burn passes on the west of the township. The great tithes have been commuted for £145, and the small for £46.

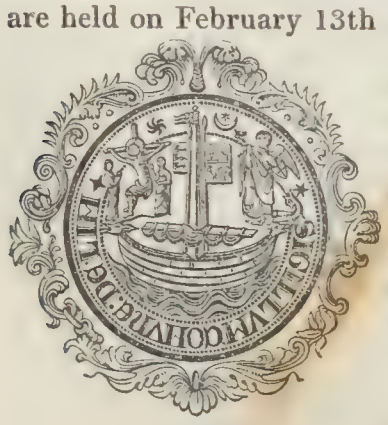
LYME-HANDLEY, a township, in the parish of Prestbury, union and hundred of Macclesfield, N. division of the county of Chester, 7½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Macclesfield; containing 268 inhabitants. The township comprises 3768 acres; the soil is clay, and stony. Lyme Hall, the principal seat of the family of Legh, is a quadrangular building of white gritstone, of which the more ancient part was erected about the end of the reign of Elizabeth; the south and west fronts are of the Ionic order, from a design by Leoni. The park is one of the largest in the kingdom.

*Arms.*

LYME-REGIS (*St. Michael the Archangel*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of Axminster, Bridport division of Dorset, 22 miles (W.) from Dorchester, and 144 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2756 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the river Lim, on which it is situated. In 774, Cynewulf, King of the West Saxons, granted by charter "the land of one mansion near the west bank of the river Lim, not far from the place where it falls into the sea, to the abbey of Sherborne, that salt should be there boiled to supply the wants of the church." In Domesday book, Lyme is surveyed in three parcels, one belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury, a second to Glastonbury Abbey, and the third to William Belet, one of the king's servants. Edward I. gave to it the privileges of a borough and port, and assigned the town as part of the dower of his sister, Margaret, Queen of Scotland. It furnished Edward III. with four ships and 62 men for the siege of Calais, but afterwards became so impoverished, that in Camden's time it was little better than a fishing-town. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Lyme was a station of considerable importance to both parties; it was early fortified by the parliament, and though besieged by Prince Maurice, always remained in their possession. The first engagement of the English fleet with the Spanish Armada, in 1588, took place off this part of the coast; and in 1672, another occurred between the English and Dutch fleets,

when the latter, being beaten, retired to the coast of France. The Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme in 1685, and slept at the George inn; he was soon after defeated at Sedgmoor, and twelve of his adherents, condemned at Dorchester by Judge Jeffreys, were executed here. Few events of importance have since occurred: about forty houses were destroyed by fire, in May, 1844.

The TOWN is situated at that extremity of the county which borders on Devonshire, between two rocky hills, and is divided by the river Lim, which rises about two miles northward. One part of it, occupying a steep declivity, has a very striking appearance, the houses rising in succession, and being mostly built of blue lias stone; the principal street, called Broad-street, contains excellent shops, and is a very handsome thoroughfare. The town is lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with good water from a copious spring about half a mile distant. Recent improvements have made Lyme a fashionable bathing-place: the accommodations for visiters are good; there are baths, and assembly, billiard, and card rooms, with some libraries. In 1846, an act was passed for further improving the town. The surrounding scenery is remarkably fine; the walk upon the Cobb is almost unrivalled, and several beautiful villas have been erected in the environs. There was formerly a considerable trade with France, Spain, and the West Indies, which has declined; and a few vessels were at one time fitted out for the Newfoundland fishery. The port, which, in a return made to the exchequer in the 31st of Charles II., is represented as a member of Poole, has the privilege of bonding corn, wine, spirituous liquors, hemp, tallow, timber, deals, iron-bars, and other goods; the vessels belonging to it are chiefly employed in the coasting-trade, and a packet sails to Guernsey once a fortnight. The harbour, or Cobb, about a quarter of a mile west-south-west from the town, existed so early as the time of Edward III.; it was originally composed of vast pieces of rock, rudely piled, but is now a work of regular masonry, consisting of two piers, inclosing a basin. A breach made in it during the "Great Storm," was repaired by government in 1825, at an expense of £17,337. The dues, which average about £450 per annum, are appropriated to its repair. The manufacture of broad-cloth for great coats, often called "Lyme cloth," is carried on in the vicinity, and the town was formerly noted for the manufacture of lace. The markets are on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs are held on February 13th and October 2nd.



*Corporation Seal.*

Lyme was incorporated by Edward I., and its privileges were confirmed and augmented by succeeding monarchs, particularly by Henry VIII. A court of pie-poudre was granted to the mayor and burgesses by Mary, and a new charter by Elizabeth; to which various privileges were added by James I., Charles I., and William III. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of magistrates is ten. Sessions are held four times in the year; and there is a court for the recovery of debts, under the direction of the mayor and aldermen: the royalty of the manor is vested in the corporation, and a manorial court takes place annually. Lyme returned members to parliament, with only three intermissions, from the 23rd of Edward I. to the year 1832; but by the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was enacted that it should thenceforward return only one representative. The borough now comprises the parishes of Lyme and Charmouth, and the franchise is vested in the £10 householders; the mayor is returning officer. The parish comprises by computation an area of about 1200 acres.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Lyme-Regis and Halstock in the Cathedral of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £272. 5., of which £218. 10. are payable to the vicar. The church, which was rebuilt about the end of the fifteenth century, has portions in the decorated and later styles, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, both of which are embattled on the outside: one of these aisles was formerly dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the other to St. Nicholas. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; also two almshouses, founded in 1548, by John Tudbold. A convent of Carmelite friars existed here; and in the fourteenth century there was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Ghost. The vicinal way from Hogchester, on the ancient Ikeneld-street, runs through the parish. Some fine specimens of antediluvian remains are found, from which the most eminent geologists, both British and Foreign, have enriched their collections: among these especially are the bones of the Icthyosauri and the Plesiosauri; and fossil remains of the greatest interest are discovered in the blue lias which forms the line of coast, and on which the town itself stands. From this stone is made the celebrated mortar which has the property of setting under water, and is so extensively used in London for stucco plaster. Among the natives of the place were, Captain Thomas Coram, who established the "Foundling Hospital," born about 1668; and Sir George Summers, the distinguished admiral, who discovered the Bermuda Islands.

LYMINGE (*ST. MARY AND ST. EADBURGH*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of LONINGBOROUGH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of the county of KENT, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Elham; containing 941 inhabitants. It comprises 4588*a*. 2*r*. 4*p*., of which about 1713 acres are arable, 1283 pasture, 1049 woodland, and 275 common or waste. A stream rises here which flows in a northern direction, past Elham, and joins the Stour near Stourmouth. The living comprises a sinecure rectory, with the chapelries of Standford and Paddlesworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 10.; and a vicarage, endowed with the small tithes of Lyminge and the chapelries, and rated at £10. 18. 9.; net income of the two, £625; patron, the Rev. Ralph Price. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In 1661, Timothy Bedingfield devised some lands for education, producing an annual income of £111. 10. A monastery of the order of St. Benedict existed here, but there are no remains. The ancient Stane-street traces the western boundary of the parish.

*Corporation Seal.*

LYMINGTON, a borough, market-town, parochial chapelry, and liberty, and the head of a union, in the Lymington and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, 18 miles (S. W. by S.) from Southampton, and 95 (S. W.) from London; containing 3813 inhabitants. The earliest notice of this place occurs in Domesday book, in which it is called *Lentune;* the name was afterwards changed to *Limintun,* of which the present name is a variation. The town is situated on the western bank of a creek, or river, which falls into the Solent channel: it consists principally of one spacious street, nearly half a mile in length, and is lighted with gas; the houses are modern and neatly built, and the environs abound with romantic scenery. Its excellent accommodations for sea-bathing have rendered it a favourite place of resort for invalids during the summer: substantial and convenient baths were erected by a public company formed in 1833. A neat theatre is occupied every other year by a company of performers, from August to October; and there is an assembly-room at the Angel inn.

In the reign of Henry I. the town rose into note, being then made a port; French wines and foreign commodities were imported, and at that time also it became celebrated for its salt-works. In the 29th of Edward III. the port contributed 9 ships and 159 men towards the fleet for the protection of the southern coast, which was more by 4 ships and 63 men, than the quota supplied by Portsmouth. The petty duties were levied by the inhabitants on certain articles of merchandise brought to the port, but the right to such an impost being questioned by the superior port of Southampton, the case was tried in 1329, and decided against the inhabitants of Lymington, who were subsequently often fined for persisting in their claim. At length, in 1730, having again taken these duties, and being sued by the corporation of Southampton, the defendants procured the removal of the cause to the county assize court, in which they obtained a verdict in their favour, and since that time the petty customs have been regularly paid. The commercial advantages of the port were seriously affected in 1731 by the construction of a dam, or causeway, to the north of the town, which so contracted the channel of the river, and diminished its depth, by excluding a great body of water, that it is now navigable only for vessels of 300 tons' burthen instead of 500, as formerly. The trade is confined entirely to coasting-vessels. The manufacture of salt, which was extensive, has greatly declined, although the superiority of the Lymington salt is generally acknowledged: the works are situated along the sea-shore to the south of the town. On the quay are a commodious public wharf and store-rooms, and near it is a yard for ship-building. The harbour at the entrance of the creek is excellent, and affords a favourite and safe shelter for vessels belonging to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held annually on May 12th and October 2nd, for the sale of cheese, horses, cattle, &c.

Lymington, which is a borough by prescription, was incorporated by charter of James I. It was governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, town-sergeant, and an indefinite number of burgesses; but the control is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction. The elective franchise was conferred by Elizabeth in the 27th year of her reign: the boundary of the borough, comprising 134 acres, was extended in 1832, and now contains an area of 4256 acres: the mayor is returning officer. Petty-sessions for the division are held by the magistrates on alternate Saturdays. The powers of the county debt-court of Lymington, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Lymington.

The living is annexed to the vicarage of Boldre. The church, a handsome structure capable of accommodating 2000 persons, and dedicated to Thomas à Becket, was built at different periods, and is irregularly constructed of brick and stone, with a castellated tower and cupola; the interior is neat, and contains several monuments. There are places of worship for Irvingites, Baptists, and Independents; and a Roman Catholic chapel at Pylewell. A small grammar school was founded and endowed in 1668, by George Burford: a bequest of £300 was made in 1777, by Ann Burrard, for education; and a national school, erected at a cost of £1200, is supported partly by endowment. Rear-Admiral Thomas Rogers, who died in 1814, bequeathed £1000, directing the interest to be divided between ten men and women; and there are various charitable institutions for the relief of the sick and indigent. The poor-law union comprises 6 parishes, containing a population of 11,489. On a neck of land, or bank, to the south-west of Lymington, is Hurst Castle, a circular tower strengthened by semi-circular bastions, erected by Henry VIII. to defend this part of the channel between the main land and the Isle of Wight. In 1648, Charles I. was confined in it for several days after his removal from Carisbrooke, about one month prior to his decapitation. It is now an important station, occupied by men employed in the preventive service; and two lighthouses and a beacon are placed here for the service of vessels navigating the coast. Buckland Castle, or the Rings, consists of two camps about three furlongs apart, situated one mile from Lymington. Admiral Hawke resided at Grove House, in the town, where many of his children were born; Dr. Guidott, who revived the drinking of the Bath waters in 1673, was a native of the place.

LYMM (*Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of Altrincham, hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Warrington; containing 2658 inhabitants. It comprises 4083 acres, chiefly of a clayey soil. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through the village. The living is a rectory in medieties, of which that of Lymm with Warburton, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 7½., is in the patronage of R. E. E. Warburton, Esq., and the other, valued at £11. 0. 5., in the gift of E. Leigh, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £499. 15., and the glebe comprises 12½ acres. The church is a very ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was endowed in 1698, by Sir G. Warburton, and W. Domville, Esq.; the income is £105.

LYMPNE (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of Elham, partly within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, but chiefly in the hundred of Street, lathe of Shepway, E. division of Kent, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Hythe; containing 606 inhabitants. The parish takes its name from the ancient river Limene, now the Rother, a branch of which passed below it, and formed the Roman haven *Portus Limanus;* the place itself is generally considered to have been the *Aimin* of Ptolemy. The great military road called Stane-street, still visible for some miles, ran hither from *Durovernum*, or Canterbury. At Shepway Cross, about half a mile from the church, the Leminarcha, or Lord Warden of the cinque-ports, was sworn into office. The parish comprises 2658 acres, of which 273 are in wood; that part in Romney-Marsh is flat, but the rest hilly, and the soil is partly loamy and partly rocky. The Royal Military canal intersects the parish. A fair for pedlery and toys is held on July 5th. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 4.; patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury; impropriator, A. Evelyn, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £468, and the vicarial for £239; the vicar's glebe consists of one acre, and the impropriator's of about 150 acres, besides which there are portions of land in West Hythe. The church stands on the edge of a rock near the village, and is principally in the Norman style, with a tower rising from the centre. There are considerable benefactions to the poor. Near the church is Stutfall Castle, a stronghold or fort of the Romans; the walls are constructed of brick and flint. About 633, Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert, built a nunnery here in honour of the Virgin Mary, which subsequently became an abbey, and continued till 964; after the Danish invasion it came into the possession of the archbishops of Canterbury.

LYMPSHAM (*St. Christopher*), a parish, in the union of Axbridge, hundred of Brent with Wrington, E. division of Somerset, 7 miles (W.) from Cross; containing, with the hamlet of Eastertown, 567 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1967 acres, the chief part of which consists of dairy-farms, supplying cheese of very fine quality. It lies in a marsh, and the country for many miles round is a continuous flat; much of the land, however, being of superior quality. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £38. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Stephenson: the tithes have been commuted for £491. 15., and the glebe contains 100 acres. The church has a very elegant tower, restored by Charles I., in 1633; a stall, richly canopied, on the northern side of the edifice, distinguishes the seat appropriated to the abbot of Glastonbury, to whom the manor belonged. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LYMPSTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of East Budleigh, Woodbury and S. divisions of Devon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Exmouth; containing 999 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1120 acres, of which 54 are common or waste; it is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Exe, and the country is agreeably diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4., and in the gift of T. Porter, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £263, and the glebe contains 12 acres. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians; and a national school partly supported by several trifling bequests.

LYNCH, a hamlet, in the parish of Selworthy, union of Williton, hundred of Carhampton, W. division of Somerset; containing 39 inhabitants.

LYNCOMBE with Widcombe (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of Bath, hundred of Bath-Forum, E. division of Somerset; containing 9920 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1800 acres; it is separated from Bath by the river Avon, and the Kennet and Avon canal passes through it. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the soil, though thin on the higher grounds, is rich in the valley adjoining the river. Freestone is extensively quarried in the hills, and large quantities of it have been used for the buildings in Bath, Windsor, London, and other places. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of fine woollen-cloth. In this parish, and that of Twiverton, three small cuttings were made, to the extent of 86,770 cubic yards, for the line of the Great Western railway. A fair is held on May 14th. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath: the impropriate and vicarial tithes have been commuted for £260 each. Besides the parish church, a modern church dedicated to St. Mark, and Dolmead chapel, are both connected with the living. Here is a college, instituted and partly supported by the Roman Catholic bishop of the western district, for the education of Roman Catholic boys in general, and particularly of secular clergymen for the service of the district. At Holloway, in the parish, John Cantlow, prior of Bath, towards the close of the 15th century, erected a small chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, with an hospital for lunatics annexed; the chapel was partly rebuilt by subscription in 1761, and the incumbency is in the gift of the Crown.

LYNBY, county of Nottingham.—See Linby.

LYNDHURST (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the hundred, of New-Forest, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Southampton; containing 1380 inhabitants. Prior to the time of Charles II., the jurisdiction of the chief justice in eyre for the New Forest, in the centre of which the parish is situated, was exercised here, where the courts under the authority of the verderers are still held, some on such days as the presiding judges appoint, others on September 14th. Attached to the wardenship is a house called the King's House, now occupied by a subordinate officer, in which is preserved an ancient stirrup, said to have been used by William Rufus, at the time when he was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel. The parish comprises 3618 acres, of which 2114 are common or waste; the soil of the cultivated portion exhibits the several varieties of clay, sand, and marl. There are numerous gentlemen's seats. Courts leet and baron for the hundred of Redbridge and manor of Lyndhurst are held. The living is annexed to the rectory of Minstead: the tithes have been commuted for £250. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school is endowed with £26 per annum, arising from a bequest made by William Phillips, Esq.; and a national school is supported by subscription. Sir John Singleton Copley, on being elevated to the office of lord high chancellor, was created Baron Lyndhurst, by patent dated April 27th, 1827.

LYNDON (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Oakham, hundred of Martinsley, county of Rutland, 5 miles (N. E.) from Uppingham; containing 100 inhabitants. This parish, which was formerly part of that of Hambleton, comprises 895*a.* 2*r.* 15*p.* of land, bounded on the south by the small rivulet Chater, and lying in ridges extending from west to east. The soil on the high grounds is good red earth, and on the sides of the ridges whitish clay of inferior quality; the substratum is a hard limestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Misses Barker: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £24, and the rectorial for £175; the glebe contains 14 acres, with a house.

LYNEHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of Shipton-under-Whichwood, union of Chipping-Norton, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Burford; with 248 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1787.

LYNESACK, with Softley, a township, in the chapelry of Hamsterley, parish of St. Andrew Auckland, union of Auckland, N. W. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Staindrop; containing 910 inhabitants. This extensive township, commonly called South Side, is bounded on the south by the river Gaunless or Wanless, and on the north by the Lin-burn, and comprises the hamlets of Houl, Lynesack, Potter-Cross, Softley, and Trough-Lane Head. The land is mostly of a cold nature, especially towards the north, and a small portion is barren waste; the surface is boldly diversified with hills. Coal is found in great abundance, and several mines are in operation, the produce of which is sent into Yorkshire and the adjacent country. Ironstone is also found, and in the township are some works for smelting the ore, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. A considerable portion of the land is tithe free.

LYNFORD, a parish, in the union of Thetford, hundred of Grimshoe, W. division of the county of Norfolk, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Brandon; containing 105 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres, the property of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., of Lynford Hall, a handsome mansion in an extensive park. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend that of West Toft. Two Roman urns were dug up in 1720, and one in 1735; containing ashes and bones.

LYNG (*St. Clement*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Eynsford, E. division of Norfolk, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from East Dereham; containing, with the hamlet of Easthaugh, 601 inhabitants. This place, in the reign of Edward III., belonged to Sir John de Norwich, who had licence from that monarch to convert the manor-house into a castle; some of the foundations of the edifice are still remaining. The parish comprises 1899*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.*, whereof 1459 acres are arable, 419 meadow and pasture, and 20 woodland. The village is situated on the south bank of the river Wensum, on which is an extensive paper-mill. A fair is held on the 20th of November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the gift of E. Lambe, Esq.: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £513. 10., and the glebe comprises 60 acres, with a house; a rent-charge of £11. 10. is payable to the rector of Elsing. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the font is of Norman character, and there are some remains of ancient stained glass. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure of the parish, in 1808, 16 acres of heath were allotted to the poor for fuel. There was a religious house at Easthaugh, and some portions of the chapel, which was dedicated to St. Edmund, are still remaining.

*Arms.*

LYNN, or Lynn-Regis, a borough, sea-port, and market-town, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, W. division of Norfolk, 44 miles (W. by N.) from Norwich, and 97 (N. by E.) from London; containing 16,039 inhabitants. This place is by Camden supposed to have been a British town, and to have derived its name from the expanse of water near which it is situated, the British word *Llyn* signifying a lake; but Spelman is of opinion that the name is of Saxon origin, from the word *Lean*, implying a tenure in fee or farm. It was at one time called *Len Episcopi*, being under the jurisdiction, both temporal and spiritual, of the bishops of Norwich, who had a palace where Gaywood Hall now stands; but this episcopal authority was, in the reign of Henry VIII., surrendered to the crown, and from that time the town assumed the name of *Lenne Regis*, or King's Lynn. In Domesday book it is called *Lun*, and *Lenn*; and is described as the property of Agelmare, Bishop of North Elmham, and Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury. It appears to have been a place of considerable importance, and to have enjoyed valuable privileges, including certain customs on the arrival of all merchandise by sea and land, of which the bishops claimed a moiety. Bishop Herbert, who removed the see to Norwich in 1094, founded a church and priory here, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, St. Margaret, and other saints; and in the reign of Richard I. the town was the residence of numerous Jews, who carried on an extensive trade with most parts of Europe.

In 1204, during the contest between John and the barons, Lynn continued faithful to the king, who remained here for some time, and, on the petition of John Grey, Bishop of Norwich, made the town a free borough: he presented to the inhabitants a silver cup and cover, which are still preserved by the corporation; also his own sword to be borne before the mayor on public occasions. John was frequently here during the war, and from this place he departed just before the disaster which befel him in crossing the Wash, and to which is ascribed the illness that caused his death. Edward III. and Henry VI. also visited the town; and Edward IV., in 1470, retreating before the celebrated Earl of Warwick, came hither in company with his brother the Duke of Gloucester, and embarked for Flanders. In 1498, Henry VII., with his queen and the Prince of Wales, attended by a numerous retinue, spent some time at the Augustine convent in the town. Queen Elizabeth, in her progress through Norfolk in 1578, visited the place; and of late years, His Majesty William IV., when

Duke of Clarence, in 1807, and the Duke of Sussex, in 1822, were entertained by the corporation, and presented with the freedom of the borough. Her present Majesty, when Princess Victoria, with the Duchess of Kent, likewise visited the town, in 1835, on their route to Holkham. In the civil war of the 17th century, the inhabitants embraced the royal cause, and the town was besieged by the parliamentarian forces under the command of the Earl of Manchester, to whom it surrendered after a vigorous resistance for three weeks. Numerous plagues and other diseases have raged here, at different periods, with destructive influence; in 1540, an intermittent fever prevailed to such an extent as to occasion a suspension of the mart for that year, and in 1636 and 1665, the market and fairs were discontinued owing to the plague. In 1741, the spires of the church of St. Margaret and the chapel of St. Nicholas were blown down, and several other buildings greatly injured, by a violent hurricane.

The TOWN is situated at a distance of ten miles from the North Sea, on the east bank of the Great Ouse, at its confluence with the river Nar, which is here of considerable width; it extends a mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in breadth, and is intersected by four rivulets, called fleets, over which are numerous bridges. Many improvements have been effected under acts of parliament obtained in 1803 and 1806 specially for the town. It was anciently defended on the east side by a wall with nine bastions, and by a broad and deep fosse, over which were three drawbridges leading to the chief gates: a few fragments of the wall are still remaining, and one of the gates, arched and embattled, at the south entrance; the other gates have been taken down. On the north side is St. Anne's fort, a platform battery, constructed in 1627, and formerly mounting twelve pieces of heavy ordnance. The town has three principal streets, nearly parallel, from which several smaller streets diverge; and is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The houses are in general ancient and irregularly built, though interspersed with several respectable mansions; and in the more modern parts are ranges of handsome dwellings. The environs are flat, and not very attractive in their scenery; but the public promenades are pleasant. A theatre was erected by a proprietary of shareholders in 1814, and is open annually for about six weeks, commencing at the great mart in February. Assemblies are held in a suite of commodious rooms in the town-hall, in which also concerts take place occasionally. A subscription library was established in 1797, and is supported by 200 members; there is likewise a reading and news room in the market-place, and the inhabitants have access to an excellent parochial library in St. Margaret's church.

In the reign even of Edward the Confessor, Lynn was a place of considerable TRADE; and it had grown into such commercial importance at the beginning of the thirteenth century, that the revenue paid to the crown was more than two-thirds of that arising from the trade of the port of London. In 1370, the inhabitants furnished nineteen vessels towards a naval armament for the invasion of France: a mint was anciently established here; and there were thirty-one incorporated guilds, or trading companies, some of which had separate halls. The harbour is deep, and sufficient to accommodate 300 sail; but the entrance is somewhat dangerous, from the frequent shifting of the channel, and the numerous sand-banks; and the anchorage is rendered difficult from the nature of the soil, and the rapidity of the tide, which rises to the height of twenty feet. Originally the course of the Ouse was by Wisbech: its present direction, which, according to Dugdale, may be referred to the reign of Henry III., has been ascribed to the decay of the outfall at Wisbech, and to some great flood which rendered a fresh line necessary. This accession of water into the channel of a small river which previously flowed past the town, destroyed a considerable part of old Lynn; and the church at North Lynn is stated to have been completely engulphed. After the sluices at Denver and Salter's Lode had been constructed, for the purpose of draining the fenny tract called Bedford Level, the navigation of the river was much impaired, and the harbour obstructed by the accumulation of silt; to remedy which, the Eau-brink cut was commenced in 1818, and completed in 1820, avoiding a considerable bend in the river. Near the north end of this cut, a handsome wooden bridge was built some years ago, over which a new road leads into Marshland; and a bridge over the river Nar, and an embankment at Cross-Keys Wash, affording a direct road from Norfolk and Suffolk, through Lynn, into Lincolnshire, were completed in 1831. The Purfleet and Common Staith quays are the principal places for landing merchandise; on the former, where all wines are landed, is the custom-house, erected by Sir John Turner, and occupying the site of the hall of the ancient guild of the Holy Trinity. It is a handsome building of freestone, ornamented with two tiers of pilasters, the lower of the Doric, and the upper of the Ionic, order, and surmounted by a small cupola; in a niche in the front is a statue of Charles II.

The port, being so near the sea, and enjoying the advantages of inland communication, carries on an extensive foreign and coasting trade. The principal imports are, wine and cork from Spain and Portugal; brandy from France; timber, deals, hemp, and tallow, from the Baltic; corn from the northern parts of Europe; oil-cake from the various parts of the continent, and lately from the Mediterranean; and timber from America. There are seven wood-yards for bonding timber, deals, &c.; also a tobacco warehouse, a warehouse for dry goods generally, and several vaults, all appropriated for the reception of articles under bond. The coasting-trade is very considerable: a fine species of white sand, much used in the manufacture of glass, is sent in great quantities to Newcastle and Leith; shrimps, which are found in abundance on the coast, are forwarded to London and other places. The quantity of coal landed at the port in a recent year, was 255,763 tons; and the duties paid at the custom-house amounted to £64,359. The number of vessels that entered inwards was, from foreign ports, 301, aggregate tonnage, 29,441; and of coasting-vessels 2229, of 208,137 tons' aggregate burthen: the number that cleared outwards was 1159, of the aggregate burthen of 68,920 tons. The number of ships of above fifty tons' burthen registered at the port is 192, and the tonnage 17,156. The jurisdiction of the port extends from Burnham-Overy on the east, to the entrance to Wisbech harbour on the west. There are three yards for ship-building, two of which have patent-slips; several extensive breweries and large malting establishments, a

manufactory for sailcloth and sacking, some rope-walks and manufactories for twine, a manufactory for tobacco, an establishment for cork-cutting, three iron-foundries, several large flour-mills, an oil-mill, and a saw-mill. The intercourse with the interior of the country is greatly facilitated by the river Ouse and its several branches, with which various canals have communication. Acts were passed in 1846, for a railway to Dereham, by way of Swaffham, 26½ miles long; and for a railway to Ely, by way of Downham-Market, also 26½ miles in length: both lines were completed in 1847.

The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday; the market on the former, principally for corn, is held in a paved area of about three acres, surrounded by some well-built houses. A handsome but dilapidated market-cross of freestone, erected in 1710, has been taken down, and a new market-house erected, with a range of six Doric columns on the basement story, forming an entrance, above which is a range of six Ionic columns, supporting a pediment; the upper part of the building contains a spacious room for exhibitions or other public purposes, with entrances from staircases on the sides, and the area underneath extends to the quay, where the fish-market is held. The market on Saturday, formerly held in the High-street, was removed in 1782 to an area near St. Margaret's church, where a good market-house was built in 1802. In 1826, the weekly cattle-market was removed from its inconvenient site in the environs of the town, to a more central situation. The fairs are on February 14th, which is generally continued for a fortnight; and October 17th, which is a great cheese-fair.

*Corporation Seal.*

*Obverse.* *Reverse.*

King's Lynn, a BOROUGH by prescription, received its first charter from King John, in the 6th of his reign; the grant was confirmed and extended by several subsequent sovereigns. A new charter was bestowed by Henry VIII. in the 16th year of his reign, by which the municipal constitution was fixed, and another in the 29th year, establishing local courts; and by charter of the 2nd of James I., the corporation acquired the rights of admiralty. The control is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under an act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, which also divides the borough into three wards, and makes the municipal boundaries co-extensive with the parliamentary. The corporation, until the passing of the same act, which abolished admiralty jurisdictions, presided at an admiralty court of record for determining all pleas arising within the limits of the port. They at present hold a court of quarter-session for the trial of all offences not capital; a court of record once a month





for the recovery of debts to any amount, and the determination of civil suits; and a court leet annually. The powers of the county debt-court of Lynn, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Lynn and Freebridge-Lynn, and part of those of Wisbech, Docking, and Downham-Market. Petty-sessions are held thrice a week. The number of borough magistrates is eleven. The freedom is inherited by the eldest son of a freeman, on the death of his father, or acquired by servitude. The town first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the borough is co-extensive with the parishes of St. Margaret, and South Lynn or All Saints, and comprises 2633 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The guildhall is an ancient structure of stone and flint, in the later English style, containing a spacious hall, courts for the sessions, and a suite of assembly-rooms; and is ornamented with portraits of King John, Henry VI., Edward IV., William and Mary, George III., Admiral Lord Nelson, Sir Robert Walpole, Bart., who represented the borough in seventeen successive parliaments; Sir Thomas White, Sir Benjamin Keene, and Lord George Bentinck. The prison for the borough is both a common gaol and house of correction.

*Mayor's Seal.*

The parish of South Lynn contains 3522, and St. Margaret's 12,517, inhabitants. The living of *South Lynn* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £190, and the small for £180. The church is an ancient cruciform edifice; the tower fell down in 1763, and demolished part of the body of the building. The living of *St. Margaret's* is a perpetual curacy, with that of St. Nicholas' annexed; net income, £138; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, combining the early, decorated, and later English styles, with two western towers, and an east front of singularly beautiful design, with two octagonal turrets rising from the flanking buttresses; the chancel is early English, with a circular window, and contains some finely-sculptured sedilia of stone, several ancient brasses and monuments, and a brass eagle with expanded wings forming the reading-desk. The chapel of *St. Nicholas*, built in the latter part of the fourteenth century, is a large structure, combining the decorated with the later English style, and having an embattled tower surmounted by a spire; the original roof of beautifully carved oak is carefully preserved, and the interior contains many details of great beauty. A district parish was formed out of St. Margaret's parish, in March, 1846, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and a church dedicated to *St. John the Evangelist* was consecrated in September following: it is situated at the end of Blackfriars' road, is in the early English style, and cost between £5000 and £6000; of 1000 sittings, 800 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich; net income, £150. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends,

Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. In the parish of St. Margaret is a cemetery, with a small chapel for the performance of the funeral service; and there is a burial-ground for Jews. The *Free Grammar school* was founded in the reign of Henry VII., by Thomas Thoresby, alderman of Lynn, who endowed it with lands producing about £60 per annum; a spacious schoolroom, and a dwelling-house for the master, were erected in 1825, by the corporation. It has two scholarships at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of £5. 10. each per annum, and one scholarship of £2 per annum, both founded by the corporation, and tenable for seven years; also one scholarship of £2, for seven years, founded by the owner of an estate near High-bridge Lynn; one of £3. 8. 6., at Trinity College, Cambridge, for five years; and one of £6, tenable for four years, at St. John's College, Cambridge. Eugene Aram was usher here when he was apprehended, in 1759, on a charge of murder committed fourteen years previously.

*Gaywood hospital*, about half a mile from Lynn, occupies the site of the ancient hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, founded in the reign of Stephen, for a master and twelve brethren and sisters; the endowment, lapsing to the crown, was granted by James I. to the mayor and aldermen, in trust for the maintenance of a master and eleven aged and infirm persons. The hospital was burnt down by the parliamentary troops in the reign of Charles I., and rebuilt by the corporation in 1649. *St. James' hospital* was rebuilt in 1822, by Mr. Benjamin Smith, and is endowed for the maintenance of a reader and eleven aged women. *Lynn hospital*, a large and handsome edifice of white brick, was erected in 1835, at an expense of £2000. *Valenger's hospital*, founded in 1605, and rebuilt in 1806, is endowed with £21 per annum, and inhabited by four aged women. *Paradise* or *Framingham's hospital*, begun in 1676, by John Heathcote, and completed after his decease by Henry Framingham, is endowed for the support of a reader and eleven aged men. Among the other charities is one by Mr. Cook, of London, who bequeathed £5000 three per cents.; the dividends on £2300 of the amount to be paid to the inmates of the Bede house, those on £2000 to the tenants of Framingham's hospital, and those on the remaining £700 to the hospitallers of South Lynn. There are various benevolent institutions for the relief of the necessitous; and certain trustees are in possession of funds for apprenticing children, for loans to young tradesmen, and other purposes. The union of Lynn comprises St. Margaret's, and North, South, and West Lynn parishes; containing a population of 16,554.

The monastic institutions and ancient hospitals consisted of a priory of Benedictine monks, in Priory-lane; a convent of White friars, in South Lynn; one of Grey friars, in St. James' street; one of Black friars, between Clough-lane and Spinner-lane; one of Augustine friars in St. Austin's street; a college near the town-hall; and St. Mary Magdalene's hospital, the site and endowment of which are appropriated to Gaywood hospital; also a nunnery, a monastery of friars *de Pœnitentiâ Jesu*, St. John's hospital, and four lazar-houses, the sites of which are unknown; besides various chapels, which were involved in the general Dissolution. Vestiges of the houses that belonged to the Grey, White, Black, and Augustine friars still exist. The remains of the first, which stand at the entrance into the town from London, consist of the tower and lantern of the conventual church, rising from a pointed arch supported by buttresses, to the height of about ninety feet, and serving as a landmark for ships entering the harbour; a spiral staircase leads to the summit, whence a view is obtained of the town and its environs. An ancient building, in a state of complete repair, in Queen-street, near the town-hall, has been considered to be that which constituted the college. But the most interesting relic of antiquity is a curious edifice at the eastern extremity of the town, denominated the Lady's Chapel, or the chapel on the Red Mount, which has undergone a thorough repair by subscription. It is of singular construction: within an octagonal wall of red brick, strengthened by buttresses, is a handsome cruciform chapel of very small dimensions, with an elegant stone roof. Nicholas of Lynn, a celebrated mathematician, astrologer, and navigator, who became a Grey friar, and died in 1369, was born and buried in the town; and Sir William Browne, president of the Royal College of Physicians, and author of several works, resided here. Lynn gives the inferior title of Baron to the Marquess Townshend.

LYNN, NORTH (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of Lynn, hundred of Freebridge-Marshland, W. division of Norfolk, 1¼ mile (N. W.) from Lynn; containing 38 inhabitants. This place is situated on the western bank of the Ouse, near its mouth, and has suffered considerably from the frequent inundations of that river, one of which swept away the church. The parish comprises 760*a*. 29*p*., whereof 426 acres are arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8., and in the gift of the Hodgson family: the tithes have been commuted for £539, and the glebe comprises 26 acres.

LYNN, WEST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Lynn, hundred of Freebridge-Marshland, W. division of Norfolk, ¾ of a mile (W.) from Lynn; containing 477 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1619*a*. 28*p*., of which about 260 acres are arable, 927 pasture and garden, and about 332 land recovered from the bed of the Old river. The village is situated on the west side of the Ouse, opposite Lynn, with which it communicates by a ferry. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £338; patron, C. Hare, Esq. The church, erected in place of a structure destroyed by an inundation of the river in 1271, is a neat edifice with a tower, and contains a memorial in brass to Sir Adam Outlawe, who died in 1503.

LYONSHALL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Kington, hundred of Stretford, county of Hereford, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Kington; containing 912 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Kington to Leominster, and bounded on the north by the river Arrow. It comprises 4658*a*. 2*r*. 2*p*., of which 360 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions; the soil is clayey, and the surface presents a variety of picturesque scenery, in many places finely wooded. Limestone is quarried for building and for the roads; coal is brought from Brecon, and lime from kilns near Radnor, by a tramroad which runs through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 7½.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Hereford. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £430, and

the vicarial for £330; the appropriate glebe contains 130 acres, and the vicarial 12. The church is in the early English style, with some details of Norman character. Here are the remains of a moated castle, which, in the early part of the reign of Henry III., belonged to Sir Stephen de Ebroicis, lord of the manor.

LYPEAT, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of KILMERSDON, union of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Frome; containing 438 inhabitants. This place is in that part of the parish which borders on the parish of Holcombe.

LYPPIATT, LOWER and UPPER, tythings, in the parish and union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing respectively 1276 and 4061 inhabitants.

LYSS, a parish, in the hundred of ODIHAM, union of PETERSFIELD, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Petersfield; containing 656 inhabitants. The parish includes the tythings of Lyss-Abbass and Lyss-Turney, and comprises 3678 acres, of which 1230 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patrons and impropriators, the family of Wellesley. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter.

LYTCHETT-MATRAVERS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of POOLE, hundred of COGDEAN, Wimborne division of DORSET, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Poole; containing 817 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3329 acres, whereof 32 are common or waste land: a fine view of the sea is obtained from the village, which is situated on a very high hill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Howell family; the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 121 acres. The church, which is remarkable for its beautiful tower, is supposed, from an inscription on a brass plate, to have been built before the Conquest; it has a monument to Lord Matravers, from whom the place takes the affix to its name. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LYTCHETT-MINSTER, a chapelry, in the parish of STURMINSTER-MARSHALL, union of POOLE, hundred of COGDEAN, Wimborne division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Poole; containing 858 inhabitants. This chapelry is bounded on the south-east by an estuary of Poole harbour, and on the south by Rock Lee river, which is crossed by a bridge. It comprises 3191*a*. 3*r*. 27*p*.; 975 acres are arable, 557 meadow, 172 woodland, and 1428 heath, &c. There are pits for potters' clay, from which a canal runs to the estuary. A pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Monday. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £15. 9. 6., and the vicarial for £350. The chapel, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt by subscription in 1836. There are two places of worship for Independents; and a national school supported by subscription. On the south side of the village is a very large tumulus called Lytchett Beacon, which is seen far off at sea, and serves as a landmark for entering Poole harbour.

LYTHAM (*ST. CUTHBERT*), a parish, and a fashionable bathing-place, in the union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 13 miles (W. by S.) from Preston; containing, in 1841, 2082 inhabitants, and at the present time a much larger number. Lytham is mentioned in the Domesday survey under the name of *Lidun*. It early belonged, by gift of Richard Fitz-Roger, to the monks of Durham, and after the Reformation was granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft, whose descendant, Sir John, is said to have sold the property in 1606 to Sir Cuthbert Clifton, ancestor of the present lord of the manor. The parish is situated on the coast, on the northern shore of the estuary of the Ribble, and comprises 5170 acres. There is some excellent arable land to the north-east of the village, though a large tract of sandy common, scarcely capable of affording pasture for rabbits, extends for some miles to the north-west, along the shore of the Irish Channel. Some improvements were effected a few years ago in the village, by pulling down an extensive range of old buildings, and after leaving an opening from the Clifton Arms hotel to the beach, erecting several new houses, among which is a billiard-room. Part of the beach was also levelled, and a public walk formed along it, affording a pleasing view of the scenery on the southern side of the estuary. The village has been since almost entirely rebuilt by the proprietor, and is now one of the neatest and most improving places in the county. In 1847 an act was passed for paving, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the village, for establishing a market, and providing a supply of water. About a mile eastward is Lytham Pool, a large natural basin, where vessels bringing corn, &c., to the port of Preston, discharge their cargoes into small craft; and its northern extremity is a graving dock for building and repairing vessels. In May, 1847, the corner stone of a new lighthouse was laid at the Double Stanner, in the estuary of the Ribble, off Lytham, at the instance of the Ribble Navigation Company; the work promises to largely benefit the navigation in this part, and to lead to the saving of life and property. The Lytham branch of the Preston and Wyre railway was opened in the early part of 1846, and is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length: the station here presents a façade in the Roman-Doric style, of Longridge stone. Lytham Hall was built by Thomas Clifton, Esq., between 1757 and 1764, from the designs of Mr. Carr, of York, and is an elegant residence standing in beautiful grounds.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £131; patron and impropriator, Thomas Joseph Clifton, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £568. The church was rebuilt in 1834, at a cost of about £3500, and is a handsome edifice in the later English style: the three chancel windows are of richly stained glass; the eastern window is to the memory of Mrs. Fisher, a benefactor to the parish. A second church, for which Mr. Clifton gave the site, at the entrance to the village from the Preston road, and close to the beach, was commenced in June, 1847; it is in the early style, consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, with a tower and spire, and accommodates 450 persons, one-fourth of the sittings being free. A Methodist meeting-house has been recently built, and in the village is a Roman Catholic chapel. Three schools are supported by various benefactions, yielding £120 per annum. Lytham Hall comprises, in its kitchens and out-offices, a portion of the buildings of a Benedictine priory, founded as a cell to the monastery of Durham, by Richard Fitz-Roger, in the latter part of the reign of Richard I., and dissolved by Henry VIII.

LYTHE, in the hundred of EASEBOURNE, county of SUSSEX.—See MILLAND.

LYTHE (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of Whitby, E. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York; containing, with the townships of Barnby, Borrowby, Ellerby, Hutton-Mulgrave, Mickleby, Newton-Mulgrave, and Ugthorpe, 2080 inhabitants, of whom 1063 are in the township of Lythe, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Whitby. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the sea, is on the road from Whitby to Guisborough, and comprises 12,070 acres, exclusive of 700 or 800 acres of uninclosed moor. Upwards of one-third of the land is arable, and the rest meadow, pasture, and wood; the surface is undulated, the soil a good sound clay and loam, and the scenery, generally bold, in many parts picturesque and beautiful. The township of Lythe contains 3711 acres. At Kettleness and Sandsend, in the parish, are very considerable alum-works, which have been carried on for more than 200 years, and are now the property of the Marquess of Normanby. The lofty cliff at Kettleness, the base of which was excavated with numerous caves and fissures, became dislocated on the night of December 17th, 1829, when the whole hamlet situated on its summit, glided down towards the sea; the inhabitants were secured by retreating to a ship lying off the coast for a cargo of alum. The village of Lythe is large, well built, and pleasantly situated at the distance of half a mile from the sea. Mulgrave Castle, the magnificent seat of the Marquess of Normanby, stands a little south, and commands extensive views. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 6.; net income, £150; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The church, though of modern appearance, is an ancient structure; a square tower was added in 1770, and the edifice was re-roofed in 1820: it stands conspicuously on an eminence, and forms a landmark for mariners at sea. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and at Ugthorpe is a Roman Catholic chapel. A parochial school is aided by the Marchioness of Normanby. Peter de Mauley in the reign of Henry III. obtained a weekly market to be held here, and a fair on the eve of the festival of St. Oswald; but both have been long disused.

## M

MABE (*St. Mabe*), a parish, in the union of Falmouth, E. division of the hundred of Kerrier, W. division of Cornwall, 4½ miles (W.) from Falmouth, on the road to Penryn; containing 594 inhabitants. It comprises 1963*a*. 7*p*., of which 770 acres are common, and the remainder arable and pasture. The substratum is principally granite of very excellent quality, of which considerable quantities are shipped at Penryn, and which was raised for the erection of Waterloo bridge over the Thames. The surface is generally elevated, and the scenery picturesque. The living is a vicarage not in charge, consolidated with that of Mylor: the tithes have been commuted for £139. The church is a very ancient structure in the early English style, with a lofty tower of granite, embattled, and crowned by pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At Hellind is an old cross.

MABLETHORPE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Alford; containing 261 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have obtained its name from the great number of maple-trees with which it formerly abounded, and the stumps of which are still to be seen at low water. The parish is bounded on the east by the ocean, and comprises by computation 2700 acres of good land. The air is remarkably salubrious; and from its excellent sands, which extend for miles along the beach, the village is resorted to from June to October by numerous visiters, for whose accommodation a spacious hotel has been opened at a short distance from the shore, containing every arrangement for sea-bathing, and also for warm sea-water baths. The living is a rectory, with that of Stane united, valued in the king's books at £17. 10. 2½.; net income, £1000; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Lovick Cooper.

MABLETHORPE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; containing 62 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1745 to that of Theddlethorpe St. Helen, and valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 2.

MABYN, ST., a parish, in the union of Bodmin, hundred of Trigg, E. division of Cornwall, 3¼ miles (E. by N.) from Wadebridge; containing 870 inhabitants. The parish comprehends some richly varied scenery, with a fine view of the river Camel, whose lofty banks are clothed with wood to their summit. A fair is held on Feb. 14th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36; net income, £712; patron, the Earl of Falmouth. The church is a handsome structure, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and has been repaired and entirely repewed at the expense of the Rev. G. L. Gower. At Trevisquite and Colquite were formerly chapels. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Rev. C. Peters, author of a dissertation on the Book of Job, was for some years rector.

MACCLESFIELD, a market-town, parochial chapelry, and newly-enfranchised borough, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the parish of Prestbury, and hundred of Macclesfield, and the head of a union, in the N. division of the county of Chester, on the road from London to Manchester, 36 miles (E. by N.) from Chester, and 167 (N. W. by N.) from London; the township containing 24,137 inhabitants, of whom 11,192 are in the east, and 12,945 in the west, division. Previously to the Norman Conquest, this place constituted a portion of the demesne of the earls of Mercia, who held a court here for the ancient hundred of Hamestan; thus, in the record of Domesday, it is represented to have been one of the seats of Earl Edwin. At the time that survey was made, it was comprised within the earldom of Chester, of which it continued to form part until the abolition of the jurisdiction, when the hundred, manor, and forest of

*Seal and Arms.*

Macclesfield lapsed to the crown. The forest was anciently protected by the same laws, and entitled to the same rights, as other royal forests, and a few of the executive offices under these laws survive; the grand serjeantcy of the hundred, and the mastership of the forest, have long been hereditary in the family of Davenport, and the office of bailiff of the manor and forest is vested in the noble family of Cholmondeley. After the territory came to the crown, parcels of the forest were granted away at different times, and the whole is now under cultivation; the last portion of the common and waste land having been inclosed under an act obtained in 1796, when an allotment was assigned to the king as lord of the manor, which, with the mineral contents of the soil, has since been alienated.

An ecclesiastical council was held at Macclesfield in 1332, and another in 1362, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whilst the town continued to be the residence of the earls of Chester, it was surrounded by a rampart, or walled fence, which had three principal gates, *viz.*, Back-wall gate, Church gate, and New gate; and part of the wall and doorway of one of the gates is still remaining. In 1508, Thomas Savage, a native of the town, who became successively Bishop of London and Archbishop of York, founded a college of secular priests, of which the chapel, once communicating with the church of St. Michael by a door now blocked up, still remains, as the sepulchral chapel of the family. During the great civil war in the 17th century, the town experienced much injury from the parliamentarians, by whom it was besieged and taken, and who retained possession of it, under Sir William Brereton, commander-in-chief of the republican forces of this county, after an obstinate attempt on the part of Sir Thomas Acton to gain it for the king. On a hill to the east are vestiges of an encampment constructed by the parliamentarians, from which, during the siege, the spire of St. Michael's church was battered by the cannon of the assailants. After the decapitation of Charles I., a council was held here, at which it was resolved to raise four regiments, of 700 men each, for the service of Charles II., who was then at the head of an army in Scotland. In 1745, a party of 100 cavalry seized the town for the Pretender, who, on the evening of the same day, arrived with 5000 men and his whole train of artillery: after passing the night here, he held a council of war, and the day following marched towards Derby; but being alarmed at the approach of the forces under the Duke of Cumberland, he fell back upon Macclesfield, to which place he was pursued by the duke, whom the inhabitants received with every demonstration of joy.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated near the southern extremity of the forest. The greater part stands on the acclivity of an eminence rising gradually from the western bank of the river Bollin, which flows through the lower part, hence denominated "the Waters;" these parts are connected by two bridges of stone, and one of wood. The rapid increase of population has created a proportionate augmentation of the number of buildings, and an extension of the town in every direction within a short period. Many improvements have been made, under the provisions of an act obtained in 1814, by the introduction of police regulations, by widening the streets, and removing unsightly objects; the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A public subscription library, established for more than half a century, contains a valuable collection of works, and a commodious house has been taken for the accommodation of the subscribers, and fitted up with reading and other rooms. A public newsroom is supported; there are a neat theatre, and a handsome suite of assembly-rooms. Macclesfield is noted for the manufacture of silk, which is carried on in all its branches to a considerable extent; the first mill here was erected in 1756, since which period the trade has rapidly increased, and at present there are not less than 70 mills for throwing silk, which is here manufactured into handkerchiefs and broad silks, the weaving of these articles, with the manufacture of twist, sewing-silk, and buttons, being the principal source of trade. In 1823, there were 3000 looms in the town, and the number has now increased to about 10,000. The cotton manufacture was introduced about the same time, and has progressively increased; there are several large dye-houses, and other establishments connected with these branches of manufacture. In the neighbourhood are extensive mines of coal; also quarries of slate, and of stone of a superior quality for building, of which great quantities are sent to Stockport, Manchester, Staffordshire, and other parts of the country. A canal passes by the east side of the town, and joins the Peak-Forest canal at Marple. The Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham railway, opened in November, 1845, diverges from the main line about three miles south of Stockport, and pursues a picturesque and tolerably direct course of nearly eleven miles to Macclesfield. In 1846, an act was passed for a railway from Macclesfield to Congleton and the potteries of Staffordshire; and another act was obtained in the same year, for a railway to Uttoxeter and Burton-on-Trent. The market is on Tuesday; a market for vegetables is held on Saturday: the fairs are on May 6th, June 22nd, July 11th, October 4th, and November 11th, for cattle, woollen-cloth, hardware, and toys.

Macclesfield, which was constituted a BOROUGH by Ranulph, third earl of Chester of that name, was first incorporated in the 45th of Henry III., by Edward, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, who conveyed additional privileges, but imposed the usual obligation of grinding at the king's mill, and baking at his oven; and various other charters were subsequently granted till that of Charles II., according to which the town was until recently governed. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; and the borough is divided into six wards, including the townships of Sutton and Hurdsfield. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of a freeman, or acquired by servitude. The borough sends two representatives to parliament, the boundaries comprising 3145 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The mayor and other magistrates hold meetings three times a week; and the county justices meet as often at the police-office, for offences committed out of the borough. The powers of the county debt-court of Macclesfield, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Macclesfield. A court of record for debts to any amount arising within the hundred, and a similar court called a halmote court for the manor and forest, are held twice a year by the Earl of Derby, as hereditary steward; and courts leet

for these several jurisdictions occur within a month of Michaelmas, when constables are appointed for the different townships. The guildhall, taken down in 1826, and rebuilt in the Grecian style, at the expense of the corporation, is a spacious edifice, containing, in addition to the court-rooms, handsome assembly and concert rooms.

The parochial chapelry consists of the nine townships of Hurdsfield, Kettleshulme, Macclesfield, Macclesfield-Forest, Pott-Shrigley, Rainow, Sutton, Wildboar-Clough, and Wincle. The township of Macclesfield comprises 2210 acres. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £214, in the patronage of Simeon's Trustees. The parochial chapel, dedicated to *St. Michael*, is an ancient structure, founded by Eleanor, queen of Edward I., about 1278, and made dependent on the mother church at Prestbury: the tower was formerly surmounted by a spire, which was battered down in the parliamentary war; the north side of the edifice was rebuilt in 1740, and the whole has recently undergone a thorough repair and embellishment. *Christchurch*, a spacious structure of brick, with a square tower, was erected in 1775, at the expense of Charles Roe, Esq., who endowed it with £100 per annum, and to whose memory is a monument on the south side of the chancel: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £259, exclusively of rents of pews; patron, C. S. Roe, Esq. *St. George's* church, in Sutton, erected as a dissenters' place of worship, was purchased for the service of the Established Church, and consecrated on the 8th of June, 1834: the same township contains a church dedicated to St. James. A neat church of stone was lately built in the township of Hurdsfield; and there are other incumbencies at Macclesfield-Forest, Pott-Shrigley, Rainow, and Wincle. In the year 1844, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners endowed two church districts under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, namely, *St. Paul's* and *St. Peter's*, Macclesfield; churches were subsequently consecrated, and the districts then became ecclesiastical parishes, St. Paul's being the first parish, though not the first district, formed under the act. The church of St. Paul, consecrated October 10th, 1844, is built of white stone, and has a tower 71 feet high, surmounted by a spire of 70 feet; the interior is 120 feet in length, and has a fine organ by Nicholson: the cost of the edifice was £5500. St. Peter's church, raised in 1847, was erected at an expense of about £2600, and is in the early English style: corresponding with it is a beautiful school-house, completed at a cost of £1200. Each of the two livings is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150; St. Paul's is in the gift of the Bishop of Chester, and St. Peter's in that of the Crown and the Bishop, alternately. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Socinians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded in 1502, by Sir John Percival, lord mayor of London, who was born near the town; but the endowment lapsing to the crown, the school was refounded by Edward VI., in 1552, and more amply endowed, under the designation of the "Free Grammar School of King Edward VI.:" the income exceeds £1100 per annum. The school enjoys a high reputation, and in the list of masters appear the names of Brownswerd, a celebrated grammarian and Latin poet, and Brancker, a philosopher and mathematician, both of whom lie interred in the chapel of St. Michael. In 1838, an act was passed enabling the governors to establish a commercial school. An almshouse was founded in 1703, by Mrs. Stanley, for three widows; and various bequests have been left for the poor. The union of Macclesfield comprises 41 parishes or places, containing a population of 56,018. Near the road to Congleton is the Castle-field, supposed to have been the site of the palace of the earls of Chester; and some slight vestiges still exist of an ancient mansion said to have been the residence of the celebrated Duke of Buckingham. Macclesfield gives the title of Earl to the family of Parker.

MACCLESFIELD-FOREST, a township and chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Macclesfield; containing 256 inhabitants. The township comprises 2152 acres, light land, and mossy in some parts. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, the Earl of Derby.

MACEFEN, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of NANTWICH, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (E.) from Malpas; containing 58 inhabitants. It comprises 300 acres, partly sand, and partly clay. The tithes have been commuted for £32. 4.

MACHEN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, partly in the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, in ENGLAND, and partly in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Newport; the English part containing 1371 inhabitants, of whom 803 are in Lower, and 568 in Upper, Machen. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Ebba, and on the south by the Rhymney, and contains by computation 3156 acres, of which 349 are common or waste. The soil is generally gravel, alternated with clay; the surface is hilly. The substratum abounds with coal, ironstone, calamine, and tin; there are extensive quarries of limestone, and a woollen-factory affords employment to a small part of the population. The Monmouthshire canal, and the Rhymney and Tyrhowey railways, afford facility of conveyance to Newport. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.: certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for £14, and the incumbent's for £469. 3. 9.; there is a glebe-house, with about an acre of garden. The church is an ancient structure, of the early English style. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Here are several mineral springs; also the remains of an old building, called "the Castle."

MACKWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Derby; containing, with the township of Mark-Eaton, 561 inhabitants. The lands, consisting of 3400 acres, are chiefly in pasture, and considerable quantities of cheese are sent to market. The surface is pleasingly varied, and richly wooded; the principal timber is oak and ash, which thrive well. The parish is the property of William Mundy, Esq., and Lord Scarsdale. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Allestree annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 3.; net income, £161; patron and impropriator, Mr. Mundy. The church is a venerable structure partly in the deco-

rated style, consisting of a nave, chancel, a fine tower, and an octagonal spire; the chancel, built about the time of Edward I., is much older than the other parts, and the details of the whole are very correct. Schools are supported by the Mundy family; and among the charities is a payment of twelve guineas annually, the gift of German Pole, of Redbourn, for apprenticing a boy. Here is the gateway of a castle, anciently the seat of the De Mackworths, and said to have been demolished during the parliamentary war.

MADDINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Amesbury, hundred of Branch and Dole, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Amesbury; containing 445 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3973 acres, of which 629 are common or waste land. The manor belonged to Sir Stephen Fox, ancestor of the earls of Ilchester and lords Holland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, James Maton, Esq.

MADEHURST (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of West Hampnett, hundred of Avisford, rape of Arundel, W. division of Sussex, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Arundel; containing 150 inhabitants. It is situated in a rich and fertile district, and comprises 1870*a.* 3*r.* 8*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 10.; patron, the Bishop of Chichester; impropriator, John Smith, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £81. 4., and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church is a plain structure.

MADELEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-under-Lyme, N. division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Newcastle; containing, with the township of Onneley, 1492 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the roads from Whitchurch and Nantwich to Newcastle, and comprises by estimation 5734*a.* 24*p.*, of which 2070 acres are arable, 2850 meadow and pasture, 630 woodland, and the remainder waste. Its surface is hilly, and the prevailing timber, oak and ash; the soil is very various, in some parts loam, clay, gravel, and sand, and in others peat-bog. The substratum abounds with coal, which has been raised here for more than a century; several mines are in operation, and the works of Thomas Firmstone, Esq., employ 500 hands. Ironstone is also obtained, and two blast-furnaces for smelting the ore were erected in 1841. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway passes for more than four miles through the parish, and has a station here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16., and in the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Cunliffe Offley, who is also impropriator: the great tithes have been commuted for £333. 8. 5., and the vicarial for £192; the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is an ancient stone structure, and a fine specimen of the later English style. Free schools for boys and girls were endowed in 1645, with a rent-charge of £60, by Sir John Offley, who in the same year founded almshouses for ten persons, and endowed them with £45 per annum.

MADELEY-MARKET (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, within the liberties of the borough of Wenlock, S. division of Salop, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Shiffnall, 15 (S. E.) from Shrewsbury, and 148 (N. W.) from London; containing 7368 inhabitants. The name of this town indicates its situation between two rivers, and the adjunct arose from the grant of a market here, in the time of Henry III., to a community of Cluniac monks at Wenlock, to whom Madeley belonged. After the disastrous battle of Worcester, in 1651, Charles II. obtained temporary shelter in a house near the church, then occupied by Mr. Wolfe, and which is still remaining. Madeley stands on rising ground, and extends to Colebrookdale, which is environed by lofty hills and hanging woods, and in which are most extensive iron-works. Across the Severn, here, is a cast-iron bridge of one arch, erected in 1779, the span of which is 100 feet 6 inches, and the height from the base line to the centre, 40 feet; the total weight of iron being 378 tons: all the principal parts were erected in three months. Part of the parish derives the name of *Iron-Bridge* from this stupendous undertaking. About two miles south-eastward from Madeley, at the junction of the Shropshire canal with the Severn, is *Coalport*, where coal is landed from the mines in the neighbourhood, and whence it is conveyed to different parts of the counties of Gloucester and Worcester. Here are likewise a porcelain manufactory, a rope-yard, timber-yard, and mill for extracting linseed-oil. A neat iron bridge was constructed across the river at this point, in 1817, instead of a former bridge of wood; and not far distant, a tunnel about one mile in length, and partially arched with brick, was begun, as a more direct conveyance for coal, but was never completed. The market of Madeley having fallen into disuse, it was revived about 1763, when a new market-house was erected near the foot of the iron bridge in Colebrook-dale: the market is on Friday; and fairs are held on January 26th, May 29th, and October 12th. The powers of the county debt-court of Madeley, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Madeley and Shiffnall.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 10.; net income, £241; patron, Sir J. R. Kynaston, Bart.; impropriator, Sir J. Hawley, Bart. The ancient church, which exhibited several early Norman specimens, was pulled down in 1796, when the present edifice was erected. An additional church was built in 1834, to which a district, called St. Luke's, Iron-Bridge, was assigned in 1845; it contains 1060 sittings, 660 of which are free: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Madeley. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics. The house of industry here was completed in 1797, at an expense of £1086, of which £806 were raised by subscription, and £235 by the sale of certain property previously held in trust for the poor. The union of Madeley comprises 12 parishes or places, containing a population of 26,253. In the different strata of coal, iron-ore, and sandstone, which abound in the neighbourhood, numerous petrifactions, with impressions of animal and vegetable substances, of various kinds, have been found. The Rev. John William Fletcher, a native of Switzerland, whose *Checks to Antinomianism* is a standard theological work, and whose character is so deservedly admired, was appointed to the vicarage of Madeley in 1760, and held it until his death in 1785; he was interred in the churchyard.

MADINGLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Chesterton, hundred of Northstow, county of

CAMBRIDGE, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Cambridge; containing 282 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, the appropriator: the bishop's tithes have been commuted for £395, and those of the vicar for £74. 1.; the former has 9, and the latter nearly 10, acres of glebe.

MADLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Hereford; containing 932 inhabitants. The parish consists of 5037 acres of productive land, and is intersected by the road from Hereford to Hay. The living is a vicarage, with that of Tiberton annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £1327, of which £750 are payable to the Dean and Chapter; there are 3 acres of glebe. The church is a large and handsome edifice, principally in the decorated style, with an embattled tower. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

MADRESFIELD, a parish, in the union of UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Worcester; containing 180 inhabitants. This parish, which is partly bounded on the east by the river Severn, comprises by admeasurement 1192 acres, whereof 356 are arable, 688 pasture, 98 woodland, and 9 in hop plantations. The surface is varied, and the soil is a rich deep loam, producing abundant crops of wheat and beans, and apples and pears in profusion. Madresfield Court, a fine old mansion approached by an avenue of trees of gigantic growth, is the seat of Earl Beauchamp. The living is a rectory, with the chapelry of Clevelode annexed, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 11½., and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £222, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church, a stone structure, exhibits some portions of ancient architecture, and contains 200 sittings.

MADRON (*St. Madern*), a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, W. division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL; containing, with the market-town of Penzance, 11,144 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast, and comprises by measurement 6000 acres, whereof 2440 are common or waste; the surface is boldly undulated, and the higher grounds command a delightful view of Mount's bay and the adjacent country. The substratum is rich in mineral produce, but no mines are worked. Stone of suitable quality for the roads is quarried, and granite of a superior kind is found in abundance; clay, also, of a peculiar sort, is obtained for making bricks for smelting-houses and furnaces, being capable of enduring an intense degree of heat. The living is a vicarage, with that of Morvah annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 5. 10.; patron, the Rev. M. N. Peters; impropriators, the Rev. C. V. Le Grice, and D. P. Le Grice, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £431. 10. 10., and the vicarial for £660; the vicarial glebe contains half an acre. The church is partly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. At Penzance is a district church; also the chapel of St. Paul; and the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship. A school was founded by Mr. George Daniel, and endowed with lands now let for about £106 per annum. Here is a stone with an ancient British inscription, stating it to be a sepulchral monument to Rialobran, son of Cunoval; the parish likewise contains the once celebrated well of St. Madern.

MAER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (S. W.) from Newcastle; containing 559 inhabitants, of whom 287 are in the township of Maer, and 272 in the hamlet of Maerway-Lane. This place derives its name from a natural lake or *mere*, which occupies about 22 acres, at the foot of the village, and is the source of the Tern. The parish comprises by measurement 2614 acres. On the north side are several rocky hills, rising abruptly to a considerable elevation, and rendered highly picturesque by their summits being covered with plantations. Maer heath, an extensive rugged moor lying west of the village, was inclosed, and divided among the freeholders, upwards of twenty years ago; but a large portion of it is still in a state of nature, and much of it is planted with trees. There are two sandstone-quarries, which are worked for rough building. The Whitmore station on the Liverpool and Birmingham railway is within half a mile. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., who is also impropriator: the great tithes have been commuted for £45, and the small for £160; the glebe comprises about an acre, with a house. The church, mostly rebuilt in 1610, is a neat structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower; in the chancel is a handsome monument to Sir John Bowyer, Knt., and his lady.

MAESBURY, a township, in the parish, hundred, and union of OSWESTRY, N. division of the county of SALOP; containing 484 inhabitants.

MAGDALENE-STOCKLINCH, in the county of SOMERSET.—See STOCKLINCH, MAGDALENE.

MAGHULL, a chapelry, in the parish of HALSALL, union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Liverpool, on the road to Ormskirk; containing 1032 inhabitants. The family of Maghull, which derived its name from this place, were for many ages connected with it; the Hulmes, originally of the Fylde, were afterwards proprietors. The chapelry comprises 2073 acres of good land, chiefly arable; it stands elevated, is of level surface, and is separated from Sefton by the river Alt. Here is a station on the Preston, Ormskirk, and Liverpool railway; and the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through. Maghull Hall, built in 1760, a large mansion of brick, with bay-windows, is the seat of Gillibrand Unsworth, Esq. Moss-Side House, with forty acres of land, is the property of Thomas Harrison, Esq. Bank House belongs to Mrs. Matthew Ford, and is the residence of her mother, Mrs. Massey; Woodland Mount is the residence of Peter Bretherton, Esq., and Maghull Cottage that of R. P. Collison, Esq. The chapel, which contains a Norman arch, has been repaired and enlarged: the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £155, and a parsonage-house; patron, the Vicar of Halsall, whose tithes here have been commuted for £630. A school is endowed with £12 per annum; the premises were rebuilt in 1839.

MAGOR (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CAL-

DICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Newport; containing, with the chapelry of Redwick, 641 inhabitants, of whom 386 are in Magor township. The parish is bounded on the south by the Bristol Channel, and consists of about 1300 acres of land; the soil is of a sandy and loamy quality, with a basis of limestone. A fair for cattle, &c., is held on the 11th of October. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £285; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Beaufort. The church, which exhibits combinations of the early, decorated, and later English styles, is a cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the intersection of the transepts. Near it are the remains of a religious house. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

*Corporation Seal.*

MAIDENHEAD, a market-town, partly in the parish of BRAY, and partly in that of COOKHAM, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the hundred of BRAY and COOKHAM, union of COOKHAM, county of BERKS, 13 miles (N. E. by E.) from Reading, and 26 (W.) from London; containing 3315 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was South Aylington or Elington, to distinguish it from a manor called North Elington, now North Town. The town consists principally of one street, which extends to the bottom of Folly Hill, and separates the two parishes, the north side being in Cookham, and the south in Bray; the street is lighted with gas and paved, and is on the great thoroughfare from the metropolis to Bath, Bristol, and the west of England. Tradition states that at the house formerly known as the Greyhound inn, the unfortunate Charles I. had his last interview with his family. A bridge of timber was erected over the Thames here previously to the year 1297, and a tree was allowed annually out of Windsor Forest for its repair. This bridge was succeeded in 1772 by the present substantial edifice, consisting of seven semicircular arches of stone, with three smaller arches of brick at each end, the whole built by the corporation from a design of Sir Robert Taylor's, at an expense of about £20,000; by an act of parliament the corporation were authorised to transfer the tolls received from vessels passing under the bridge, to the traffic on the road over it. The adjacent country is in a high state of cultivation, and is richly adorned with woodland scenery, interspersed with elegant villas; the banks of the river are enlivened by the crowning heights of Taplow, and the dark belting wood of Clifden, the respective seats of the Earl of Orkney and Sir George Warrender, Bart., and the latter celebrated by Pope.

The trade is chiefly in malt, corn, meal, and timber, which are conveyed to London. The Great Western railway has a station here, and the line is carried across the Thames by a handsome bridge of 10 brick arches, of which the two principal, each spanning 128 feet, are perhaps the widest, considering the smallness of the elevation, of any brick arches ever built; the others, which serve to lighten the abutments, are from 15 to 25 feet in span. The market, established by Henry VI., is on Wednesday, and the trade in corn is of the best description. There are three fairs, each of which continues for three days, commencing respectively on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for horses, horned-cattle, and pigs; September 29th, for horses, cattle, and the hiring of servants; and November 30th, for horses and cattle.

The principal inhabitants of the town, with a priest from the adjacent priory of Hurley as warden, were constituted a guild or fraternity, so early as 1452, by letters-patent of Henry VI., with permission to elect brethren and sisters into it, and to use a common seal; the chief object being to keep the bridge in repair and uphold a chantry, for which purpose a toll was granted on the river, and on all commodities sold in the market. These privileges were suspended at the Reformation; but in 1577 an *inspeximus* was issued, and it is a curious fact that, in the reign of Elizabeth, new letters-patent were bestowed upon the fraternity, confirming all former liberties, with its ancient Roman Catholic rights. This revival, however, continued only for four years, when the guild was abolished, and a lay corporation substituted; for, in the 24th of Elizabeth, was conferred the first charter of incorporation, which was renewed by James I., and, with still further powers, by Charles II. A charter subsequently granted by James II. was the governing one previously to the passing of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, by which the corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the total number of borough magistrates is seven. Petty-sessions for the division are held here by the county justices, on the second and fourth Monday in every month. The town-hall is a commodious structure, under which the market is held; there is a small gaol.

The chapel here, dedicated to St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalene, was built in 1826, by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society, nearly on the site of a former edifice; it is a neat structure in a chaste and simple style, from a design of the late Mr. Busby's, and contains 400 free sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £200; patron, S. F. Maitland, Esq. The chapel first erected was commenced about 1269, by some of the inhabitants, on the boundary line of the two parishes. A commodious parsonage-house has been erected by the corporation. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Wesleyans, and Independents. A national school is supported, partly by £30 per annum from an estate given by Abraham Spoore. A school for girls was established and endowed by Lady Pocock; and every two years a bounty of £100, in sums of £10 each, is given to ten female servants of good character who have lived in the same family for a period of seven years. An almshouse for eight men and their wives, founded in 1659 by James Smyth, has an endowment of £48 per annum. Sir Isaac and Lady Pocock bequeathed property for supplying poor persons weekly with bread, and 100 families with bread, meat, and coal, at Christmas; together with £50 in small sums to the aged and infirm, at the commencement of every year.

MAIDEN-NEWTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester division of DORSET, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Dorchester; containing 729 inhabitants, and comprising by

measurement 2853 acres. The manufacture of twine gives employment to about 70 persons. A market formerly held under charter of Henry III., has been long discontinued; a fair for cattle is still held on the 22nd of November, The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 5., and in the gift of the Wyndham family, and the Earl of Ilchester, alternately: the tithes have been commuted for £496, and the glebe comprises 111 acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, in the Norman style, with a large embattled tower rising from the intersection. Near it is the rectory-house, a spacious antique building, the windows of which exhibit the arms of Wadham, Wyndham, &c., in stained glass. There are places of worship for Independents. At the southern extremity of the parish is a fine specimen of Roman tessellated pavement.

MAIDEN-WELL, a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (S.) from Louth; containing 59 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Farforth, united in 1753 to the rectory of Ruckland; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

MAIDFORD (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREEN'S-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Towcester; containing 339 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1051*a.* 2*r.* 16*p.*, of which 74 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in about equal portions. There are extensive quarries of limestone of excellent quality, which supply the adjoining parishes with lime for manure; also some veins of good freestone. The manufacture of silk stockings is carried on to a moderate extent, and many of the females are employed in making lace. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 9.; net income, £300; patron, W. Grant, Esq. The greater portion of the tithes has been commuted for land, under an act of inclosure; the glebe altogether comprises 172 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty well-built tower surmounted by a pyramidal roof of tiles. There is a chalybeate spring, formerly in high repute.

MAIDS'-MORETON.—See MORETON, MAIDS'.

*Seal and Arms.*

MAIDSTONE (*ALL SAINTS*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of MAIDSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, of which it is the county town, 8 miles (S.) from Rochester, and 34½ (S. E. by E.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Loddington, 18,086 inhabitants, of whom 9206 are in East, and 8880 in West, Maidstone. Some writers have thought this to be the *Caer Meguiad* or *Megwad* enumerated by Nennius among the principal cities in Britain. Camden considers it to be the *Vagniacæ* mentioned in the second Itinerary of Antoninus; but more modern authors are doubtful as to the accuracy of this opinion, on a supposition that that celebrated antiquary confounded the Watling-street with another Roman road passing by the town to London, from the *Portus Lemanis*, the landing-place for the Romans after the *Portus Rutupensis* and *Dubris* had fallen into disuse. All, however, allow Maidstone to have been occupied by the Romans, and that it was at an early period of considerable note; and several Roman coins and urns have been found in the neighbourhood. The Saxons named it *Medwegestun*, a town on the *Medwege* or middle river, now Medway; in Domesday book it is written *Meddestane*, and in records of the time of Edward I., *Maydenestane*, from which the transition to its present appellation is easy. Among the historical events that contribute to distinguish the place, may be mentioned the celebrated meeting on Penenden Heath, about a mile north-eastward from the town, for the purpose of adjusting the differences that had arisen between Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Odo, Earl of Kent, brother of the Conqueror, in consequence of the appropriation by the earl of various lands and privileges previously enjoyed by the primate, and which this assembly decided should be restored. During the reign of Mary, Maidstone was deprived of its charter, in consequence of the firmness the inhabitants evinced in support of the Protestant cause by opposing the queen's marriage with Philip of Spain; many of the townspeople were put to death, and Sir Thomas Wyat, who had excited them to make a stand in favour of their religious principles, was executed on Hay Hill, London, and his estates confiscated. In 1648 the town was stormed by Fairfax, at the head of 10,000 of the parliamentary forces, and taken after a most obstinate resistance.

The TOWN, which is well paved, and lighted with gas, consists chiefly of four large streets, and stands principally on the eastern bank of the river Medway, over which is a bridge of five arches. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water, conveyed from a reservoir at Rocky Hill, about half a mile distant, by means of pipes laid across the bed of the Medway. Among the improvements of late years, is the formation of a new line of road from Trinity church, past the infirmary, into the Queen Anne road, where are several good houses; also the erection of some handsome houses, near the London road, called Rocky-Hill Terrace; and of some respectable residences on the Bower-road. Pleasantly situated on the bank of the river are the barracks, used as a depôt for the king's regiments of cavalry serving in the East Indies and at the Cape of Good Hope, and for drilling recruits previous to embarkation. Opposite, on the other side of the road, are the county ball-rooms, built in 1819; and a theatre, a small neat building in the High-street, is opened every third year for a limited number of nights. The Medway being navigable up to the town for large hoys, Maidstone enjoys the advantages of a cheap communication by water with the metropolis. In 1843 an act was obtained to enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to make a branch railway to the town, which was completed and opened in September following; the branch is ten miles in length, and passes along a remarkably picturesque valley, joining the main line at the Paddock-Wood station, 46 miles from the London terminus. Here are mills for the finer sorts of paper: many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of blankets, thread, hop-bagging, ropes, linseed-oil, and oil-cakes; and a con-

siderable trade is carried on in corn, timber, grocery, orchard-fruit, and hops, for the production of which two last the soil in the neighbourhood is particularly favourable. The market for corn and hops is held on Thursday, in a magnificent room lately erected; and at the back of the premises, that for provisions takes place on Thursday and Saturday. The market for cattle is on the second Tuesday in each month; and the fairs are on February 13th, May 12th, June 20th, and October 17th, for cattle and pedlery, and the last also for hops.

The town was INCORPORATED in 1549, by Edward VI., but it appears that the charter was not in force in the 2nd year of the reign of Elizabeth, who bestowed a new one, which was confirmed and extended by James I. and George II. The charter of the last named monarch, bearing date 17th of June, 1747, was that whereby the town was governed until the passing of the Municipal act. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and the borough is divided into four wards, called High-street, King-street, Stone-street, and Westborough: the number of magistrates is eleven. The freedom is obtained by birth or apprenticeship. Maidstone returns two members to parliament; the parliamentary borough is co-extensive with the parish, comprising an area of 4232 acres (of which 170 are woodland), and the mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold quarter-sessions for the trial of persons charged with offences not capital; petty-sessions take place twice a week; and the assizes for the county, and the quarter-sessions for the western division, are held here. The powers of the county debt-court of Maidstone, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Hollingbourne and Maidstone, and part of the district of Malling. The shire-hall, on that part of Penenden Heath which is in the parish of Boxley, is a neat edifice of stone, built in the year 1830: the Heath is the place of election for the western division of the county. The county gaol, situated at the north end of the town, contains seventeen wards for males; the house of correction for males has twelve wards: the common gaol for females consists of four classes, and the house of correction for females comprises three. New courts, in which the assizes are held, have been built adjoining the gaol. The entire structure occupies fourteen acres of ground inclosed within walls, and is built of Kentish ragstone.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the appropriator; net income, £720. The church, situated at the south-western end of the town, is the largest in the county: the time when it was built, is not with certainty known. Archbishop Courtenay obtained leave of Richard II. to convert the parochial edifice into a collegiate one, for the warden, chaplain, &c., of a college which he had established here; and the church had formerly two chantries, one founded in 1366, by Robert Vintner, of the parish of Boxley, and the other about 1405, by Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury. On the dissolution of the college, the church was again used for its original purpose. The altar-piece, painted by Mr. William Jefferys, a native of the town, justly excites admiration. In the vestry-room is a parochial library, considerably augmented in 1735 by a collection left by Dr. Bray. The district church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, containing 1200 free seats, and 800 other seats, was built at an expense of about £13,000: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Archbishop. Another district church, with a neat parsonage-house, in the hamlet of Tovil, was erected on a site given by the Earl of Romney, and consecrated by the archbishop in August, 1839; it is of Kentish ragstone: the living was endowed by the Archbishop, and John Charlton, Esq., lord of the manor of Pimps-Court, who exercise the patronage alternately. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Unitarians. The *Free Grammar school* was founded in 1548, by the corporation, who purchased the lands belonging to the fraternity of Corpus Christi for the sum of £205, given by the crown for a school; it has two scholarships in University College, Oxford, of £15 per annum each, founded agreeably to the will, dated December 15th, 1618, of the Rev. Robert Gunsley. The *Blue-coat* school was founded in 1711, by the Rev. Dr. Woodward, for girls; and *Sir Charles Booth's* school, endowed by Sir Charles, in 1795, with the interest of £2000 (now augmented to more than £3000), affords instruction to boys. An excellent infirmary and dispensary was built in 1832, and there are several societies for the relief of the indigent. The almshouses are, six founded and endowed by Sir John Banks, Bart., a native of the town, and one of its representatives in several parliaments, who in 1697 bequeathed the yearly income of £60; six by Edward Hunter, Esq., in 1748; four by John Brenchley, Esq., in 1789; and three by Mrs. Duke, for decayed gentlewomen of the Presbyterian denomination: in 1826 another house was added. The poor-law union of Maidstone comprises 15 parishes or places, containing a population of 32,310.

The palace here, which was the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, was commenced in 1348, by Archbishop Ufford, and finished by Simon Islip; it now forms two dwelling-houses. An hospital for pilgrims, or travellers, was founded in 1244, or, according to some, in 1260, by Boniface of Savoy, Archbishop of Canterbury, and dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Thomas the Martyr: the chapel of the house, called St. Peter's, was consecrated in 1839, and is now used for the district of Westborough, the patronage belonging to Mrs. T. T. Baker. The foundation was called the Hospital of the *New Work* of *Prestes Helle*, and a dwelling-house erected on part of the site is still known by the name of *Newark*. The college founded by Archbishop Courtenay, which possessed various lands, was dissolved about 1546, and is now a farmhouse. The house of the fraternity of *Corpus Christi*, at present used as the grammar school, was founded by a few of the inhabitants; the religious professed the rules of St. Benedict, and their number was from 120 to 130. A small part of *St. Faith's Church*, considered by some parochial, though more probably a free chapel, is still remaining; it was at successive periods used as a place of worship by the Walloons who settled in the town in the reign of Elizabeth, and by English Presbyterians. In digging the foundation for a soap-manufactory, near the ground on which the chapel stood, several human skeletons were found. The Rev. William Newton, who published the *History and Antiquities of Maidstone*; and William Woollett, engraver to the king, to whose memory a monument was erected in Westminster Abbey, were natives of the town; and in the churchyard are deposited the remains

of William Shipley, Esq., founder of the Society of Arts. Maidstone gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Winchilsea.

MAIDWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Brixworth, hundred of Rothwell, N. division of the county of Northampton, 10 miles (N.) from Northampton; containing 258 inhabitants, and comprehending Maidwell St. Peter's, formerly distinct. It is intersected by the road between Northampton and Harborough, and comprises 1763 acres, in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture, with 60 acres of wood: the surface is agreeably undulated, and the soil in some parts clayey, and in others suited to the growth of good corn. Limestone is quarried for building purposes and for burning into lime. Water is in great abundance, from excellent springs. The village is very pleasant. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £218; patron, H. H. Hungerford, Esq., who is sole proprietor of the parish. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1696; the glebe altogether comprises 92 acres, with a glebe-house, built by the present rector in 1813. The church, a small handsome edifice, very neatly arranged, contains some monuments to the Hazlewood family, one of which is to the memory of Lady Gorges, who died in 1634; and in the church wall is a monument to Sir John Seyton, Knt., who died at Jerusalem in 1396, and was buried here. St. Peter's church having become dilapidated, was taken down in 1543. A rent-charge of £20 has been appropriated by Lady Trott to the foundation of a scholarship at Clare Hall, Cambridge. In a place called the Dales is a petrifying spring, and there is a chalybeate spring near Scotland wood.

MAINSFORTH, a township, in the parish of Bishop's-Middleham, union of Sedgefield, N. E. division of Stockton ward, S. division of the county of Durham, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Durham; containing 42 inhabitants. The township comprises about 810 acres; it is intersected by the little Skerne, and the ford or main way across a morass formed by the stream gives name to the village. Limestone abounds. Some years since, a pair of moose-deer horns was found in a hollow, upon the summit of a conical hill near the place. On an adjoining hill is an old house named the Swan-house, where certain dues called Swan-oats were formerly paid to the convent of Durham, and afterwards to the chapter. The great tithes have been commuted for £57, and the small for £35. Mainsforth was the residence of the late Robert Surtees, Esq., the indefatigable antiquary and accomplished scholar, who published several folio volumes of an elaborate history of he county.

MAINSTONE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Clun, partly in the hundred of Purslow, S. division of Salop, and partly in the hundred and county of Montgomery (North Wales), 4 miles (W. by S.) from Bishop's-Castle; the English portion containing 276 inhabitants, of whom 91 are in the township. The parish occupies a considerable area of hilly and undulated ground, and is surrounded by the parishes of Clun, Bishop's-Castle, Lydham, and Churchstoke. A small brook rises in, and flows through, the parish, which is also intersected by Offa's dyke; and the main road from Bishop's-Castle to Montgomery passes at the extremity of the township of Castlewright. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £293. The church is 112 feet long, by 22 wide, and contains 140 sittings.

MAINSTONE, a tything, in the parish of Romsey-Extra, union of Romsey, hundred of King's-Somborn, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 144 inhabitants.

MAISEMORE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the Lower division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union, and E. division of the county, of Gloucester, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Gloucester; containing 421 inhabitants. At the time of the Conquest, this place formed part of the parish of St. Mary-de-Lode, in Gloucester, but it was separated at a very early period, though the exact time is not known. The name is derived from *Maes*, a plain, and *Mor*, water; terms descriptive of its situation on the banks of the river Severn, which occasionally overflows the adjoining lands. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £89; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: the tithes were commuted for land in 1793. The church is partly Norman, but principally in the decorated and later English styles.

MAISEY-HAMPTON.—See Hampton, Maisey.

MAKENEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Duffield, union of Belper, hundred of Appletree, S. division of the county of Derby, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Belper. The river Derwent runs past the hamlet. Makeney House, the seat of Charles Mold, Esq., stands on a gentle eminence, and has a fine view of the vale.

MAKER (*St. Macra*), a parish, in the union of St. Germans, S. division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Devonport; containing, with the tything of Vaultershome, 2725 inhabitants. This parish comprises by computation 2183 acres, of which 71 are common or waste land; and is bounded on the south-east by Plymouth Sound, for the defence of which a formidable battery has been erected on the heights above the village. Mount-Edgcumbe House, the noble seat of the Edgcumbe family, and from which its representative derives the title of Earl, was originally built in the reign of Mary, and, with the exception only of Salcombe, was the last garrison that held out for Charles I.; it occupies an elevated site, commanding an extensive prospect, and its domain presents a variety of beautiful scenery. At the populous village of Inceworth, and also at Millbrook (formerly market-towns), fairs for cattle are held annually, at the former on May 1st, and at the latter on September 29th. Courts leet are also held for those places, at which a portreeve, constables, and other officers are appointed. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 11. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and has a net income of £223; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church being on a hill between Mount-Edgcumbe and Ramhead, its steeple serves as a landmark, and in time of war is made a signal station. It contains some interesting monuments to the Edgcumbe family. At Millbrook is an episcopal chapel. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists.

MALBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of Kingsbridge, hundred of Stanborough, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of Devon, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Kingsbridge; containing, with the chapelry of

Salcombe, 1951 inhabitants. This place is situated at the southern extremity of the county, on the coast of the English Channel. It was formerly defended by Ilton Castle, erected in 1336, of which there are some slight remains; and by another castle called Fort Charles, which, during the war in the reign of Charles I., was repaired by that monarch, at an expense of £3000, and was taken by the parliamentarian forces in 1645. The parish comprises 4635 acres, of which 1010 are waste, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is partly a white loam, partly red marl, and partly sand. The neighbourhood is remarkable for the mild temperature of its climate; and at Woodville, within the parish, lemon, orange, citron, and olive trees, flourish in the open air, requiring only temporary protection in very severe weather. The surface is hilly, and the scenery richly diversified. An estuary extends from Bolt Head, in the parish, to Kingsbridge quay, a distance of six miles. The Earl of Devon holds a court of admiralty here, the jurisdiction of which embraces an extensive line of coast. The living is annexed, with the livings of South Huish and South Milton, to the vicarage of West Alvington. The church, which has a spire, is situated on a commanding eminence near Bolt Head. A school is partly supported by the rent of parish lands.

MALDEN (*St. John*), a parish, in the union, and Second division of the hundred, of Kingston, E. division of Surrey, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Ewell; containing 232 inhabitants. At this place was the original establishment of the College of Merton, founded here in 1264, and removed in 1267 to Oxford: the site of the buildings is near the church. The parish comprises 1255*a*. 1*r*. 13*p*., of which 1053 acres are arable, 125 pasture, and 45 wood and common; the surface is varied, and a rapid stream called Hogsmill flows through the lands. Extensive powder-mills have been established. The living is a vicarage, with that of Chessington annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; net income, £417; patrons and appropriators, the Warden and Scholars of Merton College. The great tithes have been commuted for £240; and the vicarial for £75, with a glebe of 15 acres. The church is a small edifice, for the most part rebuilt in 1610.

*Seal and Arms of Maldon.*

*Obverse.* *Reverse.*

MALDON, a borough, port, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Dengie, S. division of Essex, 10 miles (E.) from Chelmsford, and 38 (E. N. E.) from London; containing 3967 inhabitants. This place is supposed by Camden and by Horsley to have been the *Camalodunum* of the Romans, one of the earliest colonies established by that people in Britain. Other antiquaries, however, have satisfactorily proved the station to have been at Colchester; under which head its history is given. The town was called by the Saxons *Meal dune*, or *Male dune*, from which its present appellation is evidently derived. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the confluence of the rivers Blackwater and Chelmer, and consists principally of one spacious street, extending for more than a mile from west to east, and intersected by a smaller street. The houses, which were in general ancient, have been much improved in their appearance, and within the last half century many ranges of handsome modern houses have been erected; the town is lighted with gas, partially paved, and amply supplied with water. A library was founded by Dr. Thomas Plume, who bequeathed all his valuable books and pictures, and £40 per annum as a salary to a librarian in holy orders, who should reside in the town: there are also some book societies. The haven, formed by the bay of the Blackwater river, affords safe anchorage to vessels not drawing more than eight feet of water; ships of heavier burthen anchor in the offing, and discharge their cargoes by lighters on the quay. The trade is chiefly in coal, of which not less than 90,000 chaldrons are, on the average, imported annually; also in corn, deals, and iron. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 58, and their aggregate burthen 4704 tons. There is an excellent fishery, extending for more than 20 miles along the coast; and oysters of a very superior quality, called the Wall-fleet oysters, are found in abundance. The custom-house is a neat brick building. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway to Witham and Braintree, in connexion with the Eastern Counties line; and a canal from Heybridge to Chelmsford passes within a mile of the town. The market, principally for corn, is on Thursday; and fairs take place on May 1st, and September 13th and 14th.

*Admiralty Seal, now disused.*

Maldon claims to be a borough by prescription. Its burgesses are mentioned in Domesday book, where it is recorded that "in the half hundred of Maldune the king has one honour and pasture for 100 sheep;" also "180 houses which the burgesses hold, and 18 demolished manses, 15 of which (burgesses) hold half a hide and twenty acres, and the other men hold no more than their own houses in the borough." The earliest known charter was granted in 1155, by Henry II., who gave to the burgesses all the possessions which they then held of the crown, and all their liberties, by tenure of free burgage, the service reserved being the supply of one ship for 40 days, when summoned by the king; to which liberties and customs, was then added a complete exemption from the county jurisdiction. This charter was afterwards confirmed several times. The borough is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, and the number of magistrates is six. The freedom is inherited by birth, or obtained by servi-

tude. The town first exercised the elective franchise in the 2nd of Edward III., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament; the adjoining parish of Heybridge was, in 1832, added to the ancient borough for electoral purposes, comprising together an area of 5274 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session on the day before those for the county; and the petty-sessions for the hundred of Dengie are held here weekly. The admiralty jurisdiction was totally abolished by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV. The powers of the county debt-court of Maldon, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Maldon. The town-hall is an edifice of brick, built in the reign of Henry VI., and called D'Arcy's Tower.

The old borough comprises the parishes of *All Saints*, containing 864; *St. Peter*, 1878; and *St. Mary*, 1225, inhabitants. The united parishes of All Saints and St. Peter contain by measurement 1430 acres, of which 40 are in the former. The living of All Saints' is a vicarage, with that of St. Peter's annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £319; patron, A. R. Prior, Esq.; impropriators, the landowners. The great tithes of St. Peter's have been commuted for £6, and the vicarial for £212. All Saints' church is a spacious structure, in the early Norman and early English styles, with a triangular tower surmounted by an hexagonal spire; in the south aisle are three chapels, or chantries, founded by Robert D'Arcy in the reign of Henry VI., and the church has various ancient monuments. For its repair, premises now producing £50 per annum were devised by Anastasia Wentworth, in 1630. The church of St. Peter has been demolished, with the exception of the tower, adjoining which is the library erected by Dr. Plume. The living of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; net income, £165. The church, a large and very ancient structure, is said to have been founded prior to the Norman Conquest, by Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman; part of it was rebuilt in the reign of Charles I., and a gallery was erected in 1834. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. Ralph Breder, in 1608, bequeathed £300 for the endowment of a free grammar school, to which several small bequests were subsequently added; a national school is partly supported by £25 per annum from Dr. Plume's charity, and there are some charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The union of Maldon comprises 32 parishes or places, containing a population of 20,838.

Within less than a mile of the town are the remains of the *Abbey of Beleigh*, founded in 1180, by Robert Mantell, for Præmonstratensian canons, and dedicated to St. Nicholas; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was £196. 6. 5. The chapel, which is the most perfect portion of the ruins, is a small edifice in the early English style, with later insertions; the roof is groined, and supported on slender shafted columns and gracefully pointed arches. Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and his countess, were interred in the chapel; and in digging for gravel in the ground adjoining, some coffins and skeletons have been discovered. A priory for *Carmelite* friars was established in 1292, by Richard Gravesend, Bishop of London, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £26. 0. 8.; the only vestiges are the garden walls. An hospital for *Lepers* was founded by one of the monarchs, prior to the 16th of Edward II., and by Edward IV. was annexed to the abbey of Beleigh; the remains, now converted into a barn, exhibit a mixture of stone and of bricks and tiles, which appear to be of Roman origin. To the west of the town are the remains of a camp of quadrilateral form, including 22 acres, through which is the road to Chelmsford: on the north is a fine spring called Cromwell's. Dr. Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, who founded the Plumean professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, was born at Maldon in 1630. The town gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Essex.

MALHAM, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-in-Malham-Dale, union of Settle, W. division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, W. riding of York, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Settle; containing 233 inhabitants. This township is situated in the fertile vale to which it gives name, and comprises about 3870 acres, principally the property of Lord Ribblesdale, who is lord of the manor. It is chiefly pasture and meadow land, with a substratum of limestone; the herbage is of the finest quality. Calamine and lead are found in the neighbourhood, and mines have been wrought by successive adventurers, but at considerable loss. The scenery is generally of the boldest and most romantic character, finely contrasting with some parts which possess softer features. At the head of the dale is Malham Cove, a gigantic mass of limestone rock nearly 300 feet in height, extending across the valley, and at the foot of which issues a rivulet that, in times of flood, not finding vent for its accumulating waters by its customary subterraneous passage, rises to the summit of this stupendous barrier, and precipitates itself with resistless fury into the vale beneath, forming a truly magnificent cataract. Near the village is Jennet's Cave, a dark and gloomy recess, overhung with ivy; and about a mile to the east is Gordale Scar, a huge cluster of limestone rocks, appearing as if torn asunder in some parts by a great natural convulsion, and projecting several yards over the line of their base. The village is in the most fertile part of the vale. A fair is held for lambs on the 30th of June, and continued on the 1st of July as a pleasure-fair; a fair for sheep is held on the 15th of October. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1717, by Rowland Brayshaw, Esq., who endowed it with property now producing £74 per annum.

MALHAM-MOOR, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-in-Malham-Dale, union of Settle, W. division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, W. riding of York, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Settle; containing 102 inhabitants. The township comprises about 8880 acres, the property of Lord Ribblesdale and others; it is chiefly high moorland, affording tolerable pasturage for sheep, and the scenery abounds with variety. Within an area inclosed by precipitous rocks of limestone, is a sheet of water called the Tarn, long celebrated for its trout and perch, and which, on one side overflowing its barrier, or forcing its way through some fissures in the rock, forms a picturesque cascade thirty yards in height. On an eminence commanding a fine view of the lake and its surrounding scenery, is Tarn House, the handsome seat of Lord Ribblesdale. The whole of the lands be-

longed to the abbey of Fountains, and on the Dissolution were granted to Sir Richard Gresham.

MALIN'S-LEE, a township, in the parish of DAWLEY MAGNA, union of MADELEY, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 2721 inhabitants. A chapel, now a district church, was built in 1805 by the executors of J. H. Browne, Esq., of Burton-on-Trent: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Incumbent of Dawley Magna, with a net income of £150.

MALLERSTANG, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 223 inhabitants. The township comprises 4944 acres, of which 3006 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, the Earl of Thanet. The chapel, having fallen into ruin, was repaired in 1663, by the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, who endowed it with lands now producing £23 per annum, on condition that the curate should teach the children of the dale. At Castlethwaite are the ruins of a square tower that formed part of Pendragon Castle, built by Uter Pendragon, in the time of Vortigern; the walls are twelve feet thick. It was at one period the seat of the lords de Clifford, and was burned by the Scots about the year 1541, but was completely repaired in 1661 by the Countess of Pembroke, who also built the bridge across the Eden, and erected the stone pillar on the hill called Morrill's Seat. The castle was dismantled by the Earl of Thanet, in 1681. Near it is an ancient fortification, surrounded by a moat and vallum. At the southern extremity of the chapelry rises the lofty mountain called Wild-Boar Fell.

MALLING, EAST (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Maidstone; containing 1578 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2765 acres, of which 685 are in wood: the Medway bounds it on the north. The manufacture of paper is carried on to some extent. A fair for pedlery is held on July 15th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 4.; patron, J. A. Wigan, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £210, and the vicarial for £800; the glebe comprises $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a handsome structure with a tower. The Rev. Edward Holme, in 1781, erected and endowed a school; and in 1829, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith founded and endowed five almshouses for widows.

MALLING, SOUTH (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of LEWES, hundred of RINGMER, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 1 mile (N.) from Lewes; containing 646 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Ouse. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patrons, the Courthope family; impropriators, the principal landowners. The church, described as collegiate in Domesday book, and said to have been founded by Ceadwalla, King of the West Saxons, who died in 668, is a small neat edifice, built on the site of the former, and consecrated May 23rd, 1632; it was repaired and repewed by subscription in 1837: the chancel contains an altar-tomb to the memory of Sir William and Lady Kemp. The dean and prebendaries forming the college possessed, at the Dissolution, a revenue of £45. 12. 5. The archbishops of Canterbury had a palace here, the chapel of which has been converted into a cottage. In December, 1836, an avalanche of snow fell upon the workhouse buildings here from a hill above, by which eight persons were killed. Richard Russell, M.D., whose treatise on the sea water of Brighton, laid the foundation of the prosperity of that place, was buried at South Malling.

MALLING, WEST, or TOWN-MALLING (*ST. MARY*), a parish, the head of a union, and formerly a market-town, in the hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Maidstone, and 29 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 1784 inhabitants. In the year 1090, a Benedictine nunnery was founded here by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in honour of the Blessed Virgin. About a century afterwards, the town and the nunnery were nearly destroyed by fire, but they were soon restored, and the revenue of the latter, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £245. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.: the front of the nunnery, of Norman architecture, with later insertions, still remains, forming an interesting ruin. The town is neat and clean, and contains some good houses; the streets are wide, and well paved, and the walks adjacent and the scenery are pleasing. Petty-sessions for the upper south division of the lathe of Aylesford are held here on the first Monday in every month. The market was granted, with the fairs, in the reign of Henry III., and was held on Saturday: fairs take place on August 12th and October 2nd, for pedlery, and November 17th, for cattle. The parish contains 1366 acres, 584 of which are woodland. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; income, £400; patron and impropriator, T. A. Douce, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, with a fine Norman tower at the west end, and contains a splendid monument to Sir Robert Brett: the roof having fallen in 1778, through the decay of the main columns, the whole of the nave was rebuilt; the old spire of the tower has been removed, and an elegant one erected by subscription. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. The union of Malling comprises 22 parishes or places, containing a population of 17,933: the workhouse, calculated to receive 360 inmates, is situated on the road to Mereworth.

MALMESBURY, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 42 miles (N.) from Salisbury, and 94 (W.) from London; containing, with the chapelries of Corstone and Rodborne, and the tythings of Burton-Hill, Cole with West Park, and Milbourn, 2367 inhabitants. This place is stated by Leland to have been a British town, called *Caer Bladon*; but its origin may, with more probability, be ascribed to the period of the Saxon heptarchy. A castle, named Ingelburne, existed before the middle of the seventh century; about 642, Maildulph, an Irish monk, founded a hermitage, and being joined by Aldhelm, nephew of Ina, King of Wessex, they, with the assistance of Lutherius, Bishop of Winchester, erected a monastery, styled, from the

*Seal and Arms.*

name of its founders, *Mealdelmesbyrig*, which term was gradually altered to the modern appellation of Malmesbury. The monastery belonged to the Benedictines: it was one of the most considerable in Wiltshire, and was splendidly endowed by several princes and noblemen; its abbot was made a mitred parliamentary baron by Edward III., and the revenue, at the Dissolution, amounted to £803. 17. 7. Buildings gradually arose round the abbey; and notwithstanding that the town suffered from the incursions of the Danes, who burned it in the reign of Alfred the Great, it became a place of so much importance as to obtain a charter from Edward the Elder, which was confirmed by Athelstan, who was a munificent benefactor both to the town and the monastery: he bestowed an extensive tract of land, called the Common of King's Heath, on the men of Malmesbury, who had assisted him in gaining a victory over the Danes. In the reign of Henry I., or Stephen, a strong castle was built here by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, who was obliged to surrender it to the king; and on the invasion of England by Prince Henry, afterwards Henry II., he laid siege to this fortress, and took it after an obstinate defence. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Malmesbury was a royal garrison, and that prince lodged in the town one night, in 1643. Shortly after, the place was captured by Sir William Waller; but it was retaken by the royalists, who did not, however, long retain possession, for the parliament having recovered it, their troops were stationed here till June, 1646.

The TOWN is situated on a pleasant and commanding eminence, and is nearly surrounded by two streams, which unite at its southern extremity, and form the Lower Avon. The principal thoroughfare extends southward from the market-place, near which it is crossed by another street, leading to that part of the town called Westport. These streets are paved and lighted, under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1798, and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water from wells. In the centre of the market-place is a fine market-cross, built in the reign of Henry VII., and ornamented with flying buttresses, pinnacles, and an octangular central turret. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was anciently carried on very extensively; and after it had entirely decayed, it was again introduced, in the latter part of the last century: it now constitutes the chief employment of the lower class. Some trade is carried on in tanning and brewing, and bone-lace is made by the women and children. The market, principally for butcher's meat, is on Saturday; and large cattle-markets are held on the last Tuesday in every month, except March, April, and May: fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, take place on March 28th, April 28th, and June 5th.

The first charter of INCORPORATION was granted by Charles I.; the charter now in force was obtained from William III., in 1696, and under it the corporation consists of an alderman, deputy-alderman, eleven capital burgesses, and 24 assistants, with a high steward, and deputy-steward. Besides these, are 52 landholders, and an indefinite number of commoners, or free burgesses. The alderman and steward, with their deputies, are justices of the peace; and the alderman is coroner, and clerk of the market. The borough has possessed the elective franchise ever since the reign of Edward I.: by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was determined that it should thenceforward return only one member instead of two, as previously; and the right of election was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising 22,606 acres: the alderman is returning officer. The petty-sessions for the hundred of Malmesbury are held here once a month. The powers of the county debt-court of Malmesbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Malmesbury, and part of that of Tetbury. King's Heath, or Malmesbury Common, which has been inclosed, is subdivided into allotments averaging about one acre and a half each, assigned to the commoners as tillage or garden ground. To the east of King's Heath are the "Acres," one acre belonging to each of the assistant burgesses and landholders; and near them are other lands called "Burgess Parts," varying in extent from six to fifteen acres each, and belonging to the capital burgesses.

The old borough, which contains 130 acres, comprises part of the parishes of *St. Paul and St. Mary Westport.* The entire parishes consist of 5056*a.* 3*r.* 25*p.*; the lands are in meadow and pasture, with a portion of rich arable land, and 74 acres of common or waste. The living of St. Paul's is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £265; impropriators, the family of Gaby. The original church is dilapidated; but the tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, is still standing, and contains the bells rung on public festivals, &c. The nave of the conventual church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was purchased at the dissolution of monasteries, by William Stumpe, a clothier of Malmesbury, and presented to the townspeople for a parochial church. This edifice is chiefly in the Norman style, and has a noble south porch, consisting of receding arches, with sculptured mouldings and other ornaments; the western porch was of a similar character, but only a small portion of it remains. In the interior, at the west end, is a sepulchral chapel, in which is a tomb with a recumbent crowned figure said to represent King Athelstan, who was interred near the high altar of the church. A few years since, the whole fabric was substantially repaired, and the vaulted roof and other parts of the interior restored: over the altar has been placed a painting of the Resurrection of Lazarus, presented by the Earl of Suffolk. There are chapels of ease at Corstone and Rodborne. The living of the parish of Westport is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Brokenborough and Charlton united, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £310; impropriator, the Earl of Suffolk. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Moravians, and Wesleyans. A free school, under the patronage of the corporation, is endowed with £20 per annum; and the town has another school, endowed with £30 per annum by Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges, in 1725: both are conducted on the national system. Here is also an almshouse, endowed with £20 a year. The union comprises 25 parishes or places, 24 of which are in the county of Wilts, and one in that of Gloucester, the whole containing a population of 14,716. Besides the monastery, Malmesbury contained a convent of the Knights Hospitallers, some small portions of which are still standing. Among the distinguished persons connected with the monastery were, St. Aldhelm, the second abbot, who

died Bishop of Sherborne in 709; Ælfric, a learned abbot in the tenth century, who was made Bishop of Crediton; and William of Malmesbury, precentor to the monastery, the celebrated English historian in the reign of Stephen. Thomas Hobbes, author of the *Leviathan* and other philosophical works, was born here in 1588; Mrs. Mary Chandler, an ingenious poetess, was also a native of the town. It confers the title of Earl and Baron on the family of Harris.

MALPAS (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the unions of Nantwich, Great Boughton, and Wrexham, chiefly in the Higher division of the hundred of Broxton, S. division of the county of Chester, but partly in the county of Flint, North Wales; comprising the townships of Agden, Bickerton, Bickley, Bradley, Broxton, Bulkeley, Chidlow, Cholmondeley, Chorlton, Cuddington, Duckington, Edge, Egerton, Hampton, Larkton, Macefen, Malpas, Newton, Oldcastle, Overton, Stockton, Tushingham, Wichaugh, and Wigland; and containing, exclusively of the Welsh portion, 5726 inhabitants, of whom 1022 are in the township of Malpas, 15 miles (S. S. E.) from Chester, and 165 (N. W.) from London. The early name of this place was *Depenbech*, and was of similar import with the present appellation, which signifies a bad pass or road. The barony formed part of the possessions of Earl Edwin prior to the Conquest, and was given by the first Norman earl of Chester to Robert Fitz-Hugh, one of the eight barons of his parliament; it was soon afterwards divided into two unequal parts, and still continues so. The ancient barons exercised capital jurisdiction within the limits of the barony, and in them was vested (but distinct from their rights as barons of Malpas) the office of serjeant of the peace for the whole palatinate, excepting the hundreds of Macclesfield and Wirrall: the punishment for capital offences, designated in some records as "the custom of Cheshire," was decapitation, and it was usual to present the heads of felons at the castle of Chester. The jurisdictions have undergone considerable alteration, and the remaining portion of the old baronial rights has descended with the manor of Malpas. The castle, the head of the barony, was built soon after the Conquest, and stood immediately adjoining the church; the only vestige of it is a circular mound, on which the keep stood. The town is very pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the road from Shrewsbury to Chester, and commands an extensive prospect over a great part of North Wales, Staffordshire, and the Vale Royal: it consists of four streets, which diverge at right angles from a common centre, where is an old cross, and are well paved; the inhabitants are supplied with water from works recently established. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on April 5th, July 26th, and Dec. 8th, for cattle, linen and woollen goods, toys, and pedlery. There are courts leet and baron annually, at which constables are appointed, and debts under 40*s.* are recoverable.

The living is a rectory, divided from time immemorial into two portions. The first, valued in the king's books at £48. 8. 6½., has a net income of £1000, and is in the gift of the Marquess of Cholmondeley, and T. T. Drake, Esq.; the second, valued at £44. 19. 2., has a net income of £910, and is in the gift of Mr. Drake: an excellent parsonage-house and glebe are attached to each portion. The church is a spacious and venerable edifice, in the later English style: the windows are enriched with elegant tracery, and some of them with fine stained glass; in the chancel are some ancient stalls, niches, and monuments, and at the end of the north and south aisles are sepulchral chapels belonging to the families of Cholmondeley and Egerton. There are three chapels in the parish, St. Chad's, Whitewell, and Bickerton; the first and last each form a separate incumbency, and Whitewell chapel is annexed to the higher mediety. A domestic chapel, open for the tenants and neighbours, is attached to Cholmondeley Castle, about four miles distant; and the parish contains places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The grammar school was founded early in the seventeenth century, by a subscription, to which Hugh, first earl of Cholmondeley, contributed £200. Richard Alport, in 1719, bequeathed £500 for the support of a school, which has been incorporated with one established on the national plan; and Dr. Townson, archdeacon of Richmond, and rector of Malpas, left £500 old South Sea stock, the dividends on which are applied in educating children. An almshouse was built by Sir Randle Brereton in the time of Henry VIII., and endowed by Sir Thomas Brereton in the reign of Charles I.: it was rebuilt in 1721, by Hugh, Earl of Cholmondeley, for six widows; and a bequest by Thomas Poyser, Esq., of the interest of £600, makes an addition of £3 per annum to the income of each of the inmates. In 1748, Miss Elizabeth Taylor left £500 for clothing poor men in the townships of Malpas and Edge. The late learned and pious Dr. Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, was a native of the town, in which his father was rector of the higher mediety. Philip Henry, the nonconformist, resided at the Broad Oak, in the parish, where his son, Matthew Henry, the celebrated commentator on the Bible, was born. Malpas confers the title of Viscount on the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

MALPAS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newport, division of Caerleon, hundred of Wentlloog, county of Monmouth, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Newport; containing 270 inhabitants. It comprises 988*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.*, of which 315 acres are arable, 587 meadow and pasture, and 26 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, Sir C. Morgan, Bart. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a tower crowned by pinnacles; it has a lofty ceiling of wood, richly carved, and in the chancel are some ancient oak stalls. A small establishment of Cluniac monks, a cell to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire, was founded here about the time of Henry I.

MALSWICK, a tything, in the parish and union of Newent, hundred of Botloe, W. division of the county of Gloucester; containing 234 inhabitants.

MALTBY, a hamlet, in the parish of Raithby, union of Louth, Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from the town of Louth. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, to which Ranulph, one of the earls of Chester, was the first benefactor; it afterwards belonged to the Hospitallers.

MALTBY, a township, in the parish of Stainton, union of Stockton, W. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Yarm; containing 171 inhabitants. This place was formerly the residence of a family of the same name, who

continued in possession for several generations; and since the time of their connexion with the spot, land has been held by the families of Morley, Wentworth, Pennyman, and others. The township is in the district called Cleveland, and comprises about 1180 acres of land, now partly the property of the Earl of Harewood. The village, which is but indifferently built, is situated on an eminence, and on the road from Stainton to Yarm.

MALTBY (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Rotherham, S. division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. riding of York; containing, with the township of Hooton-Levett, 839 inhabitants, of whom 763 are in the township of Maltby, 6 miles (E.) from Rotherham. This parish is on the road from Sheffield to Gainsborough, and comprises by computation 4473 acres, whereof 81 are common or waste. The celebrated Roche-Abbey quarries, which furnished materials for the groined roof of King's College chapel, Cambridge, are in the parish. The village is situated in a fertile and richly-wooded valley, and the surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque. Sandbeck Park, formerly the residence of the lords Castletown, and now the seat of the Earl of Scarborough, who is lord of the manor, is a stately mansion in an ample and tastefully embellished demesne. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl, who, with others, is impropriator; net income, £120. The vicarial tithes of Maltby township have been commuted for £81. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Viscount Castletown, in 1714, gave certain waste land for a school, now producing £20 a year.

MALTBY-LE-MARSH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Alford; containing 229 inhabitants, and comprising 1377*a*. 1*r*. 13*p*. A pleasure-fair is held in June. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. George Allott: the tithes have been commuted for £294, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a school founded in 1705, by Mrs. Anne Bolle, who endowed it with 65½ acres of land now producing £78. 12. per annum. On a bridge over a drain which divides this parish from Mablethorpe, a conflict is said to have occurred between the knights of the respective places, in which both parties fell; in the church is the recumbent effigy of a knight, and the bridge is still called Earl's Bridge.

MALTON, or New Malton, an ancient borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of Ryedale, N. riding of York, 18 miles (N. E. by N.) from York, and 213 (N. by W.) from London; containing, with the parish of Old Malton, 5317 inhabitants, of whom 4021 are in Malton. This place is of very remote antiquity; and the numerous military roads in the vicinity apparently leading to it, the remains of intrenchments yet discernible, and the many Roman coins and other relics which have been found at various times and are still occasionally discovered, seem to indicate its importance as a Roman station. From an inscription dug up in 1753, near the lodge of the castle, it would appear that the "Equites Singulares," or body guards of the emperor, were stationed here, most probably in the time of Severus. During the heptarchy, the town seems to have been a royal vill of the kings of Northumbria, of whom Edwin was saved from assassination near this place by the fidelity of his servant Lilla. A spacious castle of formidable strength was erected soon after the Conquest, by one of the De Vesci family, to whom the manor belonged, and in 1138 was seized and garrisoned by the Scots, who had made an irruption into this part of the country; the town was burnt by Archbishop Thurstan in his attempt to expel the invaders, but was rebuilt shortly afterwards, and then named New Malton. The castle was finally destroyed by Henry II. In the reign of James I., Ralph, Lord Eure, erected a handsome castellated mansion on the site of the castle; but in consequence of some disagreement between his grand-daughters and coheiresses, it was taken down, and the materials were divided between them by the sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1674: only the lodge and entrance gateways are remaining. Mary, the younger of these coheiresses, who succeeded to the manors of Old and New Malton, conveyed them by marriage to William Palmes, Esq., by whom they were transferred to Sir Thomas Wentworth, whose descendant obtained the title of Lord Malton, and was afterwards created Marquess of Rockingham; on the death of the last marquess, in 1782, the title became extinct, and the manor passed to his nephew, the late Earl Fitzwilliam.

The town is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, on the north side of the river Derwent, which, flowing through the adjacent valley, forms a boundary between the East and North ridings. It is above half a mile in length, and consists of several streets diverging from a spacious market-place. The houses are generally well built, and many of them, both in the town and suburbs, are handsome and of modern erection; the streets are lighted with gas from works originally constructed in 1832, by Messrs. John and James Malam, and purchased for £4000, by a proprietary of £10 shareholders, in 1836. A theatre, and a commodious suite of public rooms, were erected in 1814: the theatre has been converted into a mechanics' institution, consisting of 400 members, with a library of 1000 volumes; and the public rooms comprise a subscription library and newsroom, assembly and concert rooms, and accommodations for the shows of the Malton Horticultural Society. The Talbot hotel is situated in elevated grounds tastefully laid out, and formed into a fine terrace with hanging gardens, commanding a good view of the course of the Derwent through its fertile and picturesque vale, and affording a delightful and well-frequented promenade. Over the river is a stone bridge of three arches, connecting the town with the populous suburb of Norton, in the East riding. The Derwent, made navigable from Malton to the river Ouse in the reign of Anne, furnishes a means of communication with Hull, Leeds, and Halifax; and a considerable trade in corn, butter, hams, and other provisions, is carried on with those towns, from which groceries, coal, woollen-cloths, and various other articles are received in return. There is direct railway communication with York on the one side, and with Scarborough and Whitby on the other; and in 1846 an act

was passed for making a railway to Thirsk, 23¼ miles long: another act was passed in 1846 for a railway to Driffield, 19 miles in length. Here are two iron-foundries, some small manufactories for linen, gloves, hats, and pelts, and several flour-mills, breweries, and large malting establishments. The market, which is on Saturday, is amply supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions of every kind. The market-place is spacious; and on the west side of the town is the cattle-market, occupying an open area of three acres, near which slaughter-houses have been erected by Earl Fitzwilliam. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held during the week before Palm-Sunday, on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, on the 15th of July, the 11th and 12th of October, and the Saturday before Martinmas. During the week before Palm-Sunday, great numbers of horses are exhibited for sale, and races frequently take place.

The inhabitants had anciently a charter of incorporation, and the borough was governed by two bailiffs, till the reign of Charles II., when, on a writ of *Quo warranto*, judgment was given in favour of the crown, and the town was placed under the control of a bailiff appointed by the lord of the manor. It first sent representatives to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; at that time the prior of Old Malton, who was one of the members, was arrested on his return from the parliament, for debt, but pleading his exemption while going to, or returning from, his parliamentary duties, he was liberated. The borough still returns two members, but the limits of the borough have been extended, under the Reform act, by the addition of Old Malton and Norton; the bailiff is returning officer. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Saturday, and the general quarter-sessions for the North riding formerly took place here: the powers of the county debt-court of Malton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Malton and Pickering. The town-hall is a neat edifice in the market-place. Malton comprises the parishes of St. Leonard and St. Michael, the former containing 2391, and the latter 1630, inhabitants; and the livings are perpetual curacies united to the living of Old Malton. The church of St. Leonard is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a spire, not carried up to its full height from an apprehension of danger to the stability of the tower. The church of St. Michael, situated in the market-place, is also ancient, in the Norman style, with a square tower. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; and several schools. The poor-law union comprises 68 parishes or places, containing a population of 21,949, and a spacious workhouse has been erected. At the foot of an eminence called the Brows, is a chalybeate spring, similar in its properties to the waters of Scarborough; it has an appropriate building over it, and is surrounded by delightful walks.

MALTON, OLD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of Malton, wapentake of Ryedale, N. riding of York, 1 mile (N. E.) from Malton. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the river Derwent, and the Rye pursues its course on the north: the village is pleasant, and is on the road from Malton to Pickering. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the livings of St. Leonard and St. Michael in Malton; net income, £198; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The church, extensively restored in 1844, is formed of the remains of a priory founded in 1150, by Eustace Fitz-John, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, for Gilbertine canons, and the revenue of which at the Dissolution amounted to £257. 7. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded in the 38th of Henry VIII., by the Archbishop of York, for instruction in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, with an endowment now amounting to about £100 per annum.

MALVERN, or Great Malvern (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Upton-upon-Severn, Lower division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 8 miles (W.) from Worcester; containing 2768 inhabitants. This place is situated on the eastern declivity of a range of hills separating the counties of Worcester and Hereford, and extending from north to south for nearly nine miles, the greatest elevation being 1440 feet; the heights vary from one to two miles in breadth from east to west, and the most important are the Worcestershire and Herefordshire beacons, the summits of which command highly interesting views extending over several counties. The intrenchments of the British camp, so often the subject of antiquarian research, occupy the greater portion of the Herefordshire Beacon, hence denominated the "Camp Hill;" and at its base is an intrenchment reputed to have been formed by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, as a boundary between his portion of Malvern Chase and that then belonging to the Bishop of Hereford. Here was a hermitage endowed by Edward the Confessor, which, after the Conquest, was converted into a Benedictine priory, a church and conventual buildings being erected in 1083, by Aldewine, the hermit, and endowed by Gisleber, abbot of Westminster, with ample possessions. The priory was subordinate to the abbey of Westminster, and subsisted till the Dissolution, when the revenue was estimated at £375. 0. 6.

The parish comprises 4297*a*. 1*r*. 11*p*. of land, exclusive of common and waste. The village or town is situated in an elevated, dry, and sheltered situation fronting the vale of the Severn, and is one of the most ancient and celebrated inland watering-places in Great Britain, having frequently been honoured by royal visits, and being always the residence of many of the nobility and gentry: Her present Majesty, when Princess, resided here with her august mother, for some time. The society is of the first order; during the summer months the place is very full, and often crowded. There are several excellent hotels, the principal of which are the Foley Arms and the Belle Vue, with various boarding and lodging houses; many of the mansions are surrounded by extensive shrubberies and pleasure-grounds. The library is a handsome building in the Italian style, and is well supplied with books and newspapers; a part is appropriated to a bazaar, and adjoining are baths and billiard-rooms. The purity and invigorating quality of the waters here, for the use of which the most elegant accommodation is provided, and the salubrity of the air, have long given celebrity to Malvern, as a retreat for invalids. The water of St. Ann's Well, on the side of the Worcestershire Beacon, contains, on analysis, the following proportions: of sulphuric acid, ·660 gr.; muriatic acid, ·640; soda, ·300; lime, ·205; magnesia,

·528; silicious matter, ·500; precipitate, and loss, ·167; total 3·000. There is a similar spring, called the Holy Well, about two miles southward (see *Malvern Wells*); and a little below the church is a mild chalybeate. On the eastern side of North Hill are "The Tanks," built at the expense of Charles Morris, Esq., of Portman-square, for the use of the neighbouring poor.

The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of Lady Emily Foley; net income, about £300; impropriator, Earl Beauchamp. The church, formerly that of the Benedictine priory, was purchased at the Dissolution by the inhabitants, and made parochial; it is a beautiful and venerable cruciform structure, with an embattled tower rising from the centre. Part of it was rebuilt under the direction of Sir Reginald Bray, in the reign of Henry VII., and the exterior is in the style of that period. The interior retains much of its original character: the nave is Norman, with low massive piers and circular arches; the chancel, aisles, and remaining transept are in the pointed style. The ancient windows are exceedingly magnificent. For the preservation of this noble building, the public are in a great degree indebted to the late vicar, the Rev. Henry Card, D.D., who during a period of thirty years was indefatigable in obtaining subscriptions for its repair. The south aisle of the chancel has recently been restored, and fitted up with a pulpit, lectern, benches, and a screen of richly carved oak, at the expense of the present vicar; it is used for week-day and occasional services. At Barnard's Green is a church dedicated to St. Mary, built in 1844, at a cost of £2000; it is in the early English style, with a campanile tower: the living is in the patronage of the Vicar. The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion have a place of worship. Two national schools are supported by subscription, affording instruction to nearly 300 children. A dispensary was established in 1830, and a visiting society in 1840.

MALVERN, LITTLE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Upton-upon-Severn, Lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Upton and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Upton; containing 103 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the roads from Ledbury to Worcester and Upton, in a district abounding with romantic scenery; and comprises about 1300 acres, of which 200 are arable, 350 rich meadow, and 100 woodland. From the Herefordshire beacon, which is partly in the parish, the prospect extends over the rich plains of Worcester, Gloucester, and Herefordshire, embracing the distant hills in South Wales. There are some remarkably fine oaks, one of which, called St. Benedict's oak, is of most majestic growth. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, Earl Somers; impropriator, W. Berington, Esq. The church, which has long been in decay, part of it forming a beautiful and interesting ruin, belonged to a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Worcester, founded in 1171, in a gloomy cavity near an ancient intrenchment round the base of the Herefordshire beacon, by two brothers, Joceline and Edred, who were successively priors. At the Dissolution, the revenue was valued at £102. 10. 9.; and adjoining the church are some remains of the buildings, converted into a dwelling-house called Malvern Court. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MALVERN-WELLS, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Hanley-Castle, union of Upton-upon-Severn, Lower division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 2 miles (S.) from Malvern, on the road to Ledbury; containing 300 permanent residents. This place is romantically situated on the west side of the parish, and commands extensive and pleasing prospects to the north, east, and south. Many families of respectability reside here; and excellent lodging-houses are occupied during the summer months by visiters drawn hither by the salubrity of the air, and the virtues of the Holy Well, which is celebrated for its purity. On an analysis, the water is found to contain, in an imperial gallon, 1·6 grains of carbonate of lime, 5·33 carbonate of soda, ·9199 carbonate of magnesia, ·625 carbonate of iron, 2·896 sulphate of soda, 1·553 muriate of soda, and 1·687 of residuum. Every accommodation is provided for drinking the water, and for hot and cold bathing. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. Peter Edward Boissier, M.A., Christ-Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a cruciform structure in the early English style, built in 1836 at the sole expense of the patron, by whom, also, it is endowed; it has three stained-glass windows, and contains 600 sittings, of which 300 are free. A national school is supported by subscription.

MAMBLE (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of Cleobury-Mortimer, Lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Bewdley; containing 377 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by a portion of Shropshire, and comprises by measurement 2658 acres; the substratum abounds with coal of good quality, of which several mines are in operation, and there are some quarries of inferior stone used for the roads. A railway extends from the collieries to the Leominster canal, which approaches within half a mile of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Bayton united, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Sir E. Blount, Bart.: the great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £235, and the vicarial for £180. The church is a very ancient structure, and contains many old monuments, among which are some to the Blounts, formerly of Sodington Hall, in the parish, and a handsome monument erected to the late Lieut.-Colonel Greswold, by the officers of the Enniskillen Dragoons, of which he had the command. Sodington Hall was destroyed by fire, in the great civil war, by some troops of the parliament: what remained of it was taken down in the year 1807, when several curious Roman relics were discovered beneath the foundations.

MAMHEAD, a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of Exminster, Wonford and S. divisions of Devon, 8 miles (W.) from Exeter; containing 246 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1130 acres, of which 440 are arable, 360 pasture, 250 wood, and 30 common or waste land; the surface is pleasingly varied, and great quantities of fine flax are produced. There are some quarries of good building-stone. On Mamhead point is an obelisk of Portland stone, 100 feet high, erected by Thomas Balle, Esq., of Mamhead House. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in

the king's books at £10. 17. 6., and in the gift of Sir Robert W. Newman, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £145, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the early English style.

MAMHILAD, a parish, in the union and division of Pont-y-Pool, hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Usk; containing 303 inhabitants. It comprises 1678 acres, of which 120 are common or waste land. The high road from Abergavenny to Pont-y-Pool, and the Brecon and Monmouthshire canal, intersect the parish from north to south; and the road from Usk to Pont-y-Pool also affords facility of communication. The living is a perpetual curacy, until lately united to the vicarage of Llanover: the church is an ancient structure.

MAMHOLE, a hamlet, in the parish of Bedwelty, union of Abergavenny, Lower division of the hundred of Wentlloog, county of Monmouth; containing 6789 inhabitants, who are principally employed at the extensive coal and iron works carried on in the neighbourhood.

*Seal and Arms.*

MAN, ISLE OF, an island annexed to the British dominions, in the Irish Sea, nearly at an equal distance from the English and Irish coasts, and lying between 54° 2′ and 54° 26′ 30″ (N. Lat.), and between 4° 14′ and 4° 47′ (W. Lon.). The distance from Douglas to Liverpool (N. W. buoy) is 60 miles, and to St. Bees' Light 36; from the Point of Ayre to the Mull of Galloway 17, and to the Copeland Islands at the entrance of Belfast Lough 38; and from the Calf of Man to Dublin 60, and to Holyhead 45. Within its limits are 8500 inhabited houses, 370 uninhabited, and 56 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 51,000.

This island was called by Ptolemy *Monoeda*, or *Moneitha*, the "Further Mona," to distinguish it from the Isle of Anglesey, or *Mona*: by Pliny it was styled *Monabia*; and by Bede *Menavia Secunda*, likewise in contradistinction to Anglesey, which he terms *Menavia Prima*. On account of the rocky or stony nature of the soil, it was also called *Menang*, and *Manen*. The genuine Manx name is Mannan-beg, or Little Mannan, derived from the name of an ancient king, Mannan Mac Ler. About the year 444, St. Patrick, having converted the inhabitants to Christianity, founded here a church, and a see, of which he appointed St. Germanus bishop. The island, many years afterwards, on the irruption of the northern barbarians, fell under the dominion of the Scots, and was subsequently annexed to that kingdom by Aydan; but in 610 it was wrested from the Scots by Edwin, King of Northumbria; and from this period, for nearly 300 years, the British historians are silent with respect to any circumstances connected with its history. The Manx traditions, however, record during this interval a succession of twelve petty kings, called Orries, the first of whom, an enterprising prince, son of the King of Denmark and Norway, having subdued the Orcades and the Hebrides, took possession also of this island, where he fixed his residence and enjoyed for many years a reign of uninterrupted tranquillity. Guttred, his son and successor, built the castle of Rushen, in repairing which, in 1815, a beam was discovered by the workmen inscribed with the date 947. In this castle Guttred was interred. He was succeeded by his son Reginald, on whose assassination a younger brother Olave assumed the government, but not having obtained a ratification of his title from the King of Norway, to whom the island was tributary, he was invited to that kingdom, and on his arrival was arraigned and put to death. Olain, his brother, next took possession of this and some other islands, and after a reign of twenty-three years died in Ireland, and was succeeded by Allen, who, being poisoned by his governor, made room for Macon. The latter refusing to do homage for his crown to Edgar, King of England, was dethroned, but was soon afterwards restored, and made admiral of the great fleet raised by that monarch to protect the English coasts from the repeated assaults of the northern pirates: Macon was one of the eight tributary kings whom Edgar, in token of their vassalage, compelled to row his barge on the river Dee.

Godred Crovan, son of Harold Harfager, King of Norway, who accompanied his father in his invasion of England on the death of Edward the Confessor, took refuge here on the defeat of his countrymen, and was hospitably entertained. Returning the following year with a numerous army, after being twice repulsed by the inhabitants he at length took possession of the island, and established himself in the southern part, granting the remainder to the islanders, on the absolute condition of their holding it under him as lord of the whole. From this time the island became vested in the Kings, or Lords, of the Isles. Godred, who also held the sovereignty of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, maintained a naval force sufficient for the security of his conquests, and turned his arms against Ireland, at that time divided into petty principalities, reducing Dublin and a considerable part of the province of Leinster. He left three sons, Lagman, Harold, and Olave: the first of these succeeded to the government, and being jealous of his brother Harold, whom he suspected of exciting insubordination among his soldiers, caused him to be put to death; but repenting, he resigned the crown to his youngest brother Olave, and died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Olave being then a minor, and residing in the court of Henry I., where he received his education, the island, from its unsettled state, was exposed to the attacks of the neighbouring powers. Magnus, King of Norway, having conquered the Orkneys and the Hebrides, now possessed himself, almost without resistance, of the Isle of Man, over which he reigned more than six years; but having proceeded with a small naval force to reconnoitre the Irish coast, in 1102, and incautiously landing with a party of his followers, he was taken by surprise, and slain. Olave, who had been in exile for sixteen years, was immediately invited to the government, of which he held undisturbed possession for many years. Having gone over to Norway, however, to get his title acknowledged, on his return he found his dominions distracted by the rival pretensions of the three sons of his deceased brother Harold, who, having been educated in Ireland, raised considerable forces in that country, and landing in the Isle of Man, demanded one moiety of the

Isles; and a meeting being convened at Ramsey for taking their demand into consideration, Reginald, one of the brothers, feigning to address the king, suddenly struck off his head with a battle-axe: this preconcerted signal for a general attack led to a sanguinary conflict, in which many were slain on both sides. Such insidious treachery did not long remain unavenged: on the return of Prince Godred from Norway, where his father Olave had left him to be educated, the whole island submitted to his authority, and the three sons of Harold were delivered up for punishment. In 1158, Summerled, Thane of Argyll, and brother-in-law to Godred, attempted to usurp the government; their fleets meeting, an obstinate and sanguinary conflict ensued, without victory inclining to either side, when a truce was agreed on, and afterwards a treaty, by which the kingdom of the Isles was divided between them. Godred died in 1187, leaving three sons, Reginald, Olave, and Ivar, of whom he appointed Olave, his only legitimate son, his successor; this prince being then a minor, the people made Reginald king, but afterwards, on his attaining maturer age, they raised Olave to the throne. To recover his lost dignity, Reginald did homage to John, King of England, for his crown, and made submission to the pope; and, having obtained assistance from Alan, Lord of Galloway, and Thomas, Earl of Atholl, landed on the island while Olave, with his chief officers and soldiers, was in the Western Isles. He massacred the unprotected inhabitants, plundered their houses, burnt the churches, and laid waste the southern part of the island; and, even after the return of Olave, succeeded in setting fire to the shipping, then at anchor under Peel Castle. An intestine warfare raged for some time with great fury, but Reginald was ultimately killed in a battle fought at Tynwald Mount. Olave died in 1237, and was succeeded by his son Harold, who having gone over to Norway, was, with his wife, drowned on his return; his brother Reginald assumed the government in 1249, but was slain, with all his party, in an insurrection headed by a knight named Ivar. On the death of Reginald, who left only an infant daughter, his brother Magnus was chosen king, and, according to the usual custom, went over to Norway, where, after two years' attendance, he was declared King of the Isles, and received a confirmation of his title to him and his successors. Notwithstanding this, Mary, the daughter of Reginald, set up a claim for the kingdom, and did homage for it to Edward I.; which circumstance was, 400 years afterwards, adduced as a plea on which judgment was obtained in favour of the heirs general of Ferdinand, Earl of Derby, against their uncle, Earl William.

From this time the power of the Norwegian kings began to decline, and that of the Scottish kings, from whom the Isles had been wrested, recovered strength. Deprived of that support which the inhabitants had hitherto received from Norway, and threatened by the Scots, who were preparing to regain the island by force, Magnus in 1256 visited England, to secure the protection and assistance of Henry III. Aquinus, King of Norway, in 1265 made an unsuccessful attempt to avenge the insult offered to his authority, by a descent upon Scotland, where he met with such powerful resistance, that he was forced to take shelter in the Orcades. Magnus died without issue, the same year; and Alexander, King of Scotland, having subdued the Orkneys and the Hebrides, attacked the Isle of Man, now unprotected, and achieved the conquest of it with a powerful army, in 1270, after a decisive battle at Ronaldsway, in which 900 of the Manks, with their leader, were slain: the kingdom was at once annexed to the dominions of Alexander, who, in token of his conquest, substituted for the ancient armorial ensign of the isle, which was a ship in full sail, the device of the three legs. The tyrannical oppression of the lieutenants by whom it was governed under the Scottish kings, inspired the inhabitants with the resolution of throwing off the Scottish yoke; but the bishop, informed of their determination, interfered to prevent a war, and obtained the consent both of the Manks and of the Scots to decide the contest by thirty champions selected by each party: in the conflict which ensued, the Manks' champions were all killed, and five of the Scottish warriors remained masters of the field. This victory confirmed the conquest of the Scots, and the Manks, finding no resource, submitted to their fate: the ancient regal government was abolished, and a military despotism established in its place. In 1289, the island was surrendered by the Scottish commissioners to Edward I., who restored it the following year to John Balliol; and on the death of Edward in 1307, his successor Edward II. seized it, and, in the course of one year, bestowed it successively upon his favourites, Piers de Gaveston, Gilbert de M. Gascall, and Henricus de Bello Monte. In the reign of Edward III., a female descendant of Mary, daughter of Reginald, revived the claim of her family to the sovereignty of the island, and solicited the protection of that monarch, who, having ascertained the validity of her title, gave her in marriage to Sir William de Montacute, and granted such succours in ships and men, that Sir William expelled the Scots, and, to the great joy of the natives, restored the ancient government in the right line. In the prosecution of his lady's claim, Sir William had contracted so large a debt, that he was compelled to mortgage the island for seven years to Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, who, in 1377, obtained from Richard II. a grant of it for life. At the bishop's decease, however, it reverted to the natural heir, William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who sold it in 1395 to Sir William Scroop, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire, who was beheaded at the commencement of the war between the houses of York and Lancaster. In the reign of Henry IV. it was in the possession of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, upon whose rebellion it was seized for the king's use by Sir William and Sir John Stanley, the latter of whom, in 1406, received a grant of the island, castle, peel, and lordship of Man, and the Isles appertaining thereto, with all the royalties, regalities, and franchises, and the patronage of the see, to him and his heirs, in as full and ample a manner as they had been granted to any former lord or king, to be held of the British crown, by liege homage, paying to the king a cast of falcons at his coronation. In this family the royalties and revenues descended regularly to William Stanley, sixth earl of Derby, who obtained from James I. a new grant of the isle which was confirmed by act of parliament. The title of "King of Man" was first exchanged for that of "Lord of Man," by Thomas, second earl of Derby.

During the parliamentary war, the island remained steadily attached to the interests of the king, and was

among the last places that surrendered to the parliament. General Ireton, on the part of the parliament, offered to James, Earl of Derby, the repossession of all his estates in England, upon condition of his surrendering the Isle of Man; but the earl, in a spirited and memorable reply, rejected the offer with indignation. On the execution of the earl at Bolton-le-Moors, in 1651, the defence was undertaken by his lady; but Receiver-General William Christian, who had the command of the garrison of Castle Rushen, into which she had retired, deeming her cause hopeless, surrendered to the parliament, and the island was subsequently granted to Lord Fairfax. Charles II. restored the island to the son of Earl James; and Christian, being tried by the Manx authorities, and found guilty of treason, was shot, in January, 1662, and his estates confiscated; but the attainder was afterwards reversed, and the family restored to their estates, by an order from the king.

One of the most important occurrences in the civil history of the island was the grant, in 1703, by James, the tenth earl of Derby, and Lord of Man, of the Act of Settlement, by which the lessees of estates were finally established in possession of them, and their descent assigned in perpetuity, on the payment of certain fines, rents, and duties to the lord. This nobleman dying without issue, in 1735, the lordship of Man descended to James Murray, second duke of Atholl, as heir general of his great-grandfather, James, Earl of Derby, who was beheaded at Bolton. In order to put an end to the contraband trade of the island, which, in the beginning of the last century, had attained such an extent as materially to affect the revenue of the country, an act was passed in 1726, authorising the tenth earl of Derby to sell the royalty and revenue of the island; but though many overtures were made by the government, no purchase was concluded till after the death of the above-mentioned Duke of Atholl, whose only daughter, Charlotte, Baroness Strange, being married to her cousin James, heir to the dukedom, conveyed to him the lordship of Man. Proposals for the purchase were renewed to this nobleman, in 1765, and measures being at the same time introduced into parliament for more effectually preventing the illicit trade of the island, the duke and duchess agreed to alienate the sovereignty for £70,000, reserving only the manorial rights, the patronage of the see, and some few emoluments and perquisites. A misunderstanding, however, arising in consequence of the British government claiming more than the duke and duchess intended by the treaty to relinquish, a further sum of £2000 per annum was granted to them, upon their lives, and the sovereignty of the island was then transferred to the crown. Soon after this, the act of parliament was passed, which effectually checked the contraband trade. On the ground of inadequate compensation, the duke's son John petitioned parliament, but unsuccessfully until the year 1805, when an act was passed, assigning to him and his heirs one-fourth of the gross revenue of the island; but under another act passed in 1825, the lords of the treasury purchased the whole of the remaining interest of the family, at a valuation amounting to £416,000; and the Isle of Man, with all its privileges and immunities, was thus entirely ceded to the British crown. During the present century, and especially since the island has enjoyed a daily intercourse with England, it has greatly improved in its agriculture and trade, and has more and more attracted the notice of travellers and visiters, by whom, it is thought, not less than £100,000 are now annually spent here. Its pure water, bracing atmosphere, romantic scenery, and interesting antiquities, combine to render it an agreeable watering-place.

The ISLAND is about thirty miles in length, and from nine to eleven miles in average breadth. It is divided into two unequal parts by a mountainous ridge reaching from North Barrule, at the northern extremity, to Brada Head, at the southern; and comprehending in the chain Snaefield, Mount Greeba, Pen-ny Pot, and several others, of which the loftiest is Snaefield, 580 yards above the level of the sea. The sides, as is the case in most of the other mountains, are covered with turbary, or turf, to a short distance from the base, and with various kinds of moss, heath, and rushes, to the summit. North Barrule is a rock of clay slate, which is also the prevailing formation in South Barrule, the latter differing chiefly by being varied, on the north side, with large masses of granite, containing silvery mica, red and white felspar, and grey quartz. Greeba is of very rugged and precipitous ascent, especially in that part near the road leading from Douglas to Peel: the stratum near the surface is a glossy clay, intersected by many large veins of quartz, alternating in some parts with layers of mica slate. Pen-ny Pot, consisting chiefly of clay slate from the base to the summit, is extremely marshy. From Ramsey to Derby haven, and round the south and west shores of the island, the land terminates in cliffs of clay slate, varying in elevation from 100 to more than 250 feet; at the southern extremity is the promontory of Spanish Head, consisting of bold precipices, rising perpendicularly from the level of the beach to the height of more than 300 feet, and divided by extensive chasms into pyramidal and conical masses, which overhang the shore. Detached from this extremity of the island by a rocky channel several hundred yards in breadth (in the middle of which is an island, called Kitterland, whereon sheep are fed in the summer), is the Calf of Man, the largest of the rocky islets which surround the coast: it is nearly five miles in circumference, and comprises an area of more than 600 acres; on the western side the cliffs rise in perpendicular masses to the height of 400 feet, and its summit, which commands an extensive view of the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish mountains, is 500 feet above the level of the sea. On the south side of the Calf of Man is a very large mass of rock, called the Burrow or Barrow, in form resembling a lofty tower, and separated from the other masses by an opening of romantic appearance: near it is another, called the Eye, perforated by a natural arch resembling the eye of a needle.

The HARBOURS are, Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, Port-le-Mary, and Castletown; and the natural havens, Derby haven, Laxey, and Port-Erin. *Douglas* harbour, which is dry at low water, and is considered the best dry harbour in the Irish Sea, admits vessels of considerable burthen to approach the quay at high water, the depth being then from twenty to twenty-three feet. The pier, constructed by government at an expense of £22,000, is 520 feet in length, and 40 feet broad to an extent of 450 feet from its commencement, when it expands to a breadth of 90 feet, terminating in a circular area of greater elevation than the narrower part,

with a lighthouse in the centre. All vessels having goods or merchandise for bonding are, by act of parliament, compelled to deliver their cargoes exclusively at this port. The bay is two miles across, and has good anchorage except on the north side, being sheltered from all winds except the east and south-east: both its points are rocky, precipitous, and dangerous, and in the centre is a large bed of rocks, called St. Mary's Rock, or the Connister, which are just covered at high water. *Ramsey* harbour, accessible to vessels of 100 tons' burthen, was lately much improved by the construction of an additional pier, which increased the depth of water more than five feet: there is a lighthouse on the quay. The bay is spacious, and the anchorage good; and several herring-boats are laid up here during the winter. *Peel* harbour, affording shelter to vessels of small burthen, is formed by a pier 400 yards long, and varying from seven to ten yards in breadth, at the extremity of which is a harbour-light. A jetty, 40 yards in length, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £550. The depth of water at ordinary spring tides is about 15 feet, and at neap tides 11 feet. There are 120 herring-boats, of from 16 to 30 tons' burthen each, belonging to the harbour. *Derby* haven is the principal resort of the herring-boats during part of the fishing season. At its southern extremity, and connected with the mainland by a stone wall about 100 yards in length and 12 feet thick, is the small island of St. Michael, on which a strong circular fort was erected by Charlotte, Countess of Derby, during the protectorate; the walls of this fort, on which is placed a harbour-light, are still entire, and inclose an area 18 yards in diameter, in which are the ruins of two houses, and near them the remains of a church, now used as a place of interment for Roman Catholics, and for persons shipwrecked on that part of the coast. The haven, which is a mile and a half from the direct course, is, from the greater security which it affords, usually selected as a place of landing by passengers to Castletown from Ireland. *Port-le-Mary* has a good harbour, protected by a pier of considerable extent, at the extremity of which is a harbour-light; and *Port-Erin* has an excellent bay, affording protection from all winds except the west, and much frequented by the fishing fleet at the commencement of the season. In the high lands between North Barrule and Mount Greeba rise several *Streams*, which run into the sea at Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, Laxey, and Castletown. The principal are, the Sulby river, which rises on the Snaefield mountain; and the Dhoo and Glass, which unite near Douglas. Even these, however, are shallow and inconsiderable; and few of the numerous others in various parts of the island, are of sufficient force to turn a mill. The *Herring-fishery*, for which the season commences about July and continues till the end of October, employs from 200 to 300 boats, of from fifteen to thirty tons' burthen, and mostly without decks: the number of herrings generally cured, though subject to great fluctuation, may be averaged at from eight to ten millions.

The island, like the Hebrides, is destitute of natural woods, but in various parts, plantations and shrubberies have been brought into a luxuriant state. The climate is rather milder in winter than that of the neighbouring coasts, but gales of wind and rain are frequent, and of long duration in the spring, rendering the seed-time unfavourable: the heat in summer is moderate, and the harvests are consequently later. The SOIL of the northern portion of the island is a light sand, resting on a bed of common clay, and in some places of clay marl; but the greater part consists of a soil resting on greywacke and on clay-slate, in general thin, and unproductive without good management. Wheat, barley, and oats are raised in abundance; and great quantities of wheat and barley are exported, these, together with herrings, constituting the chief export trade of the island. Turnips, for which the climate and the soil appear to be extremely propitious, are largely produced; flax is grown in most parts of the island, and artificial grasses thrive well. The commons, or uncultivated lands, are estimated at 31,000 acres. The principal MINERALS are lead and copper ores, of which veins are found in several of the mountains; the chief mines are at Laxey, Foxdale, and Brada Head near Port-Erin. Those at Laxey are worked in two levels driven from the steep banks of the river, in the higher of which, opened towards the close of the last century, and extending to the depth of 100 yards, lead and copper ores are found, together with much blende, some zinc, and a kind of mineral earth, called black jack, of which a great quantity is sent to Bristol, where, after being ground and prepared, it is converted into black paint; the lead-ore contains silver, in some instances in the proportion of 200 ounces, and generally in that of from 60 to 80 ounces, per ton. The Foxdale mines, between Castletown and St. John's, of which the chief produce is lead, with a small portion of copper, after having been for some time relinquished, were re-opened; and in 1830, a new vein of lead-ore was discovered within a few feet from the surface, affording an abundant supply with comparatively little labour and expense. Limestone is found in various parts; and below high-water mark, at Spanish Head, is a quarry of very tough clay-slate which is raised in large blocks, occasionally substituted for timber. The *Roads*, which were formerly exceedingly dangerous, have been much improved since 1776, when an act of Tynwald was passed for improving the highways and bridges, which has been amended by various subsequent acts; they are now little inferior to those of England, and are kept in repair by a fund arising from a tax upon retailers of ale and spirituous liquors, on lands, houses, and dogs, licences for killing game, and by some fines.

The COMMERCE of the island, previously to the act of revestment in 1765, and the subsequent regulations, consisted principally in importing and exporting foreign goods, the average returns of which exceeded £350,000, and by some are stated to have amounted to half a million sterling per annum; but on the passing of that act, the customs of the port became vested in the British crown. By an act passed in the 6th of George IV., a new code of revenue laws was framed, of which the principal feature was the system of licensing the importation of certain goods charged with high duties; thus confining it to an extent proportionate to the consumption of the inhabitants, and preventing the island from becoming a depôt for smugglers. With some trifling exceptions, the exportation was confined to goods that were the produce or manufacture of the island, on which no export duty was paid. Among the imports were corn, meal, flax, seeds, linen-yarn, wood-ashes, and flesh

of all kinds, which might be imported from any place free of duty; agricultural implements, black-cattle, horses, sheep, boards, brick, cordage, and twine for nets, packthread, hemp, tackle for the fisheries, hoops, linen, utensils for cloth manufacturers, salt, soap-lees, leather, tiles, trees, and timber, which might be imported duty free from all parts of the United Kingdom; balks, barrels, staves and headings for pipes, ebony, hoops, rod and bar iron, oak-planks, oars, spars, pipe-clay, and naval stores, from the British colonies. By the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 43, the licence system created by the act of George IV. was in a great measure abrogated, so that tea, coffee, sugar, and indeed all other articles except spirits, wines, and tobacco, may be imported without limit as to quantity, and at about one-half the English duty. Spirits, wines, and tobacco are still admitted by licence, and are thus restricted: brandy, 20,000 gallons, at a duty of 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon; Geneva, 20,000 gallons, duty 2*s.* 6*d.*; rum, 70,000 gallons, duty 1*s.* 6*d.*; and tobacco, 70,000 lb., at a duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The act also abolished the system of harbour dues, and opened the ports to the commerce of any part of the world; the change altogether has greatly increased the trade of the island, and the customs' revenue. No foreign imported goods, except corn, can be exported to British ports, the penalty being the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo. The manufacture of sheeting, linen, towelling, sailcloth, and sackcloth, was introduced about the beginning of the present century, when flax-mills were erected; and about the same period the woollen manufacture was established. There are also extensive breweries, paper-mills, tanneries (chiefly for the Manx hides and skins), candle and soap manufactories, and various others, which the freedom from the excise duties tends greatly to encourage: the quantity of leather being insufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, much is imported from England, which is of a very superior quality. Distilleries of all kinds are prohibited by the British government, under a penalty of £200, with forfeiture of all implements employed in the process.

The Government was originally vested in the ancient king, and his council of elders, called *Taxiaxi*, from a Celtic term of that import, or, according to another opinion, from *Taxi*, a corruption of *Taisgi*, a guardian, and *Acci*, hereditary property. The institution of the assembly is attributed to the Danish prince Orry, who, having added the Hebrides and Orcades to his conquest of this island, directed the inhabitants to choose sixteen representatives, and those of the out-isles eight, to assist him in the government. This assembly consisted of the principal landowners, but for what time the institution continued, and what powers were exercised, cannot now be distinctly ascertained. Since the act of revestment, the functions of the several officers of administration have been more explicitly defined; but the internal policy, laws, and ancient usages of the island remain unchanged; and it is still free from the imposition of direct taxes, with the exception of those for the making and repairing of highways and bridges, previously noticed.

The civil government is vested in Her Majesty; in a council consisting of a governor, and other principal officers; and the House of Keys, comprising twenty-four representatives; the two latter estates together constituting a court of Tynwald, by which all public laws are enacted and promulgated. The *Governor*, who, with all the civil and military officers, is appointed by the crown, is chancellor *ex officio*; and his consent is necessary to the enactment of a law. A *Lieutenant-Governor* performs all the functions of the governor in his absence. The *Council* consists of the governor, or lieutenant-governor, the bishop of the diocese, the attorney-general, the clerk of the rolls, the two deemsters, the receiver-general, the water-bailiff or admiralty judge, the archdeacon, and the vicar-general, who are *ex officio* members of the body: the duty of the council is to advise the governor, and to assist him in the administration of justice in his several courts. The *House of Keys* is the assembly anciently called *Taxiaxi*: it is supposed to have obtained the name Keys from interpreting, in all cases, the common law; to it lies an appeal from the inferior law courts, and it hears appeals in all cases of disputed titles to landed property. The members fill up vacancies in their body by a majority of votes, nominating two persons, of whom the governor elects one, who thus becomes a member for life; the House may be assembled at the pleasure of the governor. The two *Deemsters* are officers of very extensive jurisdiction and of high authority, being chief justices of the island: one, presiding over the northern part, keeps his court at Ramsey; and the other, over the southern division, at Douglas. They have cognizance of all causes exceeding the sum of 40*s.*, not being actions for "unliquidated" damages, or such as properly belong to the court of chancery. A *High Bailiff* is appointed for each of the four towns, by commission from the governor; he is conservator of the peace, and superintendent of police, having jurisdiction in all matters of debt under the amount of 40*s.* A *Coroner*, who also has powers analogous in many respects to those of English sheriffs, is appointed by the governor to each of the six sheadings or great divisions of the island. In each parish is an ancient officer, called a *Moar*, whose duty it is to collect the rents, escheats, waifs, and estrays due to the lord, and to execute the orders of the court baron.

The Laws of the island still retain much of their ancient peculiarity of character, though modified by occasional acts of Tynwald, and in some respects rendered more in unison with those of England. The common law was formerly administered by the deemsters and keys, who, under the lord proprietor, governed the island by a *lex non scripta*, committed to their loyalty and fidelity, as a sacred trust, and by them orally communicated to posterity. Hence the Manks, at the remotest period of antiquity, designated their common law by the name of "Breast Laws," from its being deposited in the breasts of the deemsters and keys, and only on important occasions divulged to the people. The island has always been governed by its own laws: its most ancient records are the laws and ordinances enacted by the court of Tynwald in 1417. The statute book commences in 1422, and contains a collection of statutes, ordinances, and customs, "presented, reputed, and used for the laws of the island." The laws enacted in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries have but little weight as precedents; a more regular system of legislation commenced about the year 1764, since which several alterations have been made. By an act of Tynwald in 1777, and subsequently in the 57th of George III., the code now in general use was revised, the institution of the grand jury differing from that of England only in

the additional benefit of receiving evidence on the part of the accused, which enables them with more certainty to decide upon the finding of a bill.

The principal COURTS are those of Chancery, Exchequer, Common Law, General Gaol Delivery, Admiralty; the Deemsters', the High Bailiffs', and the Ecclesiastical courts. The *Court of Chancery*, in matters of civil property, has the most extensive jurisdiction of all the courts in the island, and is both a court of law and equity: the governor, or, in his absence, the lieutenant-governor, who is the representative of the sovereign, presides, assisted by the deemsters, the clerk of the rolls, and the water-bailiff or admiralty judge. The *Court of Exchequer*, which is generally held immediately after the court of chancery, under the governor, or lieutenant-governor, takes cognizance of all matters connected with the revenue. The *Courts of Common Law* are held at Castle Rushen, and Ramsey, four times in the year; the governor is president, but his duties are performed by one of the deemsters, agreeably to a statute law to that effect. The court takes cognizance of all actions, real, personal, and mixed, and of all suits at common law that require to be determined by a jury. The *Court of General Gaol Delivery* is held in Castle Rushen twice in the year, under the governor, or lieutenant-governor, assisted by the judicial members of the council, and other officers, for determining upon all offences which by the laws of the island are deemed capital. The *Court of Admiralty*, in which the water-bailiff presides as sole judge, is held every Saturday, and takes cognizance of all pleas respecting maritime affairs, and of all offences committed on the seas, within the distance of three leagues from the shores of the island. The *Deemsters' Courts*, which are of great antiquity, are held twice a month in the north and south districts into which the island is divided, the former at Ramsey, Kirk-Michael, or Peel, and the latter at Douglas and Castletown; they take cognizance of assaults, debts, contracts, and all causes not involving the inheritance of land. The *High Bailiffs' courts* are held at Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. The *Court for Insolvent Debtors* is held half-yearly at Castletown. The ecclesiastical courts are, the *Consistorial Court*, in which the bishop, or his vicar-general, and registrar preside, for all matters relating to the probate of wills, granting letters of administration, almony, church assessments, the guardianship of property belonging to minors, and on all matters *pro salute animæ*; the *Court of the Vicar-General*, which takes cognizance generally of all offences against religion and the interests of the church; and the *Chapter* or *Circuit Court*, for matters connected with the see, and the general affairs of the diocese.

The *Military Establishment* of the island consists generally of one or two companies of regular troops from regiments in England, stationed at Castletown, for manning the garrisons, and for the defence of the coast, under the command of the governor. Each of the parishes furnishes four men on horseback, armed, under a captain appointed by the governor; and in each is also an officer, appointed by the governor, called the captain of the parish, who on emergency calls out the militia under his command, and who is also by virtue of his office conservator of the peace.

The towns are *Castletown*, *Douglas*, *Peel*, and *Ramsey*. CASTLETOWN, in the parish of Kirk-Malew, anciently called Rushen, contains 2283 inhabitants, and, being the seat of government, is considered the capital: it is situated at the southern extremity of the island, and on the western shore of Castletown bay, opposite the promontory of Langness Point, 9½ miles (S. W.) from Douglas, the principal port. The town is the most ancient in the island, and is supposed to be coeval with the erection of the castle of Rushen, from which it derived its name, and which was founded by Guttred, the second Danish sovereign in succession from Orry. It is intersected by a small river, over which are a drawbridge, opposite to the castle, for foot passengers, and higher up a bridge of stone for carriages. Near the castle wall is a spacious area, forming the market-place; a convenient market-house, with an assembly-room over it, was built in 1830. In the town and its vicinity are breweries, corn-mills, lime-kilns, and tanneries. At Derby haven is a small village, chiefly consisting of cottages and some large herring-warehouses. The *Castle*, which was originally the principal fortress in the island, is situated on the west side of the river, and is considered to bear a striking resemblance to the castle of Elsinore, in Denmark; it is surrounded by a lofty embattled wall and a fosse, and defended by a glacis of stone, said to have been added by Cardinal Wolsey, when guardian to Edward, Earl of Derby. The building is quadrangular, with square towers on the sides, the largest being more than 80 feet high: within the area are some commodious modernised apartments, until of late the residence of the lieutenant-governor, and some rooms in which the courts are held; and on the walls are three buildings of small dimensions, where the records are kept, and the business of the Rolls' office is transacted. The keep, which is built of hard limestone resembling that found in the neighbourhood, is still entire, and forms the only prison in the island.

The old *Chapel* of Castletown, erected in 1698 by Bishop Wilson, was taken down in 1826; and the present edifice, handsomely built of limestone cemented, with an octagonal tower, was erected at an expense of £1600. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. *King William's College* was founded in 1830, by the trustees of property now producing £500 per annum, assigned by Bishop Barrow, in 1668, for the promotion of sound learning, the education and support of two young men to supply the Manx churches, and other charitable uses. The course of studies embraces religious instruction, the classics, mathematics, oriental literature, the modern languages, navigation, and other sciences, forming a complete and general system of education; the pupils pay a small sum per quarter, and a small admission fee towards the establishment of a library. The buildings, which were consumed by fire in Jan. 1844, were partly in the early English and partly in the Elizabethan style, and formed a spacious cruciform structure, 210 feet in length from east to west, and 135 from north to south: at the intersection rose an embattled tower, 115 feet high, strengthened with buttresses, and crowned by a parapet. They included a handsome church, in the early English style, the erection of which was defrayed from funds collected in England by Bishop Ward, for providing additional churches in the island; and the collegiate buildings, which cost £6000, defrayed partly with money saved out of the academic fund, and partly by

the liberal subscriptions of the inhabitants, comprised a public lecture-room, a large hall for a library, four large class-rooms, and houses for the masters, containing numerous apartments for the accommodation of pupils as boarders.

Douglas, the largest and most populous town in the island, is situated partly in the parish of Kirk-Braddan, but chiefly in that of Onchan, near the centre of the eastern coast, and on the south of the large semicircular bay of the same name. This town, which contains 10,000 inhabitants, derives its name from the rivers Dhoo and Glass uniting their streams a little above it, and falling into the harbour; it is of a triangular form, the longest side extending from the bridge at the upper end of the harbour, in a north-eastern direction, towards the coast, and the shortest from the same point in a direction towards the pier. The streets are in many parts inconvenient and narrow, and the houses without order or uniformity of appearance; but from the importance of its commerce, and the advantages of its port, it has undergone considerable improvement, and in the suburbs are several new streets regularly formed, and houses of handsome appearance. The town is partially paved, and lighted with gas by a company chartered by act of Tynwald, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water: the pier forms an agreeable promenade. To the south is a range of hills, called Douglas Head; and on the north-east are to be seen the cliff of Clay Head and the mountains of Snaefield and Pen-ny Pot, with the spacious intervening bay, to the right of which is a long extent of the Cumberland coast, crowned with distant mountains: from the summit of Douglas Head, the high lands of Wales are plainly discernible. The bay, with the town and country above it rising from its shores in the form of an amphitheatre, forms a beautiful object, as approached from the sea; and to the north of the town are extensive and firm sands. About half a mile beyond the town is Mona Castle, a magnificent mansion, erected at an expense of £40,000, by the Duke of Atholl, of a fine white sandstone brought from the Isle of Arran. Near it is an elegant marine villa, the late residence of Colonel Stewart, pleasantly situated; and adjoining the lodge is the Marine Terrace, a handsome range of houses of modern erection. At the entrance of the bay, on the south shore, is a battery of two guns. On the banks of the river, west of the town, are several handsome seats, among which is the Nunnery, a building in the early English style, so called from the contiguous ruins of a religious establishment founded, according to Manx tradition, in the sixth century, by St. Bridget, and of which the prioress was a baroness of the island. The salubrity of the air, and the fineness of the beach, have rendered Douglas a place of general resort for sea-bathing, and suitable residences and lodging-houses have been erected at the northern extremity of the bay, and in the town, for the accommodation of the numerous visiters who frequent it during the summer months. On the 16th of August, 1847, it was visited by Her Majesty when on her way to Scotland, with her royal consort and suite, the royal squadron anchoring in the bay: Her Majesty expressed herself highly delighted with the romantic scenery around. A neat theatre is opened during the season; four newspapers are printed, and there are several libraries and newsrooms in the town, and a United Service Club established in 1829.

Considerable trade is carried on at Douglas with the neighbouring coasts; and the building of small vessels and fishing-boats, both for home and for foreign use, is greatly encouraged, the shipwrights being remarkable for their skill. There are also several soap-manufactories, tanyards, breweries, and corn-mills, in the town and neighbourhood. The custom-house, a commodious building, situated on the quay, was formerly the residence of the Duke of Atholl. There is a steam-packet to Liverpool direct, every day during summer, and twice a week during winter; also a regular line between Douglas and Fleetwood. Steam-vessels running between Liverpool and Glasgow call daily, and one from Whitehaven to Dublin every Saturday on her way thither, and every Monday on her return, during the summer: there are also several traders from the port to Liverpool, Whitehaven, and the Scottish and Irish ports. The market, on Saturday, is well furnished with provisions of all kinds; and there is an ample supply of fresh fish throughout the year, with a little salmon during the summer months. A fair for cattle is held on November 12th. The deemster for the southern division of the island holds his court here as occasion requires, and the high bailiff his court every Saturday for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. The vicar-general holds an ecclesiastical court every alternate Friday, and a chapter or circuit court in spring and autumn. The court-house, situated near the pier, is a plain building, with a small lock-up house for the confinement of offenders previously to their being sent to Castletown for trial.

On one side of the market-place is a small chapel, dedicated to *St. Matthew*, to which is attached a library, established by Bishop Wilson, and augmented by Bishop Hyldesley with a bequest of 200 volumes. On an eminence to the west of the town is a neat chapel dedicated to *St. George*; and in Fort-street is another, dedicated to *St. Barnabas*, in the early English style, with turrets crowned with pinnacles at the angles of the nave, and at the west end a handsome tower surmounted by a spire, 140 feet high. The two first chapels are in the gift of the Bishop, and the last in the gift of Trustees. The fine church of *St. Thomas* was erected in 1847-8. A condemned sloop of war, on the application of Bishop Ward, was presented by Earl de Grey, when first lord of the admiralty, and is moored in the harbour as a mariner's chapel. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. A national school, established in 1810, and for which commodious schoolrooms have been erected at an expense of £1120, is supported by subscription; a house of industry has been established within the last few years, and there are various benefit and friendly societies.

Peel, anciently called *Holme Town*, in the parish of Kirk-German, containing 2133 inhabitants, is situated on the western coast, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Douglas, and 12 miles from Castletown. It is chiefly remarkable for the remains of its ancient castle and cathedral, to which it was indebted for its early importance. Prior to the sale of the island in 1765, Peel was a place of considerable commerce, and the resort of smugglers; but since that period the inhabitants have been principally employed in agriculture and the fishery, herrings on this part of the coast being taken in abundance, and not less than 120 boats belonging to the harbour. The

market is on Friday, chiefly for provisions; and there are fairs on March 28th and July 24th, for horses and cattle. The deemsters hold their courts here occasionally; the high bailiff a court every Saturday, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*; and the vicar-general a chapter or circuit court, in spring and autumn. A new court-house has been erected. The free grammar school was founded in 1746, by Philip Moore, Esq., who endowed it with £500; the mathematical school was founded in 1763, by the Rev. James Moore, of Dublin, who bequeathed the ground-rent of three houses in that city. There is also a national school, and several small bequests have been left for instruction.

The remains of the *Castle* are situated on a small rocky island, about 100 yards west of the town, and separated from it by Peel river, but joined to the mainland by a stone wall narrowing towards the summit, built many years since to defend the harbour. The walls are flanked with towers, and inclose a polygonal area of about five acres, almost filled with the ruins of walls, buildings, and dwelling-houses; in the centre is a pyramidal mound of earth surrounded by a ditch, supposed to have been either a tumulus raised over the ashes of some illustrious chief, or a mount from the summit of which harangues were made to the populace. Within the area are the ruins of the church of St. German, erected about the year 1245, as the *Cathedral*, but which has not been used, except as a burial-place, for many years: beneath the eastern part of it is a vault, 18 feet deep, of which the groined roof is supported on low dwarf pillars, and which was anciently used as the ecclesiastical prison. Bishop Hyldesley was the last prelate enthroned in the church. The ruins of *St. Patrick's*, the first Christian church erected in the island, are a little to the west of the cathedral, and exhibit some characteristics of the Norman style. In the rocks along the neighbouring coast are many curious caverns; and agates and cornelians are found on the sands. About three miles from the town is the *Tynwald Mount*, where all new laws, according to ancient usage, must be promulgated to the people. When the legislative assembly is collected, a chair under a canopy is placed on the summit for the governor, or lieutenant-governor, below whom, on terraces, the deemsters, the council, and the keys, take their places, according to their respective orders, the surrounding area being occupied by the people. The Tynwald court is held on July 5th, when coroners are appointed for the year. The legislative assembly meet at St. John's chapel, from which, after divine service has been performed, they move in procession to the mount.

Ramsey, containing 2104 inhabitants, is situated on the north-eastern coast, in the parish of Kirk-Maughold, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Douglas, and 25 (N. E.) from Castletown, near the mouth of the Sulby, the largest river in the island, over which is a stone bridge of three arches. The neighbourhood, which is exceedingly picturesque, and adorned with several handsome seats and pleasing villas, is remarkable as the scene of numerous battles fought between the Danes and the Scots, when the latter had possession of the island. On Her Majesty's return from Scotland, in the autumn of 1847, the royal squadron anchored for five hours in Ramsey bay, Prince Albert going on shore, and ascending a contiguous eminence, that he might survey the country. From this height, his royal highness commanded a view of five parishes, with their villas and gardens, of the distant sea, and the highlands of Scotland; he was highly gratified, and acknowledged in glowing terms the beauties of the scenery before him. The inhabitants of Ramsey and its vicinity, flattered by the royal attention, named the mount "Mount Albert," and a contiguous glen "Victoria Glen," and raised a subscription to erect a monument on the former as a lasting memorial of the visit. The town is irregularly built; the streets are wide, clean, and well paved. The trade consists principally in the exportation of Manx produce, especially wheat, amounting in value to about £40,000 per annum; and several steam-packets between Liverpool and Glasgow call at the port twice in the week. The market, on Saturday, is abundantly supplied with provisions, which are lower in price than at any other town in the island. Common-law courts are held here quarterly, a deemster presiding; the deemster for the northern division of the island holds his court occasionally, and the high bailiff his court every Saturday for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* An ecclesiastical court, in which either the bishop or his vicar-general presides, takes place every alternate week; and a chapter or circuit court, in spring and autumn. The court-house, which is the largest in the island, is a neat building, ornamented over the entrance with the arms of England and those of the island sculptured in stone. A new chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, and situated in the market-place, was erected in 1819, by subscription, and the old chapel, just without the town, is now used as a burial-place for strangers. The living is in the Bishop's gift; income, £100. There are places of worship for Scottish Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; also two national schools; and some small sums have been left for instruction, and for the poor.

*Arms of the Bishopric.*

The See, according to Camden, was originally established in the ninth century by Pope Gregory IV., in the small village of Sodor, in Iona, or St. Columb's Isle, corruptly called Icolmkill, a small island of the Hebrides. In 1098, Magnus, King of Norway, having by conquest obtained possession of those islands and the Isle of Man, united them under one bishop, in whose jurisdiction they continued till 1333, when the English took the island; since which period, though the bishop has maintained no claim to the see of Sodor, he has retained the ancient title of Sodor and Man. He enjoys all the dignities and spiritual rights of other bishops, with the exception of having a vote in the house of peers, in which, by courtesy only, he has a seat. The see was annexed to the province of York in the 33rd of Henry VIII. The ecclesiastical government is vested in a bishop, archdeacon, a vicar-general, a registrar, an official, and an archdeacon's registrar; the bishop has an endowment of £3000 per annum.

The Island is divided into the north and south portions, each of which contains three *sheadings*. In the north division are, Ayre sheading, comprising the parishes of Kirk-Andreas, Kirk-Bride, and Kirk-Christ-

Lezayre; Garff sheading, those of Kirk-Lonan and Kirk-Maughold; and Michael sheading, those of Kirk-Ballaugh, Jurby, and Kirk-Michael. In the southern division are, Glanfaba sheading, comprising the parishes of Kirk-German, Kirk-Marown, and Kirk-Patrick; Middle sheading, those of Kirk-St. Anne, Kirk-Braddan, and Kirk-Onchan; and Rushen sheading, those of Kirk-Arbory, Kirk-Christ-Rushen, and Kirk-Malew.

The parish of KIRK-ANDREAS is situated in the northern part of the island, and contains 2332 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £800. The church, rebuilt in 1802, contains a handsome marble font, which formerly belonged to Philip I. of France, but, being confiscated at the time of the Revolution, was presented to the parish by Mr. Corlett: near the entrance gate is an ancient cross with Runic inscriptions. A second incumbency, called St. Jude's, is in the gift of the Archdeacon; income, £100. There is a parochial school, and at Kerro-Garroo a school for girls; also a national school in the parish. A fair is held in the village on the 11th of December, for cattle. Near a seat called Ballacurry, is a quadrangular encampment, supposed to have been constructed by the parliamentarian troops. Some barrows have been opened in the parish, and found to contain urns and other relics.

KIRK ST. ANNE parish, 4 miles (N. E.) from Castletown, on the road to Douglas, contains 769 inhabitants, and comprises by measurement 4000 acres, chiefly in pasture. Stone of good quality is quarried for building, and also for repairing the roads. The village is neatly built, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly diversified. A fair for cattle is held on Whit-Monday. The living is a vicarage in the patronage and impropriation of the Crown; the vicarial tithes, by a recent act of the Manx legislature, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a small neat edifice, built in 1720. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A national school was endowed with £100, by Mr. William Leece, of Liverpool, in 1805; and in the village is a small school of industry for girls. About a mile to the east of the church, is an irregular circle of stones, probably Druidical; and on the coast to the left of Greenock Creek is an oblong tumulus called Cronk na Myrrhow, or the Hill of the Dead.

KIRK-ARBORY parish is situated in the southern part of the island, and, including the village of Colby, contains 1615 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150; impropriator, G. Quirk, Esq. There is a parochial school. Fairs are held on June 22nd, October 28th, and December 6th. Near Balladoole is a brackish spring, issuing perhaps from a salt rock. Behind Colby House is Kiel-Pharrick, or Kirk-Patrick, a good specimen of the ancient kiels, or kirks, so common in the island: these kiels consist of a small inclosed area occupied with graves, in the centre of which are the ruins of the ancient church, generally of a quadrangular form, and of diminutive proportions. In the vicinity are five lofty stones of uncommon dimensions, and some other Druidical remains; and there are barrows in various parts of the parish.

BALLAUGH parish lies in the north-western portion of the island, and contains 1516 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £300; one-third of the rectorial tithe belongs to the bishop. The old church, dedicated to St. Mary, is about a mile from the village; near which a new building has been erected, in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower of three stages-strengthened with buttresses and crowned by pinnacles. There is a parochial school. A brewery has been established; fairs take place annually on May 20th and August 26th. In this and the adjoining parishes are several rabbit-warrens; and near the village are pits of shell marl, in which heads, horns, and skeletons of gigantic antediluvian elks have been found: a complete skeleton, of the largest dimensions, is deposited in the museum of the University of Edinburgh.

KIRK-BRADDAN parish includes part of the town of Douglas, and contains 2379 inhabitants. There are paper and corn mills, and a linen manufactory employing about 400 persons, to which are attached a flax-mill and spacious bleaching-grounds. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the tithes of four quarter lands; net income, £175; patron, and appropriator of the remainder of the tithes, the Bishop. The church is pleasantly situated in a picturesque spot, about two miles from Douglas, on the road to Peel: in the churchyard are a Runic pillar with an inscription, and several ancient crosses. Other incumbencies are noticed under the head of Douglas. Here is a parochial school. Near the bleaching-green, on that branch of the Douglas river called the Glass, is a fortified hill named Castle Ward; and in the vicinity are various ruins of kiels, or kirks, which are preserved with scrupulous veneration.

KIRK-BRIDE is the most northern parish in the island, and contains 1153 inhabitants. A fair for cattle is held on February 12th. In the parish is the Point of Ayre, forming the northern extremity; the land is very low, and the shoals that extend to a considerable distance from the shore have occasioned many shipwrecks. A few years since, a lighthouse was erected near the Point, rising to the height of 106 feet above the level of the sea. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, with an income of £300; one-third of the rectorial tithe belongs to the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. A school is supported.

KIRK-CHRIST-LEZAYRE parish, situated near the town of Ramsey, contains 2322 inhabitants; it is very extensive, and abounds with picturesque views and much beautiful scenery. Turf and bog-timber are found in considerable quantities within its limits. Fairs for cattle are held at the village of Sulby, on the 4th of June and 24th of July. The living is a vicarage, with a net income of £176; the patronage, and two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, belong to the Crown, and the remaining third of the rectorial tithes to the bishop. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A chapel dedicated to St. Stephen was erected at Sulby in 1839; it is a handsome cruciform structure in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains under the same roof schoolrooms for boys and girls, which, being thrown open by sliding panels, form on Sundays a part of the space allotted to the congregation. The living is in the gift of the Bishop; income, £60. In addition to the parochial school are, the Sulby school, endowed with £11 per annum; and the Mountain school, founded in 1764.

KIRK-CHRIST-RUSHEN parish, 4 miles (W.) from Castletown, contains 3079 inhabitants, and comprises several thousand acres, of which 5428 are titheable; it includes Spanish Head, the Calf of Man, and the villages of Port St. Mary and Port Erin. The Calf of Man contains only a small portion of arable land, the remainder consisting of sheep-walks, wearing a dreary aspect, unenlivened, with the exception of the garden of the farmer, by either shrub or tree. This small isle is the resort of sea-fowl and aquatic birds of every kind, and abounds with rabbits, of which not less than 2000 are annually killed. In another part of the parish, some lead-mines were formerly wrought, but have been for a long time discontinued; there are good quarries of limestone, and also of freestone for building. Port St. Mary and Port Erin are pleasantly situated and neatly built, and the surrounding scenery abounds with romantic features. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe contains one acre, with a house lately built. The church is a plain neat edifice, erected in 1757. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and a parochial, a national, and a girls' school. Between Port St. Mary and Port Erin are two huge masses of unhewn slate, called the "Giants' quoiting stones;" and within a mile of them is Fairy Hill, a barrow situated in a low morass, from which two defiles lead respectively to Port Erin bay and Fleswick creek.

KIRK-GERMAN parish, including the town of Peel, contains 4029 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £160; patron and appropriator, the Bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a parochial school; and at St. John's is a chapel, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown. Fairs are held at St. John's on March 17th, May 1st and 18th, July 5th, and November 1st. There are several ancient kiels in the parish.

KIRK-JURBY parish occupies the north-western part of the island, and contains 1063 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £170; patron and appropriator, the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, stands about half a mile to the north-east of Point Jurby, on an elevated site, from which the high lands of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may be plainly discerned. In the churchyard is a barrow, and in other parts of the parish are various others, besides several watch and ward hills. There is a parochial school. A fair is held on April 5th, for hiring female servants. Turf and bog-timber are found in the parish, in abundance.

KIRK-LONAN parish, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Douglas, contains 2220 inhabitants, and comprises 755 acres, of which about 600 are sheep pasture, a few acres woodland, and the remainder inferior arable; the substratum is chiefly freestone of good quality for building, which is extensively quarried, and there are some mines of lead and copper ore. The village of Laxey is finely situated on the sea-shore, near the influx of a stream on whose banks are a flax-mill and a paper-mill, in the latter of which a considerable quantity of paper is manufactured for exportation. Fairs are held on the 10th of May and the 5th of August, for horses and cattle. The living is a vicarage, endowed with one-third of the tithes of the parish: the net income is £140, and the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown; the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church, dedicated to St. Lomanus, was rebuilt by subscription, in 1833, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. At Dhoon is an incumbency in the gift of the Bishop; income, £60. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; also a parochial, and a national school. About two miles on the road to Douglas are parts of a Druidical tomb, called the Cloven-stones, from two stones loftier than the others, and by tradition said to have been erected over the remains of a Welsh prince who, having landed at Laxey for the invasion of the island, was killed by the natives, and interred on the spot. There are also numerous cairns and barrows.

KIRK-MALEW parish, including Castletown, the capital of the island and the seat of government, and the villages of Ballasalla and Derby haven, contains 5368 inhabitants; it is situated at the south-western extremity of the island, and comprises by computation 12,000 acres, of which 9000 are arable, and the greater portion of the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface is boldly varied, rising in some parts into hills of mountainous elevation, and the lower grounds are watered by a river which flows into Castletown bay; the scenery is in many parts beautifully picturesque. There are mines producing lead and copper, and also some quarries of excellent building-stone; on the northern declivity of South Barrule mountain are extensive slate-quarries, and within the parish are the Foxdale lead-mines. On the banks of the river are flax and corn mills; there are likewise some breweries. A considerable trade is carried on in lime, not only for the supply of the island, but also for exportation to England, Scotland, and Ireland; the whole is brought from the quarries and lime-works belonging to Thomas Moore and Thomas Jefferson, Esqrs. The village of Ballasalla, the largest and most populous village in the island, is beautifully situated, comprehending some fine views, in which the ruins of Rushen Abbey, on the opposite bank of the river, form an interesting feature. Fairs are held at St. Mark's on the 5th of January and the 12th of May, and at Ballasalla on the 12th of August and 29th of September, for cattle. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The church, erected in 1688, is a neat structure, and contains numerous handsome monuments. The chapel dedicated to St. Mark was erected in 1772, under the auspices of Bishop Hyldesley, who endowed it with a glebe of 60 acres; it was repaired in 1830, at the expense of the then bishop. The parish contains two other chapels, St. Mary's, and St. Thomas's; one of these is noticed under the head of Castletown. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school at Castletown was founded in 1666, by Bishop Barrow, and is endowed with £60 per annum, arising from the Impropriate Fund. The parochial school at Ballasalla is endowed with £8 per annum for the master; a national school at Castletown is maintained by subscription. Near Ballasalla are the remains of the monastery of St. Mary of Rushen, founded in 1098, and endowed with one-third of the tithes of the island; and in several parts of the coast are vestiges of ancient fortifications, among which is a circular encampment, surrounded with a moat, and defended by a parapet.

Kirk-Marown parish, situated on the road between the towns of Douglas and Peel, contains 1317 inhabitants, and comprises by computation 10,000 acres, of which about one-half are arable, and the other pasture and mountain. The surface is mountainous, and the scenery much diversified, being in some parts embellished with plantations of firs, chiefly larch, and with ash, elm, and sycamore trees. The soil in the valleys is a rich loam, and on the hills a lighter kind of loam intermixed with gravel; the substratum is mostly primitive rock, and abounds with mineral produce of various kinds, but chiefly lead. A fair for horses and cows is held on the 2nd of February. The living is a vicarage; net income, £150, with 13 acres of glebe; patron, the Crown. The church was erected in 1754, by subscription, aided by the Atholl family, and is a neat structure in the early English style, containing 300 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school, and an infants' school, are supported partly by an endowment from the Impropriate Fund and from Lady Elizabeth Hastings' charity. The old church of the barony forms an interesting ruin. On the northern acclivity of Mount Murray are the most perfect remains of a Druidical temple to be found in the island; the main part consists of stones of moderate size, placed erect, and at regular distances, inclosing a circular area 14 yards in diameter, and to the east of the inclosure are two semicircular mounds of stone and earth, with an interval of five yards between them, circumscribing part of the circle. The spot is bleak and sterile, but the name Glen Darrah, signifying in the Manx language "the vale of the oaks," would imply that it was formerly planted.

Kirk-Maughold parish, which includes the town of Ramsey, and the villages of Maughold and Port Vullin, contains 3689 inhabitants. It is situated on the north-eastern coast, extending to the bold promontory of Maughold Head, which terminates in a lofty and precipitous cliff, forming the eastern extremity of the island. The surface is boldly varied, and the scenery in many parts embellished with wood; the higher grounds command extensive sea-views, embracing in the distance the mountains of Scotland and of Cumberland. On one of the acclivities is a fine spring called St. Maughold's Well, formerly of great celebrity, and still resorted to for its medicinal properties; and at Ballaglass is a cascade of great beauty, surrounded by well-wooded scenery. The soil is for the greater part gravel, producing excellent barley; there are mines of iron in operation, the ore of which is exported to England and Scotland, and also some extensive quarries of good building-stone. Fairs are held in March and November, chiefly for cattle. The living is a vicarage, with a net income of £175; the glebe comprises 70 acres: the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, situated in an area of three acres; it was formerly a sanctuary for criminals. At Ramsey is a second incumbency. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school endowed with £15 per annum. Opposite to the church gate is a cross, and near it a column consisting of a circular shaft about five feet high, supporting a cubic block of stone, with figures sculptured on the sides; both crosses are supposed to be of Danish origin. About half way between the village and Ramsey, also, is a stone cross of great antiquity.

Kirk St. Michael parish, situated on the road from Ramsey to Peel, contains 1376 inhabitants, and comprises by computation 9000 acres, of which 5000 are arable, 2000 pasture, and about 2000 mountain and common land. It is intersected from north-east to south-west by the mountains Slieudhoo, Slieu-ne-Graughane, and Sartyl, from which the lands slope towards the sea-shore, where they terminate in precipitous heights varying from 20 to 100 feet above the level of the sea. The scenery is in many parts romantic. The heights are indented with several deep glens, watered by small streams descending from the hills and flowing into the sea, making in their progress some picturesque waterfalls; of these glens the principal are Glen Trunk, Glen Val Eirah, Glen Wyllan, and Glen Balla Gawn. Stone of excellent quality is abundant. The village, which is situated near the sea-shore, is neatly built; there are three mills for grain, and one for flax, a carding-mill, and a dye-house. Fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep are held on the 10th of October. Within a mile to the west of the village is *Bishops' Court*, the episcopal palace, an ancient structure, of which mention occurs in the thirteenth century. The building was originally a massive tower, surrounded by a moat including a spacious area, but has been improved at various times by successive prelates; Bishop Murray erected an elegant chapel, added several apartments to the palace, and embellished the demesne, which comprises from 500 to 600 acres. Near the village is a neat court-house; the consistory court is held on the last Thursday in every month except September and December, the bishop presiding either in person or by his vicar-general and registrar, and the vicar-general holds chapter courts in spring and autumn. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £165, with a glebe of 25 acres. The church, rebuilt in 1835, at a cost of £1300, is in the Norman style, and contains 800 sittings; it has since been coated with Roman cement, at an expense of £200. In the churchyard are the tombs of the venerable Bishop Wilson, who died in the 93rd year of his age, and the 58th of his prelacy, and of his successor, Bishop Hyldesley: Dr. John Phillipps, Dr. George Mason, and Dr. C. Crigan, bishops of the see, were likewise interred here. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A parochial and a national school, in one building erected in 1841, are partly supported from the Impropriate Fund and Lady Elizabeth Hastings' charity. Opposite to the churchyard gate is a lofty square Runic pillar of slate-stone, curiously sculptured from the base to the summit, with devices singularly involved, and bearing an inscription to the honour of Thurulf, a Norwegian chief. There are several barrows in the neighbourhood. The late Col. Mark Wilks, author of *Historical Sketches of the South of India*, was a native of the parish, of which his father was incumbent.

Kirk-Onchan parish includes the chief part of the town of Douglas, and contains above 10,000 inhabitants; it is situated on the road to Ramsey, and comprises 4782*a*. 3*r*. 16*p*. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe, in two detached portions, comprises 23 acres, with a house built in 1839. The church, dedi-

cated to St. Paul, was erected in 1833, and is a handsome structure, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is partly supported by an endowment from the Impropriate Fund and Lady Elizabeth Hastings' charity.

KIRK-PATRICK parish, containing 2768 inhabitants, and situated about a mile and a half from the town of Peel, was formerly part of the parish of Kirk-German, from which it was separated in 1714. It is bounded by the small river Neb, which, except in times of flood, is merely a trout stream flowing through Peel into the sea. The surface is mountainous, with comparatively little wood, though recently some plantations have been commenced, which, when sufficiently extended, will greatly enrich the scenery; the lands are chiefly arable, and the produce excellent wheat, of which considerable quantities are sent to Liverpool. To the south of the church is the romantic Glen Moij, celebrated for its beautiful waterfall. There are several quarries of blue slate little inferior to that of Wales. The manufacture of woollen-cloth and blankets is carried on occasionally for the use of the country people, on a very limited scale. The living is a vicarage; net value, £180, with a detached glebe of 40 acres; patron, the Bishop. The present church was erected on the separation of the parish, chiefly through the exertions of Bishop Wilson, who contributed £50 towards its endowment; it is a plain structure. The old church or chapel, now in ruins, is within the walls of Peel Castle. A church was erected at Dalby, in 1838, by Bishop Ward; it is a handsome edifice in the later English style, dedicated to St. James, and the living is in the gift of the Bishop. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; also a parochial school with an endowment of £12 per annum. Near Dalby is a spot said to have been the cemetery of the Manx monarchs; it is situated under a lofty cairn, and is accessible at high water by boats. Ballamoore, in the parish, was the seat of Sir George Moore, the only native of the Isle of Man that ever attained the honour of knighthood.

The service in the several churches is performed alternately in the Manx and English languages. By letters-patent dated 1675, *Charles II.* granted an annuity of £100 payable from the exchequer out of the excise duties, towards the maintenance of poor clergymen of the isle; out of which, £3 per annum were to be paid to the schools of Castletown, Douglas, Ramsey, Kirk-Andreas, Ballaugh, and Kirk-Bride. The impropriate tithes of several parishes, also, were purchased from Charles, Earl of Derby, by *Bishop Barrow* and *Archdeacon Fletcher*, for the sum of £1000, as appears by indenture dated November 1st, 1666, for the purpose of augmenting the stipends of the poorer livings, and for the erection of a free school, and the support of a master, in each parish in the island. On the death of James, Earl of Derby, in 1735, James, Duke of Atholl, as heir-general of the Derby family, took possession of the tithes, for the recovery of which, or for indemnity for the loss, Bishop Wilson and Archdeacon Kippax, in 1742, filed a bill in chancery. The earl agreed to pay the annual sum of £219. 7. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; and this payment having been discontinued in 1809, a bill of revivor was filed by Bishop Crigan and Archdeacon Mylrea, who eventually obtained the payment into the Bank of England of £16,000, in discharge of the obligation. The produce of this sum, £600 per annum, is appropriated to the augmentation of church livings; to the payment of £60 per annum to the master of the grammar school at Castletown, and £5. 10. per annum to each of the masters of the parochial schools. *James, Duke of Ormond,* in 1676 charged certain estates in Ireland with the payment of £60 per annum, for the establishment of a lectureship in philosophy, history, and logic; but after the duke's death the payment was discontinued, and Bishop Wilson obtained in commutation the sum of £600, the produce of which is appropriated to that purpose. *Lady Elizabeth Hastings*, in 1739, bequeathed £40 per annum, arising from lands and tenements in the West riding of Yorkshire, to be distributed among certain parishes, for instruction. *Mrs. Halsalls*, in 1758, bequeathed property in the isle, now producing £111 per annum, to erect a house for the master of the grammar school at Castletown, and to build and endow a free school there for girls; the residue to be annually applied to the support of the widows, and to apprenticing the orphan children, of clergymen. For this last purpose the income, augmented by subsequent benefactions, is about £110 per annum. *Bishop Hyldesley* left £600 to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, to supply the islanders with religious books.

MANACCAN, or MONATHON (*ST. MENAACUS AND ST. DUNSTAN*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, W. division of the hundred of KERRIER and of the county of CORNWALL, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Falmouth; containing 569 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in a pleasant vale of the same name, is bounded on the east by the river Hel, and includes the small port of Helford. The parish comprises by measurement 1718 acres. There are slate-quarries at Treath, and stone of good quality for building is obtained. In a stream that flows through the vale into the estuary adjoining the parish, a mineral was discovered a few years since, which was called Manaccanite, and subsequently Titanium; it is one of the varieties of Titaniferous iron. The river, which at Halford is nearly a mile in breadth, is navigated for three miles beyond that port by vessels bringing timber from Norway; and the port affords safe anchorage for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons' burthen, when detained by contrary winds from reaching Falmouth. Fairs are held on the 11th of March and 15th of October, or on the Tuesdays nearest to those days. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £4. 16. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, G. W. F. B. Gregor, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £240, and the incumbent's for £180; the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church, an ancient structure, in the early English style, received in 1824 an addition of 100 sittings: a large fig-tree growing out of the south wall, and about sixty years old, is in a flourishing state. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, and a national school. At Tregonwell are vestiges of an old chapel, and Roman coins have been frequently found there; at Resmorden is a double intrenchment, running parallel with the road from Helston to St. Keverne. The Rev. R. Polwhele, historian of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, was vicar from 1794 to 1821.

MANATON (*St. Winifred*), a parish, in the union of Newton-Abbott, hundred of Teignbridge, Crockernwell and S. divisions of Devon, 6 miles (S.) from Moreton; containing 429 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4200 acres, of which 2469 are common or waste land. Tin is procured in abundance, and at Challacombe are mines in operation; granite also is found, and from the quarries here, which are not now worked, were supplied great quantities of granite for the erection of Waterloo bridge, London. The river Bovey flows through a rocky subterraneous channel, about a furlong in length, and forms a picturesque cascade. On Hayne Down is a pillar of granite. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 8½.; net income, £209; patron, the Rev. W. Carwithen, D.D.: the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. At Grimspound, in the parish, is an inclosure of loose stones, containing about three acres, within which are several minor inclosures. The Rev. J. B. S. Carwithen, Bampton lecturer at Oxford in 1809, and author of the *History of the Church of England*, was born here in April, 1781.

MANBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from the town of Louth; containing 211 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation about 1500 acres; the surface is rather level, and the soil strong. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 2.; net income, £482; patron, the Rev. John Waite: the tithes were commuted for 346 acres of land, and a money payment, in 1815. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MANBY, a hamlet, in the parish of Broughton, union of Glandford-Brigg, E. division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Glandford-Brigg. Manby Hall is a neat mansion, in pleasant grounds.

MANCETTER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Atherstone, Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, N. division of the county of Warwick; containing, with the town of Atherstone, and the hamlets of Hartshill and Oldbury, 5182 inhabitants, of whom 332 are in the township of Mancetter. The township consists of 1493 acres. The river Anker and the Coventry canal run through it, and roads to Hinckley and Nuneaton branch off here. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; net income, £229; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Benjamin Richings; impropriator, J. M. B. Pigott, Esq., M.D. The church occupies an eminence supposed to have been the site of a camp; it is a spacious and ancient structure of very picturesque appearance, and has a handsome eastern window of stained glass. Additional churches have been built at Atherstone and Hartshill. Half a mile east of the church was the Roman station styled by Antoninus *Manduessedum*, of an oblong form, with large ramparts inclosing an area of about seven acres, intersected by the Roman Watling-street; the north-western side, named Castle banks, is in Warwickshire, and the south-eastern, called Oldfield banks, in Leicestershire. Oval flint axes, or celts, Roman bricks, coins of gold, silver, and brass, with various other relics of antiquity, have been found. In the village of Mancetter is an hospital, endowed with a bequest of £2000 from James Gramer, in 1724, for six poor men, now increased to eleven, who each receive 7*s.* per week: they are chosen from the poor of Mancetter and Atherstone, Mancetter having the prior claim. During the reign of Mary, Robert Glover and Mary Lewes, of this place, suffered martyrdom; the former at Coventry, and the latter at Lichfield. Tablets to their memory are erected in the church.

MANCHESTER (*The Blessed Virgin*, or *St. Mary*), a borough, city, and parish, in the hundred of Salford, S. division of the county of Lancaster; containing, in the year 1841, 353,390 inhabitants, of whom 163,856 are within the township of Manchester, 31 miles (E. by N.) from Liverpool, 54 (S. E. by S.) from Lancaster, and 186 (N. W. by N.) from London. The origin of this city, which is so pre-eminent for the extent of its trade and the importance of its manufactures, may be traced to a period of remote antiquity. In the time of the Druids it was distinguished as one of the chief stations of their priests, and was celebrated for the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, which in the British language was styled *Meyne*, signifying "a stone." Prior to the Christian era it was one of the principal seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle or stronghold, called *Mancenion*, or "the place of tents," near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell. The site of the castle, still designated the "Castle Field," was by the Romans, on their conquest of this part of the island under Agricola, about the year 79, selected as the station of the *Cohors Prima Frisiorum*, and, with reference to the original British name, called by them *Mancunium*; hence the Saxon name *Manceastre*, from which the modern appellation of Manchester is obviously derived. This station was for nearly four centuries occupied by the Romans, and was amply provided with every thing requisite for the accommodation and subsistence of the garrison established in it, having also a water-mill on the Medlock, at some distance below the town, upon a site that still retains the name of Knott Mill. The station included a quadrangular area 500 feet in length and 400 in width, the interior not exactly level, but rising from the centre towards the sides, where a rampart of earth sloping inwards was raised from the ground surrounding the inclosure, which was thus made lower than the site of the castrum. On the summit of this rampart a wall was originally built, extending round the inclosure, and on one side was placed the castle or fort; but very little of the foundation of the wall is at present discernible, the few remaining portions being under ground, and the greater part of the site covered with modern buildings. From this station, as from a common centre, Roman roads branched off to *Cambodunum*, *Eboracum*, *Condate*, *Rigodunum*, *Veratinum*, and *Rerigonium*. In the vicinity of the aboriginal settlement, which eventually obtained the name of Aldport, Roman urns and other vessels, stones inscribed to centurions of the cohort, votive altars, coins, fibulæ, and lachrymatories, have been

*Seal and Arms.*

found at various times; and without the vallum, foundations of Roman buildings, and other vestiges of antiquity, have been frequently discovered.

After the departure of the Romans, the fort of *Mancunium* was taken from the Britons, about the year 488, by a party of the Saxons, who had forcibly established themselves in this part of the kingdom: they placed a garrison in it, which, however, surrendered to the British, who retained possession whilst Arthur Pendragon was prosecuting his victories. In 620, it was captured by Edwin, King of Northumbria, who annexed it to his dominions; and soon afterwards a colony of Angles settled here. In 627, the inhabitants were converted to Christianity by the preaching of Paulinus, a missionary employed by Gregory I., and a Christian church was built, and dedicated to St. Michael. Manchester having been taken by the Danes, was wrested from their possession about 920 by Edward the Elder, who repaired and fortified the castle, and rebuilt the town, which had been almost destroyed in the assaults of the invaders, placing in it a strong garrison of his own soldiers, on account of its being a frontier town between the kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria. It was raised to the distinction of a burgh, with extensive privileges, and for some time continued highly prosperous; but being exposed to repeated attacks, and having suffered so much injury in the wars between the Northumbrians and the Danes, it appears at the time of the Conquest, notwithstanding its enlargement by Edward, to have been in every respect inferior to Salford, a Saxon settlement on the opposite bank of the Irwell, which, being a royal demesne, had risen into importance, and imparted its name to the hundred. In the Norman survey we find that Manchester contained two churches, but it is not otherwise mentioned as a place of any note.

Soon after the Conquest, the town came into the possession of Albert de Gresley, whose descendant Robert, the fourth lord of Manchester, obtained for it, in the reign of Henry III., the grant of a fair on the eve and festival of St. Matthew. In the reign of Edward I., the barons, in order to raise a great number of men to serve in the army destined for the invasion of Scotland, conferred several privileges on their vassals; and Thomas de Gresley, sixth baron of Manchester, upon that occasion granted to the inhabitants what has been emphatically called the *Magna Charta* of Manchester. This charter, which was granted on the 14th of May, in the year 1301, among other privileges, confers the right of choosing a boroughreeve; the liberty of disposing of lands of inheritance according to pleasure, reserving only to the heir in such cases, the prior right of purchase; the power of arresting for debt within the borough the persons of knights, priests, or clerks; and various other privileges. The baron of Manchester was thrice summoned to parliament by writ in the reign of this monarch, by whom he was made a knight of the Bath; and was one of the barons who, in the reign of Edward II., conspired against Piers Gaveston. About seventy years before this, Salford had become a free borough by charter from Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester.

In 1352, the manufacture of "Manchester cottons," a kind of woollen-cloth made from the fleece in an unprepared state, was introduced. In that year, numerous Flemish artisans, who had been invited into England by Edward III., settled in the town, where, finding every requisite advantage, they brought the woollen manufacture to a considerable degree of perfection; and though interrupted by the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, and subsequently in the reign of Edward VI., by a dreadful malady called the sweating sickness, the trade had in the reign of Elizabeth become of such importance, that one of the queen's aulnagers (officers appointed to examine, and affix the seal to, manufactured cloth) was stationed here, in 1565. During the progress of the Reformation, an ecclesiastical commission for the diocese of Chester was established at Manchester, and numbers of popish recusants, from various parts of Lancashire, were imprisoned in the New Fleet here, which appears to have been erected about that time, and probably for that purpose. The commissioners were, Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon; Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York; the Earl of Derby; and Dr. Chadderton, Bishop of Chester, who then resided in the episcopal palace at Manchester, but, in consequence of frequent disputes between his servants and the inhabitants, removed to Chester. The commissioners, though principally engaged in promoting the reformed religion, and in the detection and punishment of popish recusants, published, during their sittings at Manchester, a declaration against pipers and minstrels attending bear and bull baitings, and against the "superstitious ringing of bells, wakes, festivals, and other amusements;" to counteract the influence of which prohibition, James I. published his celebrated Book of Sports. Upon the threatened invasion by Philip of Spain, the town supplied 144 men armed with bills and pikes, 38 archers, and 38 arquebusiers, to assist in repelling the "Invincible Armada."

During the *Parliamentary war*, Manchester was the scene of much obstinate contention. The commissioners of array visited it, to demand ammunition for the use of the king; but the town having been previously secured for the parliament by Ralph Assheton, one of the representatives of the county, the inhabitants refused to surrender; and Lord Strange attempting to enter with a considerable force, they took up arms, and were joined by numbers from the adjacent country, when a skirmish occurred, in which several men on both sides were killed. This event, which was regarded by the house of commons as the commencement of the war, was announced by the Speaker as "terrible news from the north." The inhabitants, apprehending a more serious attack, fortified the town; and the king, having set up his standard at Nottingham, sent Lord Strange with 4000 infantry, seven pieces of cannon, and some cavalry, to reduce it. After an obstinate conflict of several days, during which it was defended by Captain Bradshaw, aided by Lieutenant-Colonel Rosworm, an able German engineer, Lord Strange being summoned on the death of the Earl of Derby to join the king, whose head-quarters were then at Shrewsbury, withdrew his forces, and raised the siege. To guard against future assaults, the fortifications which had been hastily thrown up were completed and enlarged; and in 1643, Sir Thomas Fairfax entered the town, which now became the head-quarters of the parliamentary army stationed in Lancashire. It was again summoned by the Earl of Newcastle, at the head of 10,000 or 12,000 men; but being unsuccessful, the earl took the route to Hull, in pursuit of Fairfax. During the protectorate of Cromwell, Manchester, in obedience to the Protector's

writ to the high sheriff of Lancaster, made two successive returns of a member to serve in parliament, in common with other towns which did not subsequently exercise the elective franchise. In 1652 the walls were thrown down, the fortifications demolished, and the gates carried away and sold; a measure that appears to have originated in its growing commercial importance, and its increase in wealth and population. The restoration of Charles II. was celebrated here with the most splendid pomp and ceremony; the utmost festivity and rejoicings took place, and the public conduits were made to flow with wine in copious streams. In 1715, a tumultuous assembly headed by one Syddall, a barber, demolished the Independent chapel in Acres Fields, at that time the only dissenting place of worship in the town, and proceeded to commit other depredations; but the insurrection was quelled, and Syddall, with several of his accomplices, was committed to Lancaster gaol. On his liberation, he joined the rebels in Preston, and being again taken prisoner, was sent to this town and executed.

In 1745, *Prince Charles Edward*, who the year before had visited Manchester, where he was hospitably entertained for several weeks at Ancoats Hall, the mansion of Sir Edward Mosley, Bart., entered the county of Lancaster at the head of an army of 6000 men, and advanced to this town, with a view to recruit his forces, and to raise supplies of men, arms, and money. On November 28th, the young Pretender took up his quarters in the house of Mr. Dickenson, in Market-street, from that circumstance called the Palace, and issued a proclamation requiring all persons who had any duties to pay, or any of the public money in their hands, to pay the same to his secretary. The sum of £3000 was levied in money; from 200 to 300 men were raised for the service, and many horses were put under requisition for mounting the cavalry and drawing the baggage. On December 1st, the rebel army quitted Manchester, marching southward to Derby, which they reached on the 4th; but to avoid the danger of being inclosed by the armies of Marshal Wade and the Duke of Cumberland, they retreated to Manchester, and, continuing their march to the north, reached Carlisle on the 10th. In 1759, an act of parliament was passed for discharging the inhabitants from their obligation to grind corn and other grain at the school mill on the river Irk, a custom which had prevailed from a remote period, and had frequently excited a strong spirit of popular discontent. By this act the inhabitants were released from every obligation, except that of grinding malt, which is still retained; and though the sum paid to the feoffees of the mill is very moderate, yet the compulsory clause of grinding malt has induced almost all the brewers to establish themselves in townships which, though adjoining to, and within the immediate vicinity of, the town, are not subject to that obligation. *Christian, King of Denmark*, on his tour through England in 1768, took up his abode in the town, at the Bull inn. In 1773, the Russian princess, *Czartoriski*, arrived here from Birmingham, to inspect the aqueducts and excavations at Worsley, and during her stay visited the principal factories. In 1805, the Archdukes John and Lewis of Austria, accompanied by a retinue of scientific men, spent some time here; and in 1817, the Grand Duke Nicholas, now Emperor of Russia, honoured the town with a visit. The Duke of Bordeaux visited Manchester in the winter of 1843-44, the King of Saxony in 1844, and the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia in 1846.

The CITY of MANCHESTER stands on the river Irwell, which here receives the streams of the Irk and the Medlock, and on the north-west bank of which is the borough of Salford, connected, by means of six bridges, with Manchester, and forming an integral part of it. Of these bridges, the most ancient, which had existed from time immemorial, was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III., and remained, a monument of early art, until the erection on its site of the Victoria bridge, which was completed in 1839, at a cost, including the approaches, of £20,800: the Strangeways iron bridge was erected in 1817; the Albert bridge was opened 26th September, 1844. Over the Medlock are nine bridges, in various parts of the town; that leading from Oxford-street crosses the stream in an oblique direction. There are also seven bridges over the Irk, of which six are very low, and subject to be flooded at high water; the seventh is a lofty structure of three arches, and a great ornament, connecting a line of road from the extremity of Miller-street with what was anciently Strangeways Park, and forming a new entrance into the town, which avoids the steep ascent of the Red Bank, and the dangerous turn in the old road from Scotland-bridge. Exclusively of these, are several smaller bridges over the Shooter's brook, and not less than thirty across the numerous branches of the canals which intersect the town, besides numerous railway-bridges over the rivers and canals.

The older part of the city contains several ancient houses (which, however, are fast disappearing); and the streets in this quarter, with the exception of such as have been improved under various acts of parliament, are inconveniently narrow. The more modern parts contain many spacious streets, in which are respectable houses; but the general plan of the town, notwithstanding, seems to have been more adapted to the accommodation of its extended trade than to the display of elegance and symmetry in its general appearance. Cotton-mills, factories, and warehouses of immense extent, have been erected in those portions previously occupied by the most pleasant dwelling-houses, and almost every part is crowded with the cottages of families employed in the different works. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas: they were formerly under the direction of 240 commissioners, appointed by an act passed in the 9th of George IV., for cleansing, paving, lighting, watching, and regulating the town; but in 1843 an act was obtained, transferring the powers vested in these commissioners to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses. Other acts were passed in 1844 and 1845, for the improvement of the city. The inhabitants are supplied with water by the Manchester and Salford Company, established by an act of parliament, in 1809; the water is conveyed by pipes from reservoirs at Beswick and Gorton, of which the latter covers more than fifty acres of ground, excavated in 1825. In the year 1847 an act was passed for

*Commissioners' Seal.*

a better supply of water, the works to be constructed by the corporation. Salford was formerly included in the same jurisdiction as Manchester, with respect to its police; but by the act procured in the 9th of George IV., they were separated, and Salford is now governed by a distinct code of regulations, under an act of the 11th of George IV. The municipal borough of Manchester in 1846 contained 41,606 dwelling-houses, 5385 dwelling-cellars, 4872 shops used as dwellings, 3813 warehouses and workshops, 123 factories, 48 foundries, 16 banks, 14 markets, 4 railway stations, and 5 gas stations.

The ENVIRONS, in some parts, particularly in Broughton, abound with scenery pleasingly diversified; and in the neighbourhood are many handsome ranges of building, and numerous elegant villas. Ardwick Green, in the centre of which is a fine sheet of water, is surrounded with respectable residences; and Salford-crescent, occupying an elevated site, commands a beautiful view of the windings of the Irwell, with the fertile valleys on the opposite bank. Close to the Irwell are several successive tiers of houses, which rise from the margin of the river; on the Irk is Gibraltar, an irregular cluster of rural and picturesque cottages. The scheme for providing three PUBLIC PARKS for the population of Manchester, was set on foot in June 1844; and a fund of £32,000 having been raised by subscription, exclusively of a grant of £3000 from government, the parks were opened, in August 1846. The *Peel Park*, situated in Salford, within the western environs, on the banks of the Irwell, is the nearest to the centre of the town, and presents a great diversity of surface. It comprises altogether 32 acres, was formerly called Lark Hill, and was private property: the cost, including a large mansion-house, was £10,375. The *Queen's Park*, bounded on the east by the Rochdale road, near the second milestone, slopes by easy gradations towards a kind of ravine on the west; it comprises 30 acres, and is more finished and more beautiful in its details, than the Peel Park, the trees and shrubberies having previously attained a more mature growth. The cost, with the mansion of Hardham Hall, was £7250. The *Philips Park*, nearly two miles east of the Exchange, is bolder and more varied than the other parks, consisting of high knolls, with much broken ground, and a pretty little amphitheatre sloping down to the Medlock: there are, however, few trees. The cost of this park was £7300; the area is 31 acres.

The *Literary and Philosophical Society* was founded in 1781; gold and silver medals are awarded for the best dissertations on particular subjects, and the society has published seven volumes of Transactions, in the English, French, and German languages, which are much circulated on the continent. The *Agricultural Society*, consisting of members residing within thirty miles, was established in 1767, and is one of the earliest institutions of the kind in England. A part of Chetham's Hospital is appropriated as a *Library*, to which, under certain regulations, the public enjoy free admission: the founder bequeathed £1000 to be vested in land, which fund, by the management of trustees, has considerably accumulated; and the library now contains more than 25,000 volumes, some valuable manuscripts, a collection of prints, and several natural and artificial curiosities. The *Portico*, an elegant edifice of Runcorn stone, of the Ionic order, erected by subscription in 1806, at an expense of £7000, contains a library of above 14,000 volumes, committee, news, and reading rooms, and other offices. Among the other libraries, are, the *Old Subscription Library*, in Ducie-place, established in the year 1765, now containing 20,000 volumes, and supported by 400 members; the *Library for Promoting General Knowledge*, in Newall's-buildings, Market-street, established in 1771, revived in 1802, and now comprising upwards of 10,000 volumes; and the *Subscription Library*, founded in the year 1792, and containing 13,000 volumes. The *Law Library* was instituted by the members of that profession, in 1820. The *Society for Promoting the Study of Natural History* was projected in 1821, and rapidly attained its present state of maturity and importance: the buildings, in Peter-street, are of brick, with a handsome stone portico, and contain an extensive and valuable museum, a library of works on natural history, a council-room, and apartments for the librarian and keeper. The *Royal Institution*, embracing a variety of objects connected with the pursuits of literature and science, and the cultivation of the fine arts, originated with a few public-spirited individuals in 1823, and was soon honoured with public, and finally with royal, patronage. The building, which was erected from a design by Barry, is of a durable stone from the vicinity of Colne, and forms a splendid addition to the architectural ornaments of the town. The principal elevation, towards Mosley-street, has a noble portico of six lofty columns of the Ionic order, supporting a rich entablature and pediment, on each side of which are columns and pilasters connecting the centre with the wings. The whole cost of the pile was estimated at about £50,000. The *Athenæum*, an institution for the benefit of young men in the middle rank of life, is another handsome building of stone, erected close to the Royal Institution, also from a design by Barry; it comprises a theatre for lectures, reading-room, &c., with a library of above 13,000 volumes: there are 2600 members. The *Botanical and Horticultural Institution* was founded in 1828: its garden, about two miles from the Exchange, on the new Stretford road, comprising about sixteen acres, contains a great variety of green-house, herbaceous, Alpine, American, rock, and medicinal plants; the entrance is a fine structure of the Ionic order, and cost about £2000. The *Mechanics' Institute* was established in 1824, and a building was erected in 1827 at an expense of £7000. The *Geological Society*, instituted in 1838, now consists of upwards of 220 members. The *Statistical Society* held its first meeting on the 2nd of September, 1833, and is the first institution of the kind established in England. The *Academy of Arts* was established by some of the leading artists, on the plan of mutual instruction, in 1845.

The present *Theatre Royal* was opened in September 1845: it will hold 2147 persons, and has a front of the Corinthian order. The Amphitheatre, or, as it is now called, the *Queen's Theatre*, was built in 1753, for a principal theatre, but being found too small, was rebuilt by act of parliament in 1775, and having been burnt down in 1789, was again rebuilt in 1790. A third theatre is called the *City Theatre Royal*. The *Gentlemen's Private Subscription Concerts* were established in 1777, when a room adapted to the accommodation of 800 auditors was built in Fountain-street, which at length proving too small, a new concert room was erected in 1829, for the reception of 1200 subscribers, in Lower Mosley-street, at an expense of £7000; the entrance is

through a handsome lofty portico of six columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a rich entablature and pediment. The *Gentlemen's Glee Club* was founded in 1830, and is well known for the talent of its members, and its prize glee compositions. The *Choral Society*, established in 1833, consists of about 200 members; it holds its meetings in a large room in the Royal Institution. The *Assembly-rooms*, Mosley-street, were erected in 1792, and form a capacious suite of rooms. The first of a proposed series of triennial musical festivals was attempted here, with complete success, in 1828: oratorios were performed in the collegiate church, and miscellaneous concerts and dress balls were given in the theatre and assembly-rooms; the performances combined the first musical talent in the country, and after paying all expenses, more than £5000 were distributed among the different charitable institutions. The *Races*, which were established in 1730, commence on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and continue to the end of the week: the present fine course was laid out in 1847, and is situated in Broughton Meadows; the stand cost £8000, and £2000 were spent in the improvement of the ground, which is held on lease.

The improvement in the various branches of the TRADE and MANUFACTURES of Manchester has been uniformly progressive, and justly entitles it to be considered one of the most extensive and prosperous cities in the world. Its staple trade is the COTTON manufacture, which, in all its different ramifications is carried on to an extent almost incredible. The town had obtained considerable eminence for its manufacture of woollen goods, called "Manchester cottons," as before mentioned, in the reign of Edward III.; and in that of Charles I. the linen and cotton trade had made some progress. In the *Treasure of Traffic*, published by Lewis Roberts, in 1641, Manchester is said to have purchased linen-yarn from Ireland, and cotton-wool from London, and to have sent the goods woven to London and other places for sale. About the year 1740, the manufacturers residing here employed agents in various parts of the country to procure a supply of raw cotton, which was manufactured by the spindle and the distaff, in the cottages of the workmen, chiefly into fustians, thicksets, dimities, and jeans, to which were added cotton thicksets, goods figured in the loom, and subsequently cotton velvets, velveteens, and strong fancy cords. About the year 1760, these goods, which had till then been made only for home consumption, found markets on the continents of Europe and America; and the quantity of weft produced in the whole of Lancashire, by about 50,000 spindles worked by hand, was insufficient to keep the weavers in the town of Manchester constantly employed, and to afford a supply adequate to the increasing demand. Recourse was now had to the aid of machinery, and Mr. John Kay invented the instrument called the pucking peg, by the assistance of which the weaver was not only enabled to produce twice the quantity of work, but also to weave cloths of any width. The facility thus given to the weaving department caused a corresponding increase in the demand for yarn, and Mr. Thomas Highs, in conjunction with Mr. Kay, invented the spinning-jenny, the powers of which were greatly augmented by the improvements of Mr. Hargreaves, whose success, exciting the apprehensions of the hand-workmen, led to the destruction of his machinery, and his retreat to Nottingham, where he died in indigence. Mr. Highs continued to make the spinning-jennies for sale, and also invented the water-frame, or throstle, for spinning twist by means of rollers; and these machines were subsequently improved under Sir Richard Arkwright, whose exclusive patent right was annulled by a decision of the court of king's bench, in 1785, when the privilege of using such machinery was thrown open to the public. The late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., assisted by Mr. Hargreaves, first brought the cylindrical carding-engines into use, and effected many improvements in the application of machinery to the cotton manufacture, by the adoption of which, aided by the powers of the steam-engine, the quantity of goods of all descriptions made in the town has been prodigiously increased.

Every process of that manufacture is carried on to a very considerable extent, but the branch of it for which Manchester is most distinguished is the spinning, in which department alone there are upwards of one hundred factories in the town and its vicinity. The power-loom is a recent invention, originating with the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, of Holland House, in the county of Kent, who, after repeated attempts, ultimately succeeded in establishing a factory upon that principle at Doncaster, and was indemnified by parliament for the losses he had sustained in the course of his experiments. Mr. Grimshaw, of Manchester, adopting Mr. Cartwright's plan, established a factory in which were 500 power-looms, but the building being destroyed by fire, the design was for a time abandoned. The difficulties which had impeded the general adoption of this invention were finally removed by the aid of Mr. Johnson's machine for dressing the warps, and in 1806 the use of the power-loom was again introduced, with complete success. The cotton-factories, in several of which the whole process of the manufacture, from the introduction of the raw material to its completion, is carried on, are immense ranges of building, from six to eight stories in height; some of them employing from 1800 to 2000 persons each. The making of muslin was first attempted about the year 1780, at which time the machine called the mule was introduced into the spinning factories, and to such a degree of perfection has this branch of manufacture been brought, that the muslins of Manchester are little inferior to those of India. The silk manufacture has of late years been revived, under very favourable circumstances, and is rapidly improving; the number of mills established is considerable, and the silks manufactured are as remarkable for the beauty of their texture as those of Spitalfields, or of France. The principal articles at present made in the town are, velvets, fustians, jeans, ticking, checks, ginghams, nankeens, diaper, quilting, calico, muslins, muslinets, cambric handkerchiefs, small wares, silks, and, in fact, every variety of cotton and silk goods. There are also extensive *Bleaching-grounds*, and works for *Printing* and *Dyeing*, and for every other department of the manufactures; and in addition to what may be considered the staple manufactures of the town, are numerous others dependent on them, such as that of machinery of all kinds, for which there are large *Forges, Foundries*, &c.: the manufacture of steam-engines is very extensive. The town has several laboratories for the making of *Oil of vitriol*, and other chymical productions used in the different processes of the trade, for bleaching, dyeing,

and the like. In the vicinity are mills for the manufacture of *Paper* of all descriptions, from the coarsest kind, for packages, to the finest kinds of writing and printing paper, all of which have been brought to a high degree of perfection, and are manufactured on a large scale. There are extensive *Hat* manufactories, which have flourished for many years; and various other branches of manufacture, which have all improved with the increasing trade of the town, afford employment to the inhabitants. *Engraving*, as connected with the printing of calico, muslin, and cotton goods, is extensively carried on; and there are *Saw-mills* on a very extended scale. According to a statement published a few years ago by the Manchester Statistical Society, steam-power equal to 6036 horses is employed in Manchester and Salford, in cotton spinning and weaving; 1277-horse power in bleaching, dyeing, printing; 734 in machine-making, foundries, &c.; 341 in silk manufactures; 306 in cotton-thread and small wares, tape, &c.; 206 in collieries; 155 in saw-mills; 81 in engraving for printing calico; 80 in fustian-shearing; 78 in breweries; 70 in flax-spinning; 66 in chemical works; 58 in woollen works; and 436 in miscellaneous operations; making a grand total of steam-power equal to 9924 horses. In the year 1847, there were 174 cotton-factories and other large works in the municipal borough of Manchester, employing when in full operation about 40,000 hands. For the purchase of the diversified productions of the town, of which immense quantities are exported, foreign merchants have either agents or one of their partners resident here, to conduct their commercial transactions, and to purchase, not only Manchester goods, but also the produce of all the adjoining manufacturing districts, which are accumulated here as in a central depôt. A *Chamber of Commerce* was established in 1820, by which the trading interests of its members, and those of Manchester generally, have been greatly promoted. The *Branch Bank of England*, nearly opposite the town-hall, is a handsome building from the designs of Mr. Cockerell, commenced in 1845. The *Free-Trade Hall* is one of the largest buildings in the town: the floor extends 136 feet in length, by 105 feet in breadth, and, including the platform and galleries, the hall covers an area of 1889 square yards; the roof is supported by two rows of slender pillars.

The *Exchange* and *Commercial Buildings* were erected from a design by Mr. Harrison, in 1806, at an expense of £20,000, advanced on shares of £50 each, by 400 proprietary members, who subsequently added £30 each for the purchase of the site. It is a spacious, handsome, and well-arranged edifice of Runcorn stone, in the Grecian style, and the north front, which faces the market-house, is semicircular, and ornamented with lofty fluted columns of the Doric order. The area of the exchange-room is 812 square yards. The newsroom, which occupies the basement story of the north part of the building, is elegantly provided with every accommodation, and is lighted by a semicircular dome and handsome windows of plate glass: at the distance of fifteen feet from the walls is a circular range of pillars of the Ionic order, supporting the ceiling; and over the central fire-place is a full-length portrait of Thomas Stanley, Esq., for many years member for the county, finely painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. There are 2000 subscribers belonging to the establishment. Above the newsroom, and resting on the pillars that support the ceiling, is a circular range of building, two stories high, of which the lower contains the Exchange library, belonging to a proprietary of 400 members, and comprising more than 15,000 volumes. A handsome geometrical staircase leads from the hall to the upper part of the buildings, in which is an elegant dining-room, with a rich mantel-piece of Abyssinian marble at each end, and an orchestra on the north side; the room was opened in celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of George III., in 1809. There are also several anterooms, and a variety of offices connected with the general purposes of the institution.

The vast trade and commercial importance of the town have been in a great degree promoted by its proximity to Liverpool, whence its manufactures are exported to every quarter of the globe. It has a facility of WATER COMMUNICATION with that port by means of the *Mersey and Irwell navigation*, constructed in 1720, under an act of parliament amended in 1794, when the proprietors were incorporated, and by the celebrated *Bridgewater canal*; both of which communicate with the river Mersey, at Runcorn. The *Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal*, constructed by act of parliament in 1791, crossing the Irwell at Clifton, and again at Little Lever, passes for 15 miles through a district abounding with coal and other mineral produce; and unites with the Leeds and Liverpool canal near Blackburn, by a branch formed in 1793. The *Ashton-under-Line canal*, constructed in 1792, is carried, by a lofty archway, in an oblique direction over Store-street, and, by another aqueduct of equal strength and considerable beauty of design, over the river Medlock; it has a branch to Stockport, and at Fairfield another branch communicates with Oldham. The *Rochdale canal*, constructed in 1794, forms a communication from the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Manchester to the Calder navigation at Sowerby-bridge, beyond which is a cut from Salter-Hebble to Halifax. In 1836 an act was passed for making a canal to connect the Rochdale canal and the river Irwell. By means of the *Grand Trunk canal*, a line of communication is established with London, Bristol, and other principal towns. A joint-stock company, for the conveyance of goods by water, called the *New Quay Company*, was originally established in 1822, with a capital of £30,000, and has a number of vessels plying between Manchester and Liverpool.

The facilities afforded by lines of RAILWAYS are far greater, and tend highly to augment the trade of the town, and to increase the celerity with which business is transacted. In 1826, an act was obtained for the construction of a railway between *Manchester and Liverpool*, adapted to the use of carriages drawn by locomotive engines impelled by steam, for the conveyance of merchandise and passengers. This undertaking was completed in 1830. The original station is in Water-street, and the depôt, which is nearly contiguous, is on the Liverpool road; the whole corresponding in appearance to the importance of the undertaking. The line is carried by a series of 22 arches, commencing at the warehouses in the Liverpool road, across the roofs of the houses in Water-street, and over the river Irwell by a handsome stone bridge of two arches, each 65 feet in span, and 30 feet high from the surface of the water to the central summit. An act was passed in 1836, for

making a railway from *Manchester to Leeds:* the line, 50 miles in length, extends to Normanton, in Yorkshire, where it joins the Midland railway; the total expenditure up to July 1840, when the line was opened to the public, was £2,113,980. A branch to Ashton and Stalybridge, 6½ miles long, quits the line at a short distance from Manchester, and a railway is in progress under other management between Stalybridge and Leeds, by which a direct communication will be opened between Manchester and Leeds. The original station and the depôt of the old Manchester and Leeds (or Lancashire and Yorkshire) line, between Lee and St. George's streets, are elevated on a viaduct approached from the office below by a flight of steps, and contain carriage-sheds, a polygonal engine-house, workshops, and other requisites. The *Manchester Junction* railway, opened in 1844, and two miles and a quarter long, consists of two parts. One commences near the original station of the Leeds railway, which is now exclusively a goods' station; and, after crossing the Irk three times, and being carried over several streets, terminates at Hunt's Bank, near the confluence of the Irk and the Irwell, where a station called the Victoria has been completed for the Leeds and the Liverpool railways. The other part, which belongs to the Liverpool line, is 1790 yards in length, commencing between the river Irwell and Ordsall-lane, in Salford; it is principally constructed upon arches, and terminates at Hunt's Bank. The Victoria station is of extraordinary size, the portion roofed over being 700 feet long and about 114 wide, and the iron roof containing nearly 80,000 square feet. The *Manchester and Bolton* railway was originally projected to be laid down in the bed of the Bolton and Bury canal, which was purchased for £100,000; but this line was abandoned. The present one commences at New Bailey street, Salford, where is a handsome station; it is thence conveyed by a viaduct of several arches, and passes under the Oldfield road at a distance of 320 yards from the line of the Liverpool railway, after which it proceeds in a direction nearly parallel with the canal, to Bolton, a distance of ten miles. The whole was opened in May, 1838, and the line has since been connected with the Liverpool and the Leeds lines. The *East Lancashire* railway quits the Bolton at Clifton, north-west of Manchester. The *Manchester and Birmingham* railway, which joins the Liverpool and Birmingham and the Chester and Crewe railways at Crewe, is 30 miles in length, and begins at Store-street, where there is a station comprising all the necessary arrangements. An act of parliament was passed in 1845, for the construction of a railway to connect the Manchester and Birmingham and the Manchester and Liverpool lines at Manchester, and also for making a railway to Altrincham, in Cheshire; the whole to be 9¼ miles in length, and to be called the *Manchester South Junction and Altrincham* railway. The Birmingham line is also connected with the Ashton branch of the Leeds line, by means of the *Ardwick Junction*, which commences at Ardwick, south-east of Manchester, on the Birmingham line, and after a course of a mile and three-quarters, terminates at the Ashton branch, north-east of Manchester. The *Manchester, Ashton, and Sheffield* railway, also begins at Ardwick; this very important line was opened in December 1845, and in 1846 an act was passed for its extension into Lincolnshire.





The MARKET days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of which the first is principally for the sale of merchandise, brought in great quantities in carts and wagons from the different factories. The markets are plentifully supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds. The corn-market is held in a building in Hanging-ditch, which was opened as a corn-exchange in 1837; the hay-market is in Bridgewater-street, and the cattle market in the new Smithfield, at Shude-hill. The markets for butchers' meat are held in Brown-street, Bridge-street, the London-road, and other parts of the town. The fish-market is in a suitable building erected on the site of what was formerly called the Old Shambles, at the expense of Sir Oswald Mosley, near Smithy Door, in 1828; the meal, flour, and cheese market is in a building on Shude-hill. The fruit, or apple, market is held in Fennel-street, and the upper end of Long Millgate; the vegetable market is held in St. Mary's gate, and in the upper end of Smithy Door, the middle and lower end of which form the market for butter, poultry, and eggs. An act was passed in 1846 for regulating the markets and providing new market-places. Salford, which was previously supplied from Manchester, has now a separate market, for which accommodation is provided under the town-hall, Chapel-street, Salford. The principal *Fairs* are on Easter Monday and Tuesday, for toys; and October 1st and 2nd, for horses, cattle, and pigs. At Salford, a fair commencing on Whit-Monday is much frequented by the Yorkshire clothiers, blanket-manufacturers, button-makers, and japanners. The Cloth-hall, a spacious and convenient building, is occupied by numerous tenants during this fair, which lasts for 21 days; and there is another fair, beginning on November 17th, and continuing for the same space of time: the first day of each is for the sale of cattle.

By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Manchester was constituted a parliamentary BOROUGH, with power to return two representatives: the borough comprises 6006 acres; the number of voters is 10,423, and the mayor is returning officer. Under the same act, Salford was invested with the franchise, with the privilege of returning one member: the limits of the borough comprise 5083 acres, and the number of electors is 2354. Manchester received a charter of incorporation on the 23rd of October, 1838, and is divided into 15 wards, which extend over the townships of Manchester, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Ardwick, Beswick, and Cheetham; the whole comprising 4260 acres. The municipal body consists of a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors; the number of magistrates is 34. Her Majesty granted a separate court of quarter-sessions for the borough, and appointed a recorder; and a barrister, with a salary of £1000 per annum, sits daily as a magistrate. There is a large and effective police force under the control of a chief commissioner; and a borough-reeve and two principal constables are chosen from among the most respectable of the inhabitants, by a jury impanelled by the stewards of the manor, at the latter of the courts leet, which are held after Easter and Michaelmas. The powers of the county debt-court of Manchester, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Manchester and Chorlton; the powers of the Salford court extend over the districts of Salford and Worsley. The Manchester court of bankruptcy, established in 1842, and held daily, embraces part of Lan-

cashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire. The quarter-sessions are held at Salford by adjournment, when the business for the whole of that hundred is transacted, under the superintendence of a chairman, who has a salary of £800 per annum. The *Town-hall* is a noble edifice, erected from a design by Mr. Francis Goodwin, at an expense of £40,000, on the model of the temple of Erectheus at Athens, with a beautiful tower and dome in the centre, resembling the tower of Andronicus, called the "Temple of the Winds." From the centre of the town-hall is the principal entrance to a market-place, through a Doric colonnade; there are separate markets for meat, vegetables, fish, and poultry, chiefly covered over, and well ventilated: this building was erected under the superintendence of Messrs. Lane and Goodwin, at an expense of £10,000. The *Salford Town-hall* was erected in 1825-6, at a cost, including the market incorporated with it, of £9600. The *New Bailey*, or house of correction for the hundred of Salford, adjoining which is the governor's residence, was erected in 1790, upon the radiating principle, and comprises 24 wards, the same number of day-rooms and airing-yards, and 150 workshops.

*Arms of the Bishopric.*

The establishment of a BISHOPRIC in the town of Manchester was first proposed by the commissioners appointed in the reign of William IV. to inquire respecting ecclesiastical duties and revenues. The recommendations of these commissioners as to dioceses were embodied in the act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 77, which provided for the foundation of the bishopric, upon the union of the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor, in the principality of Wales; and it being ultimately determined that the two Welsh sees should continue to be distinct, an act was passed on the 23rd July, 1847, for the immediate creation of the see of Manchester. On the 10th of August, Her Majesty in council sanctioned a scheme drawn up by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which contained, among others, the following provisions. It is declared, that, on and after the 1st day of September, the collegiate church of Manchester is to be the cathedral of the new diocese; that the bishop, and the dean and chapter, are to exercise the same rights and privileges as those exercised by the bishop, and the dean and chapter, of Ripon; and that the income of the bishop is to be £4200 per annum. The diocese is placed in the province of York; and is declared to consist of the rural deaneries of Manchester, Blackburn, and Leyland, in the archdeaconry of Manchester, and of the deaneries of Amounderness and Tunstall, in the archdeaconry of Lancaster; thus embracing nearly the whole of Lancashire. The act for establishing the bishopric, contains a provision against the increase of the number of lords spiritual; it being provided that the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, shall always possess seats in parliament, but that the last appointed of the other bishops shall not be summoned. The exclusion, however, does not apply to the case of a prelate who, having a seat, is translated to another diocese; it has reference simply to a newly-made prelate. The first Bishop of Manchester is the Rev. James Prince Lee, late head master of the free grammar school of Birmingham, who was consecrated on the 23rd of January, 1848.

The old collegiate church, which, till after the Reformation, afforded accommodation for all the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, was founded, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in the 9th of Henry V., by Thomas, Lord De la Warre, who endowed it for a warden and eight fellows. The establishment, the revenue of which was £226. 12. 5., was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., and re-established in that of Elizabeth under the designation of the Warden and Fellows of Christ's College. The dilapidation of the church, and the misappropriation of the collegiate funds, under the wardenship of Richard Murray, induced the inhabitants to petition the throne for a revival of the former charter, in 1635, and Charles I. conferred upon them a new charter of foundation, with rules for the government of the college, drawn up by Archbishop Laud. Under this grant, the management was vested in a warden or dean, appointed by the Crown, who must at least be a bachelor in divinity, or of canon and civil laws; and in four fellows, who must be masters of arts, or bachelors of laws: they are a body corporate, denominated by act of parliament passed in 1840 the "Dean and Canons of Christ's College," and now forming the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. The charter provides for the appointment of a sub-warden, treasurer, collector, registrar, a master of the choir, organist, four singing men (either clerks or laymen), and four boys skilled in music; and ordains that there shall be continually in the college, two chaplains, or vicars, of the degree of bachelors of arts, to administer the sacraments, visit the sick, and perform other religious offices. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the Independents established their own form of worship in the college, in 1649; the establishment was soon afterwards dissolved by an act of parliament for the sale of dean and chapter lands, and during the interregnum, the last warden officiated as parochial minister, for an annual stipend. At the Restoration, the institution was revived, subject to the statutes of Charles I., and the warden reinstated in his office. The revenue is £4025, and is divided into six parts, of which two are paid to the dean, and one to each of the canons.

The *Cathedral Church* is a spacious and elaborately ornamented structure, in the later English style, with a handsome square embattled tower, strengthened with buttresses, and crowned by pinnacles. The roof of the nave, which rises to a considerable height above the aisles, is concealed by a rich pierced parapet decorated with pinnacles; the windows are filled with elegant tracery, and the whole of the exterior, which is relieved by the projection of some beautiful chapels, has a truly magnificent appearance. The view of the interior is also strikingly impressive: the lofty nave is lighted by clerestory windows of fine proportions, and the choir is splendidly enriched with tabernacle-work of delicate execution; the roof is groined, and ornamented with grotesque figures of angels playing on musical instruments, with shields, and other devices, richly carved. Portions of the original stained glass are still preserved in several of the windows; and the altar is decorated with a piece of tapestry representing the offerings of

the early Christians, and the punishment of Ananias and Sapphira. In different parts of the church, and in the chapels, are ancient and interesting monuments.

The parish comprises the ancient chapelries of Ardwick, Birch, Blackley, Cheetham, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Denton, Didsbury, Gorton, Newton, and Stretford; and the townships of Beswick, Bradford, Broughton, Burnage, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Crumpsall, Droylsden, Failsworth, Harpurhey, Heaton-Norris, Haughton, Hulme, Levenshulme, Manchester, Moss-Side, Moston, Openshaw, Reddish, Rushulme, Salford, and Withington. *Trinity* church, at Salford, was founded and endowed by Humphrey Booth, Esq., in 1635, but having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in 1752; it is a neat edifice in the Grecian style, and of the Doric order, with a steeple, and contains some handsome monuments and mural tablets. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Sir R. G. Booth, Bart. *St. Ann's* church, on the south side of St. Ann's square, founded in 1709, under the auspices of Lady Ann Bland, is a spacious structure in the Grecian style, and of a mixed order, with a tower formerly surmounted by a spire, which has been taken down; the interior is appropriately decorated. The living is a rectory not in charge; patron, the Bishop of Chester. *St. Mary's*, between Dean's-gate and the river Irwell, erected by the Warden and Fellows of the College, by act of parliament, in 1756, is a handsome edifice of the Doric order, with a tower and spire 186 feet in height. The interior, though dark, from the massive proportions of the pillars supporting the galleries, is very elegant: the altar is embellished with a well-executed painting of the Ascension, after Raphael, by Williams, and the window is enriched with stained glass, beneath which are the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £166; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. *St. Paul's*, a neat edifice of brick, was erected in 1765; it was greatly enlarged, and re-consecrated in 1778, and a district has been lately assigned. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £293; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. This church has the largest Sunday schools perhaps in Christendom attached to it. *St. John's*, in Byrom-street, was built by Edward Byrom, Esq., under the authority of an act of parliament, in 1769, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower: the interior is remarkably neat, and finely ornamented; some of the windows are embellished with beautiful stained glass, and in the vestry-room are several fine paintings. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £290; patron, the Rev. W. Huntington, the incumbent. *St. James'*, erected by the Rev. Cornelius Bayley, D.D., in 1787, and consecrated in 1788, is a spacious brick edifice, with a small stone spire: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. *St. Michael's*, a large edifice of brick, was founded by the Rev. Humphrey Owen, in 1789: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter; net income, £72. *St. Peter's*, erected by subscription among the inhabitants, and consecrated in 1794, is a handsome edifice of Runcorn stone, in the Grecian style, with a stately tower and a noble portico of the Doric order; the interior is remarkable for the elegance and chasteness of its decoration, and the altar-piece is embellished with a fine painting of the Descent from the Cross, by Annibal Caracci. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patrons, Trustees. *St. Stephen's*, Salford, a neat building of brick ornamented with stone, with a handsome tower, was founded in 1794, by the Rev. N. M. Cheek, to whose memory a neat mural tablet has been erected; the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the present Incumbent, the Rev. J. E. Booth; net income, £245. *St. George's*, on the Middleton road, was built in 1790, by the Rev. Samuel Pidgeon, of Sale, and after being used by Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, was purchased and consecrated for a church in 1818: there are 1293 sittings, all free. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a chapelry district assigned; net income, £220; patron, the Bishop of Chester.

*St. Matthew's* district-parish church, in Castle-field, was erected in 1825, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £11,917, and is an elegant structure in the later English style, with a tower and spire: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £271; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. *St. Philip's* district-parish church, in Salford, a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower and semicircular portico of the Ionic order, was also erected in 1825, by grant from the commissioners, at an expense of £16,804: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £410; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. *Christ Church*, in Acton-square, Salford, was built in 1830-1: the living is in the gift of Trustees. A district church in the later English style, with a tower, was erected in Travis-street, Ancoats, and dedicated to *St. Andrew*, in 1831, at an expense of £9988, under the act of the 58th of George III.: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £122; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. *All Souls'* district church, in the early Norman style, with two turrets, was erected in Every-street, Ancoats, in 1839, by subscription, and by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies; it contains 1397 sittings, of which 697 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a district chapelry annexed; net income, £150; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. *St. Clement's*, in Lever-street, erected in 1793, is open for the performance of divine service, according to the liturgy of the Church, but is not consecrated.

The foundation stone of the first of ten additional churches, to be erected and endowed in Manchester and Salford, was laid in Regent-road, Salford, in August, 1841; the church is dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, and the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of Trustees, with a net income of £112. *St. Barnabas'* church, Rodney-street, in the densely-populated district of Islington, another of the ten churches, was commenced in March 1842, and consecrated in November 1844; it contains 1100 sittings, one-third free. An ecclesiastical parish has been assigned to it, under the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, and the living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of Trustees, with a net income of £150. *St. Matthias'*, near Broughton bridge, Salford, was also built by the Ten-Churches Association: the living is in the gift of Trustees. A building formerly belonging to the Methodist New Connexion, and to which a new front has been added in the Norman style, was consecrated as a church in November 1844; it is now called *Christ Church*, and is situated in Blackburn-street. *St. Simon's* church, Salford, of which the first stone was laid March 24th, 1845, was erected partly by the Church Commissioners, and is in the pointed style, with a tower and

spire: an ecclesiastical parish has been assigned to it, out of Trinity district, under the 6th and 7th Vict., cap. 37, and the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately, with a net income of £150. In Granby-row is a church dedicated to *St. Simon and St. Jude*, erected by the Manchester and Eccles Church-Building Society, an association distinct from the Ten-Churches Association: the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Bishop of Chester, with a net income of £150. The same society purchased a large meeting-house in Canal-street, Ancoats, which they converted into a church, dedicated to *St. Jude*. The foundation stone of *St. Philip's* church, Bradford-road, the fifth of the ten churches proposed to be erected, was laid in December 1846, by the Ven. Archdeacon Rushton; the building is in the early English style, will hold 1000 persons, and is externally cased with Yorkshire stone. Other churches in and near the town, including some erected by the two associations, are described under the heads of the adjacent townships.

The municipal borough of Manchester comprises altogether 97 places of worship, and 106 public schools; the towns of Manchester and Salford generally, and their immediate vicinities, have above 130 places of worship. Of this latter number, there are 31 churches, 21 Wesleyan meeting-houses, 17 Independent, 12 Methodist Association, 9 Baptist, 6 Roman Catholic, 5 Scottish Presbyterian, 5 Unitarian, 4 Methodist New Connexion, 4 Primitive Methodist, 4 Welsh Independent, 2 Welsh Calvinist, 2 Swedenborgian, 2 New Jerusalem, 2 Independent Methodist, a synagogue, a tabernacle, an Apostolic Church, and a place of worship each for the Society of Friends, Welsh Baptists, and Christian Brethren; besides three or four churches and meeting-houses now being built. Among the places of worship conspicuous for architectural beauty may be noticed the *Roman Catholic chapel* of St. Augustine, an elegant edifice in the later English style, built in 1820, from a design by Mr. Palmer, at an expense of £10,000; and the splendid chapel in High-street, Salford. The meeting-house for the *Society of Friends* is a spacious structure, erected under the direction of Mr. Lane, at a cost of £12,000, and conspicuous for its chaste simplicity and the beauty of its Ionic portico, the design of which was taken from that of the Temple of Ceres on the Ilyssus. The *Wesleyan* meeting-house in Oxford-road has a handsome portico of the Doric order; and that in Irwell-street, Salford, has an Ionic portico and pediment. The *Unitarian* meeting-house, erected in 1839, is in the later English style.

The *Free Grammar school*, was founded in the 7th of Henry VIII., by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who endowed it with houses and lands now producing a revenue exceeding £4000. Twelve exhibitions, of £40 per annum each, to either of the universities, belong to the school; which also, in turn with the schools of Hereford and Marlborough, has an interest in sixteen scholarships at Brasenose College, Oxford, and in the same number at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, in 1679, and varying in value from £18 to £26 each per annum. In the nomination of the Dean of the cathedral, and the Rectors of Prestwich and Bury, as trustees of Hulme's estates, are fifteen exhibitions varying from £60 to £120 each, to Brasenose College, for bachelors of arts, who may remain there four years after taking that degree; these were founded by the benevolent William Hulme, and are frequently conferred upon scholars from Manchester. The old school-house is a plain spacious building, erected in 1777, on the site of the original edifice, and having an owl, the crest of the founder, sculptured on a large stone medallion over the entrance. A new school-house has been erected, in consequence of the flourishing condition of the estates of the charity. The *Blue-coat hospital*, part of which is appropriated to the Chetham library, was founded in 1653, by means of a bequest from Humphrey Chetham, who left £7000 to trustees, to purchase estates for its endowment; and a sum of money to provide a house for the reception of 40 scholars, who were to be maintained and educated. The buildings of the college founded by Lord De la Warre, were, after its dissolution, purchased by the trustees from the Earl of Derby, to whom it had been presented by the crown, and appropriated to the use of the hospital. The premises occupy the site of the baronial mansion of the Gresleys, on the bank of the river Irk, near its confluence with the Irwell, and comprise an extensive range, exhibiting through all its subsequent repairs, strong features of its collegiate architecture. A large reading-room is ornamented with antique carvings, and portraits of the founder; of Dr. Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's; Dr. William Whitaker, successively master of Trinity, Queen's, and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge; Robert Bolton, a learned divine; and John Bradford, a native of Manchester, and a pupil in the grammar school, who was burned as a heretic in the reign of Mary. The *Independent College* situated at Withington, about three miles to the south-west of the city, is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, consisting of a central range with two boldly projecting wings, forming three sides of a quadrangle. In the centre of the principal range, which is two stories high, is a square embattled tower, surmounted by an octagonal lantern turret; and beneath a lofty oriel window, is the chief entrance. The *New (Unitarian) College* was founded at Manchester Feb. 22nd, 1786, removed to York Sept. 1803, and brought back to Manchester Sept. 1840; it has property valued at above £15,000, and is otherwise supported by subscriptions: the studies are conducted by a principal, four professors in the literary and scientific department, and three in that of theology and ecclesiastical history. The late *John Owens, Esq.*, a merchant of the city, left the bulk of his fortune to trustees, for the foundation of a college, free from every religious test. A "*Collegiate School*" has been erected for the sons of tradesmen, in the Stretford-new-road, by the Church Educational Society of Manchester: the first stone was laid June 19th, 1845. The *Ladies' Jubilee school*, for maintaining, educating, and qualifying as household servants, female orphans, was established in 1809, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III., and is a neat and commodious building on the borders of Strangeways Park: Miss Hall, one of the original and most zealous promoters of the institution, bequeathed at her death in 1828, £44,000, to be equally divided among this school, the infirmary, the lying-in-hospital, and the fever ward. In 1723, *Mrs. Anne Hinde* bequeathed land now producing nearly £200 per

annum, for education. Among the numerous other schools are the *National* central schools in Manchester and at Salford, founded in 1812; and a *Lancasterian* school commenced in 1809, and held in a building in Marshal-street, erected in 1813, at an expense of £5000. The *Roby* schools were completed in the beginning of 1845, and cost £3000.

The *Infirmary* was established in 1752, by Joseph Bancroft, Esq., in conjunction with Charles White, Esq., M.D.; and in 1755 a building for the purpose was erected by subscription; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and hot, cold, vapour, and medicated baths have been fitted up, the profits arising from which are appropriated to the support of the institution. A lunatic hospital and asylum was founded in 1765; a dispensary was established in 1792, and in 1830 the late king, on the solicitation of the chairman and committee, became the patron of the institution, which is now styled "The Royal Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum." An act was passed in 1844, authorising the committee to erect a new lunatic asylum. The *Fever hospital*, in Aytoun-street, is a plain and substantial structure of brick, erected by subscription, at an expense of £5000, in 1805. The *Lying-in-hospital* was instituted in 1790. The school for the *Deaf* and *Dumb*, formerly held in this building, was established in 1823: the necessity of increasing its means of usefulness having led to a public subscription and a bazaar, £3848 were paid to the treasurer as the commencement of a fund for a new building; and Mr. Henshaw, of Oldham, having bequeathed £20,000 for endowing a *Blind Asylum*, his trustees and the committee of the school determined to erect their buildings contiguous to each other. A beautiful pile was built near the Botanic garden: the Deaf and Dumb institution occupies one wing, and the Blind asylum the other: the centre being allotted to a chapel for the use of both. The first named institution cost about £11,000, and contains accommodation for 100 children; the Blind asylum affords room for 150 inmates. An institution for curing *Diseases of the Eye* was commenced in 1815, and though its annual income does not exceed £200, it affords relief to 1500 patients generally during the year; the *Lock hospital*, in Bond-street, was established in 1819, and the *Female Penitentiary* in 1822. *Public Baths and Washhouses* were opened in 1846: in the first half year ending March, 1847, the number of washings was 3233, and of pieces washed 105,928; the number of bathers was 7720. There are funds at the disposal of the boroughreeve amounting to more than £3000 per annum, arising from charitable bequests, for distribution in bread, clothes, money, and other necessaries, among the aged, infirm, and indigent poor.

Among the distinguished natives of Manchester, or persons who have been otherwise connected with it, may be enumerated, William Crabtree, an astronomical writer and the inventor of a micrometer, born at Broughton, within the parish, and killed at the battle of Marston-Moor in 1644; John Byrom, an ingenious poet, and the author of a system of short-hand, born at Kersal-Moor, near the town, in 1691; John Ferriar, M.D., author of *Illustrations of Sterne*, and other popular works; Thomas Barritt, a distinguished antiquary, whose large and valuable heraldic collections in manuscript are placed in the library of Chetham's hospital; Thomas Faulkner, an enterprising traveller, who published the earliest authentic account of Patagonia, and died in 1774; the Rev. John Whitaker, the Manchester historian; Thomas Percival, M.D., an eminent physician and popular writer; Charles White, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished surgeon and anatomist; Joseph Farrington, R.A., a landscape painter of considerable celebrity; and Dr. Dalton, who died at Manchester, July 28th, 1844, aged 78 years. The city gives the titles of Duke and Earl to the family of Montagu.

MANEA, a chapelry, in the parish of COVENEY, union of NORTH WITCHFORD, hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from March; containing 1077 inhabitants. Here is a station of the Ely and Peterborough railway, eight miles from the Ely station. Besides the chapel, there is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school.

MANEWDEN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, hundred of CLAVERING, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 688 inhabitants. It comprises 2486*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*, of which 2057 acres are arable, 316 meadow and pasture, and 66 woodland. A considerable trade is carried on in malt, for which there are two malt-houses. The village is situated in a fertile valley on the banks of the river Stort; a fair is held in it on Easter-Monday, chiefly for toys and pedlery. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; impropriator, Launcelot A. Cousmaker, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £630, the vicarial for £215, and the glebe comprises 55 acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower, and contains some handsome monuments.

MANFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DARLINGTON, partly in the wapentake of GILLING-WEST, but chiefly in that of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Darlington; containing with the township of Cliffe, 474 inhabitants, of whom 420 are in the township of Manfield. The parish is bounded on the north by the Tees, and comprises 3454*a.* 12*p.*, of which 2173 acres are arable, 1195 pasture, and 86 woodland; the surface is undulated, the scenery picturesque, and towards the river the soil is rich and productive, The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; income, £466. The great tithes have been commuted for £35, and the small for £283: the vicar has a glebe of 105 acres. The church is a handsome ancient structure, with a fine square tower. There is a national school with an endowment of £12 a year.

MANGERSBURY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Stow; containing 486 inhabitants. The union workhouse is situated here. The Roman Fosse-way passes through the hamlet.

MANGOTSFIELD (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of KEYNSHAM, hundred of BARTON-REGIS, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bristol; containing 3864 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2442*a.* 3*r.* 31*p.* of arable and pasture land in nearly equal parts, and 90 acres of common or waste. A considerable portion of the Kingswood mining district is included within the parish, and coal

is found in abundance; there are also quarries of good paving-stone. The Gloucester and Bristol railway has a station here. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £136; patron, Thomas Wadham, Esq. In addition to the parochial church, a neat chapel of ease, dedicated to Our Saviour, was built at Downend in 1831, by subscription, aided by a grant of £1000 from the Incorporated Society; it is a handsome edifice in the later English style, and contains 1024 sittings, of which 770 are free. There are places of worship for Independents and other dissenters.

MANLEY, a township, in the parish of FRODSHAM, union of RUNCORN, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of CHESHIRE, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Frodsham; containing 385 inhabitants. The township comprises 1105 acres, of which 60 are common or waste: the soil is partly sand, and partly clay. There is a quarry of excellent white freestone, from which Eaton Hall, near Chester, was erected.

MANNINGFORD-ABBOTTS, a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 148 inhabitants. This parish, which belonged to the abbey of Llanthony, and subsequently, by grant from the crown, formed part of the large possessions of the Protector, the Duke of Somerset, comprises by computation 918 acres, whereof 670 are arable, 228 pasture, and 20 woodland. Its soil in some parts is sandy, and in others a clayey loam; the surface is gently undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet which, in its course to Salisbury, obtains the name of the Avon. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £300; patron, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart.

MANNINGFORD-BOHUN, a tything, in the parish of WILSFORD, union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 283 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £267, payable to St. Nicholas' Hospital, Sarum, and the vicarial tithes for £133. 10.

MANNINGFORD-BRUCE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 265 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1100 acres: the soil is in some parts peat resting upon clay, in others sandy and light, and in some gravelly, with a substratum of chalk; the surface is generally flat, but towards the downs rises into gentle eminences, and the lower grounds are watered by a stream which flows into the Avon. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the gift of T. Barnard, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £310, and the glebe comprises one acre. The church is an ancient structure, with a circular chancel; over the altar is a tablet inscribed to the memory of Mary Nicholas, who was instrumental in the preservation of Charles II., after his defeat at Worcester.

MANNINGHAM, a township, in the parish, borough, and union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. W.) from Bradford; containing 5622 inhabitants. This township, which forms part of the north-western suburbs of Bradford, comprises by measurement 1230 acres, whereof 658 are arable, and 572 pasture; the soil of the arable land is fertile, and the scenery is generally picturesque. Manningham Hall, the seat of E. C. Lister Kaye, Esq., is a handsome mansion, erected on the site of the ancient house of the Lister family, taken down in 1770, and is surrounded by a park. The worsted manufacture is carried on. St. Jude's, a district church, was erected in 1842, at an expense of £3600, exclusive of the site, valued at £2000; the funds were raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Ripon Diocesan Society. It is a handsome structure in the Norman style, from a design by Walker Rawstorne, Esq., and contains about 1000 sittings, of which 366 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Bradford; net income, £150. A second church has been erected more recently, and a district has been assigned to it by the Ecclesiastical Commission: the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150, and the next presentation belongs to John Hollings, Esq. The edifice, which is cruciform, and dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle, was built at a cost of about £3000, not including the site, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and transepts, with a central tower and spire 140 feet in height; it accommodates 600 persons.

MANNINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of GUSSAGE ALL SAINTS, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of KNOWLTON, Wimborne division of DORSET; containing 76 inhabitants.

MANNINGTON, a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Aylsham; containing 20 inhabitants. It comprises 548*a*. 1*r*. 26*p*., of which 423 acres are arable, 61 meadow and pasture, and 63 woodland. Mannington Hall is an ancient mansion, erected by William Lumner, who had license to convert it into a castle; it is surrounded by a moat. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Itteringham, and valued in the king's books at £1. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$. The church, which is near the Hall, has long been in a state of decay, and forms a picturesque ruin.

MANNINGTREE (*St. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Colchester, and 61 (N. E. by E.) from London; containing 1255 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Scidinghoo*, or, as in Domesday book, *Sciddinchou*; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it had received the name of *Many tree*, of which the present appellation is an obvious corruption. Here was a guild, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the revenue of which was £8. 5. 4.; and the importance of the place may be inferred from a certificate of the value of some chantry lands, in which it is termed "a great town and also a haven town, having in it to the number of 700 houseling people." The parish is extremely salubrious, and occupies the most pleasant situation in the hundred; it is bounded on the north by the river Stour. The town is on the southern bank of the river, on the road from London to Harwich, and is irregularly built; the streets are paved and lighted with oil, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water. The malt-trade is carried on to a great extent, and a brewery here produces annually 5000 barrels of strong ale. At spring tides, vessels drawing six feet of water come up to the quay, bringing corn,

coal, deals, &c. The Stour was made navigable from the town to Sudbury, by act of parliament in the 4th and 5th of the reign of Anne. A station here of the Ipswich and Colchester railway is about midway between the stations at those two towns. The market is on Thursday, for corn and cattle; and there is a fair for toys on the Thursday in Whitsun-week. The petty-sessions for the division of Tendring take place on Mondays at Mistley and Thorpe alternately, when overseers, surveyors, and constables are appointed; and a court baron is held here annually by the lords of the manor of Mistley and Manningtree. The village of Mistley, about half a mile from the town, consists of several handsome houses; and a fair is held by permission on the green there, on the 8th and 9th of August. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Mistley. The church consists of a nave, with north and south aisles separated from the nave by ranges of massive pillars, and contains a monument on which is an inscription recording that a fuller, named Thomas Osmond, was burnt here for heresy, June 15th, 1555. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

MANSELL-GAMAGE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Weobley, hundred of Grimsworth, county of Hereford, 8½ miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 136 inhabitants, and comprising 1279 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £114, and the rectorial for £93. 16. 6.; there are 2 acres of glebe. The church is seated on an eminence.

MANSELL-LACY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Weobley, hundred of Grimsworth, county of Hereford, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 315 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the road from Hereford to Weobley, and comprises by computation 1335 acres, of which 569 are arable, 613 meadow and pasture, and 73 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 11½.; net income, £162; patron, Sir R. Price, Bart.; impropriators, the Trustees of Price's Hospital. The great tithes have been commuted for £135, and the small for £92: the glebe contains about 8 acres. The church is a neat edifice, in the later English style.

MANSERGH, a chapelry, in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, union of Kendal, Lonsdale ward, county of Westmorland, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 232 inhabitants. It is a wild district situated on the west side of the river Lune, and comprises about 3000 acres. An act was passed in 1837, for inclosing 900 acres of waste land, of which a few were appropriated for the recreation of the inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale; impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose tithes have been commuted for £124. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was built in the year 1726. There is a school, erected and endowed by Christopher Wilson, Esq.

MANSFIELD (*St. Peter*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. division of the wapentake of Broxtow and of the county of Nottingham, 14 miles (N. by W.) from Nottingham, and 138 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Pleasley-hill, 9788 inhabitants. The name of this place, anciently written *Maunsfield*, is derived from its situation on the small river Mann or Maun, which rises about three miles westward. The town is of great antiquity: it is supposed to have been of British or Roman origin; and during the heptarchy was a temporary residence of the Mercian kings, for the convenience of hunting in the Royal Forest of Sherwood. In the reigns of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, it was a royal demesne, and the place so continued till the time of Elizabeth, except that, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was, with other manors, held for a time by the Duke of Norfolk: it was ultimately granted away, by letters-patent, in the 44th of Elizabeth. Until the year 1715, the courts for the Forest of Sherwood, a district celebrated in ballad story as the scene of the exploits of the renowned archer, Robin Hood, and his band of freebooters, were held at Mansfield.

The town is situated on the road from Nottingham to Sheffield, in a deep vale, in the centre of the ancient forest, and has five chief streets, besides others branching from them, which are narrow and irregular; the houses are principally built of stone, and at the entrance to the town from Southwell are several excavated in the sandstone rock. Many improvements have been made within the last few years, under acts of parliament obtained in 1823 and 1825, agreeably with the provisions of one of which the town is lighted with gas, by a joint-stock company; the approach from the Nottingham road has been widened, and the market-place considerably enlarged. Races take place at the July fair. The town-hall, situated in the market-place, is a handsome structure of stone, in the Grecian style of architecture, erected by a company in 1836, at a cost of about £8000; it comprises a room for petty-sessions, a newsroom, library, and assembly and card rooms, with a police-station, and a market-house and shambles, adjoining. The building forms a striking feature in the town.

In the parish are numerous establishments for manufacturing purposes. Eleven of these are situated on the little rivers Maun and Medin, and are propelled by steam and water power. To insure a better supply of water for the mills, and for his extensive irrigation canals, the Duke of Portland a few years since constructed a reservoir of about 70 acres, on the site of an old flour-mill, and in the picturesque vale where it stood, famed by the story of "the Miller of Mansfield." This fine sheet of water forms a prominent object in the neighbourhood, and the mill-owners pay a yearly rent to the Duke of Portland for the advantage they derive from it. Most of the mills are the property of his grace. The king's mill, for grinding corn, is at the head of the reservoir, and in the occupation of Mr. W. Adlington. Hermitage mill, in the occupation of Mr. James Fisher, of Radford, is employed in the manufacture of lace, which is produced here of the most beautiful texture. The Bleakhills mill and Little Matlock mill are employed in making sewing-thread. The Field mill, on the Nottingham road, the largest in the parish, tenanted by Messrs. R. Greenhalgh and Sons; the Stanton mill, also held by Messrs. Greenhalgh; the Old mill, situated in the town; and the Bath mill, are all engaged in the

manufacture of doubled-yarns used in the lace trade and other branches of production where cotton is the chief material consumed. They employ between 400 and 500 hands, and contain above 30,000 spindles. These four mills were erected for the spinning of cotton, and were so employed until the last few years; but this branch of the cotton trade has now left the neighbourhood, with the exception of the mills at Pleasley and two other places. Besides the above mills are, another lace factory, stocking and glove manufactures both of silk and cotton, bleaching-works, iron-foundries for light castings, two wood-turning mills, and mustard, chicory, and tobacco manufactories. A very extensive business is carried on in malt, and also in cutting and working into blocks and architectural ornaments the fine freestone obtained in the adjacent quarries. The stone thus wrought is principally found in this and the neighbouring parish of Mansfield-Woodhouse; and mills of very ingenious construction for sawing it into slabs for flooring, and preparing it for building purposes, have been erected in and near the town, affording employment to a number of the population, and adding a new and important feature to the manufactures of the place. Branches of the Midland railway are in course of formation, to connect the town with Nottingham and other parts. In the reign of Henry III., the inhabitants procured a charter for a market on Monday, afterwards altered to Thursday; and also the privilege of *housebote* and *haybot*, or timber for repairs, and wood for fences, out of the forest, which they still enjoy. The market has been held on Thursday from time immemorial; and there are a fair on July 10th, for the sale of cattle and hogs, and a chartered fair on the second Thursday in October, for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese. The powers of the county debt-court of Mansfield, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Mansfield. The town is the place of election for the Northern division of the county.

The parish comprises, according to the recent tithe-commutation survey, 6447*a*. 3*r*. 27*p*., of which 2000 acres consist of uninclosed forest lands, 82 acres of wood and plantations, aud the remainder of meadow land, pasture, garden-ground, &c. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; present income, £400 per annum; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. A chaplaincy is attached to the church, for the support of which the vicar and churchwardens were incorporated, and invested with lands, in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary. The church exhibits specimens of each style, from the Norman to the later English; the two lower portions of the tower are early Norman, and there is one window in the early English style; the arches, piers, and north door, are of good decorated character: the tower is surmounted by a low spire. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, General Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded by letters-patent of Elizabeth, dated March 8th, 1561: the lands belonging to it and to the chaplaincy having become undistinguishable, it was privately agreed after a suit in chancery, in 1682, that two-thirds of the income of the estate should be paid to the chaplain, and the remaining third to the master of the school and his assistant. A scholarship of £10 per annum was founded in 1673 at Jesus College, Cambridge, by Dr. Sterne, Archbishop of York, for a native of Mansfield. A free school was established in 1702. In 1709, Samuel Brunt bequeathed lands, directing the proceeds, which then amounted to £436. 15. a year, to be applied chiefly to the relief of poor inhabitants. In 1725, Faith Clerkson left the sum of £2000 to trustees, partly for erecting two school-houses, and partly to be vested in land, the rental to be divided between Mansfield and Mansfield-Woodhouse; and in 1784, Charles Thompson bequeathed £1200 in the three per cents., one-half for the augmentation of Brunt's charity, and one-half for educating children, for whom a school was built in Toothill-lane. The present income of Brunt's charity, including Thompson's bequest, amounts to £1049. By deed dated January 15th, 1691, Elizabeth Heath founded almshouses for twelve persons, and endowed them with property now producing a rental of £244. 9., of which £70 are appropriated to the apprenticing of children: the trustees have recently built six additional almshouses, of stone, in Bull's Head lane. The poor-law union of Mansfield comprises 18 parishes or places, of which 9 are in each of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, the whole containing a population of 27,627 inhabitants: the workhouse is a large building on the Sutton road, erected in 1837, at a cost of £7000, and containing accommodation for 300 paupers. The savings' bank, in the market-place, was built in 1843.

Humphrey Ridley, an eminent physician and anatomist, was born here about 1653. Archbishop Sterne, and Dr. William Chappel, Bishop of Cork and Ross, in Ireland, were also natives of Mansfield: Robert Dodsley, author of the *Economy of Human Life*, was born in the vicinity, and apprenticed in the town; and James Murray, inventor of the patent circular saw, resided here. Sir William Murray, on being appointed lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, was elevated to the peerage, in 1756, by the title of Baron Mansfield, of which place he was created earl in 1776.

MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from Mansfield; containing 1871 inhabitants. This place, which anciently formed part of the parish of Mansfield, has undergone much improvement, and several hundred acres of barren waste have been converted into rich meadow land, by a judicious system of irrigation adopted by the Duke of Portland, who caused a canal to be cut through this parish and Clipstone, communicating with the river Maun. About 1300 acres here, with some land in Mansfield, constitute the only uninclosed portion of the ancient Forest of Sherwood. The substratum abounds with limestone of good quality, and there are extensive lime-kilns, and quarries of excellent freestone. The stone from the quarries of this vicinity has of late years obtained very great celebrity, and is of three varieties, the Woodhouse or Bolsover stone, and the Mansfield red, and Mansfield white, stone. The first, a most durable magnesian limestone, was chosen for the erection of the new houses of parliament at Westminster, for which purpose quarries were opened here by Mr. Lindley, the proprietor, on a hill bearing evident marks of having been quarried at a very remote period, and from which the stone used in the older portions of Southwell cathedral was extracted. It had long been matter of conjecture whence

the material came of which that edifice was built, few structures of as early a date having their mouldings and finer carvings so well preserved; but from strict comparison of the stone of the cathedral with the beds in these quarries, no doubt now exists of the stone having been obtained from this place. On a part of the same range of limestone rock, is quarried a material which may be classed among British marbles, but its great solidity increases the difficulty of raising it, and prevents its being applied to ordinary building purposes. It possesses the transparency, and is susceptible of the polish, of foreign marble, with a slight tinge of colour sufficient to distinguish it from white. Of this marble, the memorial erected at Oxford to the Martyrs is composed.

The village is large, and contains several very respectable houses; many of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Portland. The church is a large structure, with a spire, which was rebuilt in 1304, with one of the aisles, after having been injured by a fire, which also destroyed part of the village. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school was founded by Faith Clerkson, in 1725, and endowed with land; Richard Radford, by deed dated May 10th, 1827, gave £800 for another school. In 1786, Major Rooke discovered two Roman *villæ* in the parish: one of them contained nine rooms and a hypocaust, with part of a very elegant mosaic pavement in the centre room; the other contained thirteen rooms, two hypocausts, and a cold bath. About 100 yards to the south-east were two Roman sepulchres, in one of which was an urn containing ashes, with fragments of bones lying near it; and coins and various other Roman relics were also found. Dr. Mason, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was born in the parish.

MANSRIGGS, a township, in the parish and union of Ulverston, hundred of Lonsdale north of the Sands, N. division of the county of Lancaster, 1½ mile (N.) from Ulverston; containing 63 inhabitants.

MANSTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Sturminster, hundred of Redlane, Sturminster division of Dorset, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Shaftesbury; containing 127 inhabitants. It comprises 1346*a.* 1*r.* 31*p.*, of which 83 acres are arable, and 1202 pasture and meadow: the river Stour forms a boundary between this parish and that of Fiddleford. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 5., and in the gift of the Rev. G. F. St. John: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church is very ancient. Thomas Dibden, a divine, orator, and Latin poet, who died in the year 1741, was born here.

MANSWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of More-Critchill, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, hundred of Badbury, Wimborne division of the county of Dorset; containing 119 inhabitants.

MANTHORP, with Little Gonerby, a township, in the borough of Grantham, wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Grantham; with 1968 inhabitants.

MANTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of Witham-on-the-Hill, union of Bourne, wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 3¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from the town of Bourne; containing 113 inhabitants.

MANTON (*St. Hibald*), a parish, in the union of Glandford-Brigg, partly in the wapentake of Corringham, and partly in the E. division of that of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing, with the township of Cleatham, and the hamlet of Twigmoor, 182 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £252; patron, M. D. D. Dalyson, Esq. The tithes were in part commuted for land in 1805.

MANTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Oakham, hundred of Martinsley, county of Rutland, 3¼ miles (N. E.) from Uppingham; containing 272 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1150 acres, of which 150 only are arable, and the remainder pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £73; patron and impropriator, E. W. Smyth, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1772. A college or chantry was founded here in the 25th of Edward III., by William and John Wade, for a master and two brethren, whose revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £22. 18. 6.

MANTON, a tything, in the parish of Preshute, union of Marlborough, hundred of Selkley, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 290 inhabitants.

MAPERTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Wincanton, hundred of Catsash, E. division of Somerset, 3¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wincanton; containing, with the hamlet of Clapton, 214 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 7., and in the gift of Wadham College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe comprises 89 acres.

MAPLEBECK, a parish, in the union of Southwell, N. division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 5¾ miles (N. by E.) from Southwell; containing 162 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1200 acres. Stone of good quality is obtained, chiefly for the roads; there were formerly quarries, from which the stone was raised for the erection of the bridge at Newark. An ancient mansion near the church, once the residence of the De Markham family, has been taken down, and the materials have been sold. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Newcastle.

MAPLE-DURHAM (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Bradfield, hundred of Langtree, county of Oxford, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Reading; containing 481 inhabitants. It is situated on the Thames, and comprises 2850*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.*, of which 2029 acres are arable, 352 meadow and pasture, and 374 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The Hall is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, and contains some stately apartments, and an extensive collection of paintings; attached is a Roman Catholic chapel, erected by Michael Blount, Esq., in 1800. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10.; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The great tithes have been commuted for £59. 14. 3., and the vicarial for £807. 5. 9.; the glebe comprises 51 acres. The

church has been the burial-place of the ancient family of Blount for many generations.

MAPLEDURWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Basingstoke; containing 214 inhabitants. The parish comprises 818 acres, of which 101 are common or waste land. The living is annexed to the rectory of Newnham: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 8½ acres.

MAPLESCOMBE, in the parish of Kingsdown, union of Dartford, hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Seven-Oaks. The parochial church of this place is in ruins, and the living is annexed to Kingsdown.

MAPLESTEAD, GREAT (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Halstead, hundred of Hinckford, N. division of Essex, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Halstead; containing 452 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the number of maple-trees that formerly grew here. The parish is intersected by the river Colne, and comprises 1902*a*. 3*r*. 3*p*., of which 1440 acres are arable, 320 pasture, and 115 woodland and plantations; the soil is rich. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; patron, R. Myall, Esq.; impropriator, the Rev. J. Sperling. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £335, and the vicarial for £175; the impropriate glebe comprises 88 acres, and the vicarial one acre. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a square tower, and attached to the south side is a chapel belonging to the proprietor of Dynes Hall, and containing two costly monuments of the family of Deane.

MAPLESTEAD, LITTLE (*St. John of Jerusalem*), a parish, in the union of Halstead, hundred of Hinckford, N. division of Essex, 2¼ miles (N. by E.) from Halstead; containing 407 inhabitants. It comprises 1063*a*. 3*r*. 19*p*., of which 845 acres are arable, 98 pasture, and 72 woodland and plantations; the soil is fertile, and the scenery finely varied. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patrons and impropriators, the proprietors of the Hall farm, whose tithes have been commuted for £205. The church is ancient, and remarkable as one of the few remaining models of the Holy Sepulchre; the east end is semicircular: the church is said to have had the privilege of sanctuary. Juliana, wife of Fitz-Aldhelm de Burgo, in the time of Henry I., gave the parish to the Knights Hospitallers, who had a commandery here.

MAPPERCOMBE, with Nettlecombe, a tything, in the parish and liberty of Poorstock, though locally in the hundred of Eggerton, union of Beaminster, Bridport division of Dorset; with 255 inhabitants.

MAPPERLEY, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Hallam, union of Belper, hundred of Appletree, S. division of the county of Derby, 7¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Derby; containing 358 inhabitants. It comprises 968*a*. 3*r*. 29*p*. of land, mostly a strong cold clay: the Nutbrook canal crosses the eastern side of the township. The ancient Manor-house, a half-timbered building with gables, is now in three tenements. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £84, and the vicarial for £130. The Methodists have a small place of worship, built in 1830.

MAPPERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Beaminster, hundred of Beaminster-Forum and Redhone, Bridport division of Dorset, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Beaminster; containing 94 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 804 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 1½., and in the gift of H. C. Compton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £193, and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church, in 1291 styled a chapel to Netherbury, was rebuilt in 1704, by Richard Broadrep, Esq., and the interior handsomely fitted up.

MAPPLETON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Wirksworth, S. division of the county of Derby, 1¾ mile (N. W.) from Ashbourn; containing 204 inhabitants. An estate and manor here belonged at an early period to the Bassetts, of Blore, whose heiress brought them to William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, by whose descendants they were sold in 1757. Another estate has been for a long period possessed by the Okeover family. The parish comprises 780 acres of fertile land, and has a pleasant village situated on the east bank of the Dove, which river is here crossed by a stone bridge having a remarkably flat arch. The living is a rectory, united to the vicarage of Ashbourn. The church is a small edifice, and has a dome surmounted by an urn. Rowland Okeover, Esq., in 1727, vested some land in trustees, for building almshouses for three clergymen's widows; the income is £90 per annum.

MAPPLETON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Skirlaugh, N. division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. riding of York, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hornsea; containing, with the hamlet of Great Cowden, and part of the township of Great Hatfield, 414 inhabitants, of whom 198 are in the township of Mappleton with Rowlston. This place, anciently *Mapleton*, from abounding in maple-trees, was part of the possessions of Peter le Brus. The township is bounded on the east by the sea, and intersected by the road from Aldbrough to Hornsea; and comprises by computation 1946 acres, of which 250 are pasture, and the remainder arable. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £58; patron, the Archdeacon of the East riding. The great tithes have been commuted for £418, and those of the incumbent for £29; the impropriate glebe consists of 133 acres, and the incumbent's of 5½ acres. A handsome glebe-house was erected in 1822, by the incumbent, at an expense of £1000. The church, situated on an elevation above the road, consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a square tower of three stages; also, on the north side, of a chapel long used as a burial-place by the family of Brough, to several members of which there are monumental inscriptions. Marshal Brough, who presided as judge of the court of admiralty on the trial of Admiral Byng, was interred here. The dissenters have a place of worship.

MAPPLEWELL, a hamlet, in the chapelry of Woodhouse, parish and union of Barrow-upon-Soar, hundred of West Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester; containing 28 inhabitants.

MAPPOWDER (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Cerne, hundred of Buckland-Newton, Cerne division of Dorset, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Sturminster-Newton; containing 275 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1800 acres. Good

stone for rough kinds of building, and for the roads, is quarried. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 14. 7., and in the gift of Earl Beauchamp: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe contains 82½ acres. The church is an embattled structure in the later English style, with a low plain tower, and contains a Norman font of Purbeck marble, and several monuments to the family of Coker, whose ancient mansion, a large and handsome building erected in the reign of Elizabeth, has been converted into a farmhouse. Of this family was Mr. Coker, author of the *Survey of Dorsetshire*.

*Corporation Seal.*

MARAZION, an incorporated market-town and a chapelry, in the parish of St. Hilary, union of Penzance, hundred of Penwith, W. division of Cornwall, 63½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and 282 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1683 inhabitants. The ancient name of this town was *Marghasiewe;* the more recent appellation of *Market-jew,* still in use among the common people, is supposed by some to take its origin from a market formerly held here, which was much frequented by Jews. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., a party of French soldiers, having landed from a fleet then cruising in the Channel, took possession of Marazion; but on the approach of the sheriff of the county with the *posse comitatus,* they retreated to their ships, having first set fire to the place. It again suffered by conflagration in the reign of Edward VI. The town is very pleasantly situated on the eastern side of Mount's bay, chiefly at the foot of a hill, by which it is sheltered on the north: the air is particularly mild and salubrious; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The profits of a fair held here were given to the priory of St. Michael's Mount, in the reign of Henry I.; and in the reign of Henry III., that religious community was empowered by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to hold three fairs and three markets, which had been previously granted to them at Marghasbigan by charter of the kings of England, on their own land at Marchadyon. In the year 1331, a market on Monday, and a fair on the festival of St. Andrew, to continue three days, were granted to Ralph de Bleyon. There are several mines in the chapelry, but none at present in operation; also several quarries of good building-stone: the chief manufacture is that of rope, which is carried on to a moderate extent. The market is on Saturday; and there is a fair on Michaelmas-day for horses and for cattle. The town was incorporated by charter from Queen Elizabeth, in 1595, and the corporation consists of a mayor, who is a magistrate, eight burgesses, and twelve capital inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by computation 650 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Corporation, subject to the approval of the Vicar of St. Hilary; net income, £98; impropriator, the Rev. J. Rogers. The great tithes have been commuted for £105, and the vicarial for £147; the glebe comprises one acre. The chapel is dedicated to St. Ervat. There are several places of worship for dissenters.

MARBURY, a township, in the parish of Great Budworth, union of Northwich, hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Northwich; containing 37 inhabitants. It comprises 360 acres, of a sandy soil. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township. Marbury Hall is a seat of the Smith Barry family; the mansion was rebuilt in 1846, in the style of the age of Louis XIV.

MARBURY, a parish, in the union and hundred of Nantwich, S. division of the county of Chester; containing, with the township of Norbury, 784 inhabitants, of whom 383 are in the township of Marbury *cum* Quoisley, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Whitchurch. This parish, which takes its name from two meres, called respectively the greater and the less, is situated at the extremity of the county, bordering upon Shropshire. It comprises 3152 acres, of which 1754 are in Marbury *cum* Quoisley; the soil is a light sand, with some peat. The parish is intersected by a branch of the Chester and Ellesmere canal. Courts leet are held for the manors of Marbury and Norbury. The living is united to the rectory of Whitchurch: the tithes have been commuted for £327, and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church, an ancient structure, has an elegant chancel, rebuilt by the late Earl of Bridgewater. There are several charitable bequests in money, amounting to about £300, with two small crofts of land and some rent-charges.

MARCH, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of Doddington, union and hundred of North Witchford, Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, 31 miles (N. by W.) from Cambridge, and 80 (N.) from London; containing 5706 inhabitants. The town is situated on the banks of the navigable river Nene, by which communication is obtained with Cambridge, Lynn, Peterborough, and other places. Here, also, is a station of the Peterborough and Ely railway; and in 1846 an act was passed for making a railway from Wisbech, by March, to St. Ives. The market, granted to Sir Alexander Peyton in 1671, is on Friday, chiefly for butcher's meat; and there are two fairs, each of which continues three days, commencing on the Monday before Whitsuntide, and on the second Tuesday in October. Manorial courts are held in the guildhall, a modern and commodious edifice, situated in the High-street. The powers of the county debt-court of March, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of North Witchford. The tithes have been commuted for £5278. 10. 6., and there is a glebe of 5¾ acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Wendreda, a very ancient structure with a spire at the west end, was erected about the year 1343, at which period an indulgence was granted by the pope to all who should contribute to it; in the interior are several monuments. A school was founded in 1696, by William Neale, and endowed with 33½ acres of land in Whites Fen. There are also charities for the poor yielding a rental of £470, part of which is applied to purposes of instruction. Between this town and Wisbech, urns inclosing burnt bones, and a vessel containing 160 Roman denarii of different emperors, were discovered in the year 1730.

MARCHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Abingdon, hundred of Ock, county of Berks, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Abingdon; containing, with the chapelry of Garford, the township of Frilford, and the

hamlet of Cothill, 1109 inhabitants, of whom 760 are in the township of Marcham. The parish comprises 4069*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.* The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. 7½.; net income, £455; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1815. The church was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1837, at an expense of £2000, of which a considerable portion was given by Thomas Duffield, Esq. At Garford is a chapel of ease.

MARCHAMLEY, a township, in the parish of HODNET, in the union of DRAYTON, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of the county of SALOP; containing 441 inhabitants.

MARCHINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of HANBURY, union of UTTOXETER, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Uttoxeter; containing 471 inhabitants. The manor was part of the demesne lands appertaining to the honour of Tutbury, and given by the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrers: Earl Talbot is the present lord. The township is situated on the south bank of the Dove, and at the northern point of Offlow hundred. The copyhold land is held on a heavy tenure, being subject to fines amounting to a year and a half's rent, with the best beast or stack as a heriot on the death of every tenant. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patron, the Vicar of Hanbury; appropriator, the Bishop of Lichfield. The tithes have been commuted for £90 payable to the appropriator, and £20 to the vicar; and there is a glebe of nearly 20 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter, and stands below the village.

MARCHINGTON-WOODLANDS, a township, in the parish of HANBURY, union of UTTOXETER, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Uttoxeter; containing 286 inhabitants. This is an extensive township of scattered houses, extending south-west from Marchington for a distance of two miles, and including the north-western corner of Needwood forest. Much of the land is copyhold on the same tenure as Marchington. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £60 payable to the Bishop of Lichfield, and the vicarial for £10.

MARCHWOOD, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW-FOREST, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 158 inhabitants. Here is a magazine of gunpowder for the supply of Portsmouth garrison. A district church, erected by H. H. Holloway, Esq., and dedicated to St. John the Apostle, was consecrated in 1843: it is a good specimen of early English.

MARCLE, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Ledbury; containing 152 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south-east by a portion of the county of Gloucester, and comprises 1218*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.*, of which 540 acres are arable, 541 pasture, and 3 woodland; the surface is boldly undulated. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 4.; patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for £225, and the glebe comprises 36 acres, with a good glebe-house erected by the Rev. W. Jones. The church is a small ancient structure.

MARCLE, MUCH (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the unions of LEDBURY and Ross, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ledbury; containing, with the township of Yatton, 1227 inhabitants, of whom 982 are in the township of Much Marcle. The parish is situated on the borders of Gloucestershire, and comprises 4662 acres of land; it is intersected by the road from Ledbury to Ross. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 5.; net income, £841; patron, the Rev. W. M. Kyrle. Some small tithes were commuted for land in 1795, and others have recently been commuted for a rent-charge of £333; the glebe altogether comprises 27 acres. The tithes belonging to the Bishop of Hereford have been settled for £430. The church is an ancient structure of great beauty, containing many interesting monuments.

MARDALE, a chapelry, partly in the parish of BAMPTON, and partly in that of SHAP, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Orton; containing 47 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patron, the Vicar of Shap, in which parish the chapel is situated.

MARDEN (*ST. ETHELBERT*), a parish, in the hundred of BROXASH, union and county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Hereford; containing, with the chapelries of Amberley and Wisterstone, 945 inhabitants. The parish is seated on the left bank of the river Lugg, and consists of 3955 acres of a productive soil. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford: the tithes have been commuted for £714. 5., of which £400 are payable to the Dean and Chapter; there are 30½ acres of appropriate, and 2½ of vicarial, glebe. The church stands on the bank of the Lugg, where King Ethelbert was buried, and where a well, which still exists, is said to have sprung up at the time the edifice was dedicated to his memory. At Wisterstone is a separate incumbency, in the patronage of W. Vale, Esq.

MARDEN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MAIDSTONE, hundred of MARDEN, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 7¾ miles (S. by W.) from Maidstone; containing 2076 inhabitants, and comprising 7607 acres. The South-Eastern railway passes close to Marden. A fair is held on October 10th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; net income, £828; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

MARDEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 7 miles (S. E.) from Devizes; containing 222 inhabitants. It is celebrated as the scene of a battle which took place between Ethelred and the Danes, the latter of whom were victorious. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 6.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £190, and the vicarial for £175; the glebe comprises about an acre. The church is an ancient structure principally in the early English style, with a fine Norman arch at the south entrance into the nave, and another separating the nave from the chancel, both richly ornamented.

MARDEN, EAST, a parish, in the union of West Bourne, hundred of Westbourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, W. division of Sussex, 8 miles (S. E.) from Petersfield; containing 67 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 955 acres, of which 550 are arable, 350 pasture, and 55 woodland: the village is pleasantly situated in a valley amid the downs, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 8.; net income, £106; patron, the Prebendary of Marden in the Cathedral of Chichester. The church is a handsome structure, in the early English style.

MARDEN, NORTH, a parish, in the union of West Bourne, hundred of Westbourne, and Singleton, rape of Chichester, W. division of Sussex, 7 miles (S. E.) from Petersfield; containing 24 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Petersfield to Chichester, and comprises by computation 700 acres, of which 300 are arable and 400 down pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 8., and in the patronage of Capt. Phipps Hornby: the tithes have been commuted for £68, and the glebe comprises 13¾ acres. The church is in the early English style, with a circular east end; it was restored and new-pewed in 1836, chiefly at the expense of the patron.

MARDEN, UP (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of West Bourne, hundred of Westbourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, W. division of Sussex, 8 miles (N. W.) from Chichester; containing, with the tything of West Marden, 348 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated; and on the downs here, is a telegraph communicating with others on the line between Portsmouth and London. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Compton: the great tithes have been commuted for £103, and the small for £348; the glebe of the vicar consists of 36 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style. There was formerly a chapel at West Marden.

MAREFIELD, a township, in the parish of Tilton, union of Billesdon, hundred of Gartree, S. division of the county of Leicester, 8¼ miles (S. by W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 21 inhabitants.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union and soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Horncastle; containing 713 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2000 acres of land, much improved by draining. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10.; net income, £355; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1805; the glebe altogether comprises 313 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, and contains many interesting details. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Horncastle; containing 189 inhabitants, and comprising 1424*a*. 2*r*. 23*p*. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is a very ancient and dilapidated structure, in repairing which, about 30 years since, some coins of Edward IV. and his successors were found concealed in the walls.

MARESFIELD ((*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Uckfield, hundred of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, E. division of Sussex, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Uckfield; containing 1579 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Lewes to London, and includes a great portion of Ashdown forest, comprises 7750 acres, whereof 1677 are arable, 1314 meadow and pasture, 4663 common and wood, and 95 orchard and garden. About a mile from the village is Woodlands nursery, celebrated for the cultivation of rose-trees, of which there are nearly 1500 varieties. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and Maresfield Park, the seat of John Villiers Shelley, Esq., is a handsome mansion. A fair for cattle is held on the 4th of September. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of Viscount Gage; the tithes have been commuted for £615. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the interior was restored in 1838. At Nutley is a district church, of recent erection, dedicated to St. James: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector.

MARFLEET, a parish, in the union of Sculcoates, Middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. riding of York, 3 miles (E.) from Hull; containing 141 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1175 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and the remainder pasture; the surface is level, and the soil clay. The village, which is scattered, is situated on the fertile marshes on the north side of the Humber. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patron, the Rev. J. A. Beckett: the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Mander and the family of Carleil. The church was rebuilt in 1795, at the expense of the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MARGARET, ST., or Street, a hamlet, in the parish of Ivinghoe, union of Leighton-Buzzard, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham; containing 125 inhabitants. It took its second name from its situation on the Roman Ikeneld way, which pursued a north-eastern direction through the parish. A Benedictine nunnery for nine women, dedicated to St. Margaret, was founded here in 1160, by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester; the revenue was valued at £22. 6.

MARGARET'S, ST., a parish, in the union of Dore, hundred of Ewyaslacy, county of Hereford, 13 miles (W. S. W.) from Hereford; containing 304 inhabitants. The parish consists of 2277 acres, in about equal quantities of arable and pasture land, the latter of which is of inferior quality; the surface is ornamented with fine sweeps of wood, the oak and ash being of very luxuriant growth, and extensive views are obtained from the high grounds. The great limestone formation which runs across this part of the county, is here about a mile wide, and consists of numerous strata, resting upon a bed of marl of great depth; stone is quarried for various purposes. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Michael-Church-Eskley annexed; net income, £162; patron, the Earl of Oxford; impropriator, Sir Velters Cornewall, Bart. The church is ancient; at the east end is a rood-loft, the lower part of which is distinguished by compartments painted and gilded.

MARGARET'S, ST., in the county of Hertford.—See Stanstead St. Margaret's.

MARGARET, ST., at Cliffe, a parish, in the union of Dovor, hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Dovor; containing 748 inhabitants. This parish received the adjunct to its name from its high situation on the chalk cliffs overlooking the English Channel. It comprises 1758 acres, of which 28 are waste land. In a small bay, where is a small wooden pier, or jetty, for protecting the fishing craft, some of the finest-flavoured lobsters in England are caught. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £380, and the vicarial for £105; the appropriator's glebe comprises 98 acres, and the vicar's 3 acres. The church is a spacious structure, in the Norman style.

MARGARET-MARSH (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Shaftesbury, hundred of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, Shaston division of Dorset, 4 miles (S. W.) from Shaftesbury; with 83 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster.

MARGARET-ROOTHING, in the county of Essex. —See Roothing, Margaret.

MARGARETTING (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Chelmsford, S. division of Essex, 4 miles (S. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 570 inhabitants. The parish derives its name from the Saxon *Ing* (meadow) and the saint to whom its church is dedicated. The Eastern Counties railway runs through the parsonage-farm. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2., and in the patronage of the Heiress and Legatees of the late B. Hopkins, Esq.; net income, £168; impropriator, George Straight, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £430, and the vicarial for £189. 15.; the glebe comprises five acres. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a belfry of wood, surmounted by a shingled spire. A house here, called Killigrew's farm, is said to have been the frequent resort of Henry VIII.; it seems to have been a place of great security, being surrounded by a moat, which, within memory, was crossed by a drawbridge with two watch-towers.

MARGATE (*St. John the Baptist*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the cinque-port liberty of Dovor, of which it is a member, and in the union of the Isle of Thanet, locally in the lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, $72\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from London; containing 11,050 inhabitants. This place, formerly a small fishing-village, was distinguished by a mere, or stream, here flowing into the sea, from which circumstance arose the name *Meregate*, afterwards changed to *Margate*. About the middle of the last century it became much frequented as a bathing-place, from the fineness of the beach and the purity of the air; and though originally consisting of but one scattered and irregular street, it has, by the erection of new buildings at various times to meet the wants of the increased number of visiters, attained its present importance. The town is pleasantly situated, partly on the acclivities of two hills, and partly in the valley; and is lighted with gas, well paved, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from wells. Considerable inprovements have been effected, and others are still in progress, by the commissioners for paving and lighting, under the authority of numerous acts of parliament. The London entrance, which is distinguished by an esplanade protected by a stone wall, presents an imposing appearance, and forms an extended crescent, terminated by the pier: the whole of the sea defences, which are constructed of stone, and exceed a mile in length, cost upwards of £15,000.

The market is held on Wednesday and Saturday, under a grant obtained in 1777: the town-hall and market-place were rebuilt in 1821, at an expense of £2400. In Hawley-square is a handsome building for the public subscription library, and there are three other excellent libraries. The different bathing-rooms in High-street, and on the New-road, and the more recently constructed works of that kind on the Fort, are all of the best description. The theatre is a neat building, erected in 1787, at an expense of £4000: the subscription and assembly rooms, attached to the Royal hotel, are spacious; and several bazaars have been erected. Adjoining the town are the Tivoli Gardens for concerts, fireworks, &c., possessing the advantages of a delightful situation, ornamental sheets of water, and thick plantations; and at St. Peter's, two miles from Margate, are the Ranelagh Gardens. Steam-packets ply daily between London and Margate, making the passage in about six hours and a half; and in the season, a thousand persons frequently arrive in one day. There is railway communication with Ramsgate, Canterbury, and towns beyond. The trade is almost entirely connected with the supply of visiters; a very extensive brewery and a rope manufactory, however, are carried on, and considerable quantities of corn are exported. Margate being a member of the port of Dovor, the mayor of that place appoints one of the inhabitants to act as his deputy, and the town is subject to the jurisdiction of that port. The powers of the county debt-court of Margate, established in 1847, extend over the parishes of Margate, St. Peter's, and Birchington, and the ville of Wood. A court leet for the manor of Minster takes place about Michaelmas.

A pier of timber was constructed at a very early period; and for its preservation, two pier wardens and sub-deputies were appointed by the lord-wardens of the cinque-ports, and certain rates on corn and other imported produce were granted in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1787, an act was passed for the general improvement of the town, and for rebuilding the pier, the entire property and management of which were vested in commissioners. Under this act the old wooden pier was cased with stone. In a violent storm on the 14th of January 1808, the pier was irreparably injured; and in July, 1812, an act was obtained for establishing a joint-stock company, under whose direction a new pier was completed from a design by Mr. Rennie and Mr. Jessop in 1815, at an expense of upwards of £67,000: it is a handsome and substantial stone structure, 900 feet in length, in its plan forming a portion of a polygon, and well calculated to afford protection to the vessels in the harbour. It is divided into two stages, the lower forming a quay, and the

*Seal of the Pier Company.*

upper a promenade defended on the sea-side with a stone parapet, and on the land-side by iron railings: this promenade, which as a marine walk is almost unrivalled, was designed by Mr. Thomas Edmunds, builder, of Margate. At the extremity of the pier is a stone lighthouse, erected from a design by Mr. William Edmunds, and a new pier-house has been built, under the superintendence of the same architect. To the east of the pier is the jetty for passengers, used when the depth of water will not allow vessels to reach the pier, and which was executed in the year 1824, without any additional toll or cost to the public, by the Pier Company, at an expense of £8000; it is constructed entirely of English oak, and extends northward into the sea 1120 feet from the shore. The harbour, though from its situation much exposed to storms from the north-east, was greatly improved by the construction of the new pier, and affords good shelter; several trading-vessels are constantly sailing between this place and the Dutch coast. Amongst the distinguished persons who have embarked or landed at Margate were, the Elector Palatine and his consort, in the reign of James I.; William III.; George I.; George II. and his queen Caroline; the Duke of Marlborough; the late Duke of York, on his expedition to Flanders, in 1793; and Admiral Duncan, after his victory off Camperdown, in 1797.

The parish comprises by measurement 3852 acres, of which by far the greater portion is arable land in a high state of cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £681; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, a spacious building of flint and stone, with a square tower and low spire, erected at various periods and in different styles, was originally a chapel of ease to Minster, and was made parochial in 1290. The church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, completed in 1829, from a design by Mr. Wm. Edmunds, is an elegant structure of Bath stone, in the early English style, with a tower which rises to the height of 135 feet, and is visible at a considerable distance: at the west end of the interior is a deep recess for the organ, which cost £750, and was presented by the late James Taddy, Esq. The total expense of the building was about £28,000, towards which the Parliamentary Commissioners contributed £10,000, and the Pier Company £2000. The living is held by the vicar, but after his death will be made parochial. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, the Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship; there is a Seamen's chapel; the Wesleyans have a small meeting-house at Garlinge, and the Society of Friends possess one at Drapers' Hospital. This hospital, about half a mile from the parochial church, was founded in 1709, by Michael Yoakley, for nine aged women. The Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary was instituted in 1792, and opened in 1796; the building consists of a centre and two wings, capable of accommodating 200 patients. In 1839, Mrs. Kidman bequeathed the interest of £2500 consols., to poor seamen at Margate, and seamen's widows, to be paid anuually; and there are numerous other bequests for the relief of the poor.

At the distance of a mile to the south-west of the town is Dandelion, the fortified mansion of a family of that name in the reign of Edward I., and of which a gate-house is still standing: the last of the family was buried in the north chancel of the church, and the stone over his grave bears his effigy in brass, and the date 1445. About a quarter of a mile south of the church is Salmstone Grange, where are the remains of a chapel, or oratory, that belonged to the monastery of St. Augustine; and in the middle of a field about a mile and a half further, at a place called Chapel Bottom, are the ruins of Dene chapel, held under a licence from the monastery, in 1230, by Sir Henry de Sandwich. It is supposed that a severe battle was fought between the Danes and the Saxons in this neighbourhood, from the number of graves discovered on both the hills contiguous to the town. Various coins, also, and other antiquities, have at different times been dug up; and in making the excavations for Trinity Church, two urns filled with human bones, standing in, and likewise covered with, *pateræ*, were found in a fine state of preservation, having the name of the Roman Emperor Maximilian impressed on the different pieces.

MARHAM-CHERRY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Downham, hundred of Clackclose, W. division of Norfolk, 8 miles (N. E.) from Downham; containing 817 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3966*a*. 3*r*. 24*p*., of which 2529 acres are arable, 1169 pasture and meadow, 74 woodland, and about 200 fen allotted to the poor. It was anciently remarkable for the number of its cherry-trees, and subsequently for walnut-trees of stately growth. The river Nar intersects the parish on the north-west. Near the village are some chalk-pits, in which various fossils are found. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £645. 15., and the vicarial for £371; the glebe comprises 28 acres, with a house, built in 1830 by the Rev. A. Browne. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; under a canopy are the recumbent effigies of Sir John Steward and his lady. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; also a national school, erected in 1841. A Cistercian nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1251, by Isabella de Albini, Countess of Arundel; at the Dissolution it had a revenue of £42.

MARHAM-CHURCH (*St. Marvenne*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Stratton, E. division of Cornwall, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Stratton; containing 659 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north-west by the Bristol Channel, and comprises by estimation 2600 acres, of which 150 are common or waste land: the Bude canal passes through it. There is a small iron-foundry. Fairs are held on the Wednesday after the 25th of April, and on the 12th of August. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 11. 0½., and in the gift of the Rev. John Kingdon: the tithes have been commuted for £390, and the glebe comprises 38 acres, with a house.

MARHOLM (*St. Cuthlac*), a parish, in the union and soke of Peterborough, N. division of the county of Northampton, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Peterborough; containing 197 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 3½.; net income, £266; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church

has an ancient font, and, amongst other memorials, a magnificent marble monument to William, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Anne, his countess. In the parish is Abbey Milton, one of the seats of the family, a large irregular structure, the most ancient part of which is of the time of Elizabeth.

MARI-ANSLEIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of South Molton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, 3½ miles (S. E.) from the town of South Molton; containing 338 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1740 acres, of which 540 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patrons, the Trustees of Davey's Charity; impropriator, W. Stabback, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £165, and whose glebe comprises 2 acres.

MARK, a parish, in the union of Axbridge, hundred of Bempstone, E. division of Somerset, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Cross; containing 1308 inhabitants. It comprises 4477 acres, the greater portion of which is pasture; great quantities of cheese are produced. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, in August, and in September. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £154; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Harrowby, whose tithes have been commuted for £295, and whose glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MARK-EATON, a township, in the parish of Mackworth, union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby, 1¾ mile (W. N. W.) from Derby; containing 200 inhabitants. It comprises 1912½ acres of rich land, and has a small ancient village. The Hall is a large brick mansion with a spacious park in front, erected about 1750. The township is entitled to an annual payment of £12. 12. for apprenticing a boy, the gift of German Pole, of Radbourn, in 1682.

MARKBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 2¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Alford; containing 102 inhabitants. A priory for canons of the Gilbertine order was established here, of which nothing now remains but the site, indistinctly pointed out by the inequalities of the ground. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and impropriator, P. Massingberd, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is an ancient structure, built with the materials of the priory. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

MARKET-BOSWORTH.—See Bosworth, Market.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

MARKET-STREET, a chapelry, in the parishes of Caddington, Flamstead, and Studham, partly in the hundred of Dacorum, county of Hertford, and partly in that of Manshead, county of Bedford, 3½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Luton. The ancient name of Merkgate, or Mark-gate, of which the present is a corruption, appears to have been derived from *Merk*, a boundary, and *Yate*, or *Gate;* the place having formerly been the end of the inclosed country, where it is supposed there was a gate on the high road or Watling-street. On a hill in the vicinity, now occupied by an ancient mansion, stood a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; it was founded about 1145, principally by Geoffrey, abbot of St. Alban's, on land given by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £143. 13. 8. The village is on the road from London to Birmingham, and consists of one long street: the manufacture of hats and bonnets of straw-plat is somewhat considerable; and a fair is held about Michaelmas. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £227; patron, D. Goodson Adey, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and situated in Cell or Priory Park, was erected about a century since, in lieu of one at the manor-house, which had been burnt down. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

MARKET-STREET, a township, in the parish of Wymondham, incorporation and hundred of Forehoe, E. division of Norfolk; with 1324 inhabitants.

MARKET-WESTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Thetford, hundred of Blackbourn, W. division of Suffolk, 6 miles (S.) from East Harling; containing 330 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bury, through Buckenham to Norwich; the scenery is varied, and the seat of the Thruston family is within the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 7., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. T. Wilkinson, incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £324. 19. 1., and there are 16 acres of glebe. The church, which occupies a gentle eminence, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and has a porch of earlier date; it was re-opened at the end of 1845, after a complete renovation, effected at a cost of £2000. A rectory-house was built in 1837.

MARKFIELD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Leicester; containing 1203 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 8.; net income, £441; patron, the Marquess of Hastings. The church has been enlarged. Land producing £10 per annum was bequeathed to the poor by Mrs. Jane Avery, in 1723.

MARKHAM, EAST (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 1½ mile (N.) from Tuxford; containing 771 inhabitants. This parish, consisting of 2700 acres, comprised a wide tract of moorland, which was inclosed in 1811; the soil is generally a fertile clay. The village is situated on an acclivity, and is large and well built. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of West Drayton annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 11½.; net income, £334; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Newcastle: the tithes were commuted for land in 1810. The church is a large structure, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains several ancient monuments to the Markham, Cressy, and other families. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MARKHAM, WEST, or Markham-Clinton (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 1¾ mile (N. W.) from Tuxford; containing, with the hamlet of Milton, 191 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1067

acres. The living is a vicarage, with that of Bevercoates united, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1.; net income, £254; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Newcastle: the tithes were commuted for land in 1808. The present church, erected at the expense of his Grace, to supersede the old edifice, and also as a place of sepulture for his family, was consecrated on the 3rd of January, 1834, and is a handsome structure of the Grecian-Doric order, of Roche-Abbey stone. Sir John Markham, chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of Edward IV., was born here.

MARKINGFIELD, an extra-parochial place, in the liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Ripon; containing 27 inhabitants, and comprising 650 acres. The old Hall, a large mansion formerly encompassed by a moat, was long the seat of the knightly family of Markingfield, of whom Sir Ninian was at the battle of Flodden, in 1513. The estate was forfeited to the crown by the rebellion of Thomas Markingfield, in 1569, and was granted to the Chancellor Egerton.

MARKINGTON, with WALLERTHWAITE, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 4¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Ripon; containing 510 inhabitants. The township comprises about 3000 acres of land, including that part of the pleasure-grounds of Studley Park in which stand the splendid ruins of Fountains Abbey, and the mansion of Fountains Hall. The village is situated west of the road from Ripon to Ripley. The hamlet of Wallerthwaite consists of a farm and a few cottages, and is distant about a mile eastward of Markington. The church of St. Michael, in the township, consecrated in October, 1844, is a beautiful though small structure, on a picturesque site adjacent to the village; it has a fine east window of stained glass. The erection cost £900, and the family of the late Mr. Wilberforce gave £1000 towards the endowment. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Ripon. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MARKSBURY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Pensford; containing, with the hamlet of Houndstreet, 328 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1420 acres, principally pasture. The soil is generally a stone brash, but black and blue marl are found, and successfully applied to the improvement of the land; the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by several rivulets. Coal is obtained. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 2.; net income, £240; patron, General Popham, to whom a small portion of the tithes belongs. There are slight remains of an ancient chapel on Wingsbury Hill; and a monastery existed in the parish, the site of which is now occupied by a private mansion.

MARKSHALL (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WITHAM, Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N.) from Kelvedon; containing 33 inhabitants. This parish, originally called *Mercheshald*, comprises by admeasurement 806 acres, of which about 200 are arable, 420 pasture, and 180 woodland; the situation is low, and the soil generally a strong loam, resting on clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of W. Honywood, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £176, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is a modern brick edifice, of octangular form, erected by General Honywood, and containing a finely-executed monument to Mrs. Mary Waters Honywood, who died aged 93, leaving 367 immediate descendants.

MARKS-TEY, ESSEX.—See TEY, MARKS.

MARLAND, PETER'S (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from Torrington; containing 351 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Ven. Archdeacon Moore: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £195.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 27 miles (N. by E.) from Salisbury, and 75 (W. by S.) from London; containing 3391 inhabitants. The name, anciently written *Marleberg*, or *Marlbridge*, is supposed to be derived from the marl, or chalk, hills by which the town is surrounded. Camden supposes this to have been the *Cunetio* of Antoninus, but more recent researches induced the late Sir R. C. Hoare to place the station at Folly Farm, about a mile and a half eastward, where that celebrated antiquary discovered a tessellated pavement, and other relics of a Roman settlement. At the time of the Norman survey, Marlborough had a church, and was held in royal demesne; soon after, a castle was erected, which seems to have been the cause of the subsequent enlargement of the town. In the time of Richard I., and during his imprisonment in Austria, his brother John took possession of this fortress; but Richard, on his return from captivity, seized it, with all the other possessions belonging to his brother, and on their reconciliation he still retained the castle of Marlborough in his own hands. King John occasionally kept his court here; and in the civil war of this period, Marlborough was held alternately by the king and the barons: it seems to have been the occasional residence of the sovereign till the time of Henry VII., and to have formed part of the dowries of several queens. There was also a royal residence at Ogbourne, about a mile and a half from the town. The assizes were held at Marlborough from the time of Henry III. to that of Charles I.; and in the 52nd of Henry III. a parliament was assembled here which enacted the laws relative to the police of the kingdom, and to the administration of justice, commonly called the "Statutes of Marlebridge."

*Seal and Arms.*

The castle and borough were granted by Henry VIII. to Edward, Duke of Somerset, and became forfeited to the crown on the attainder of that nobleman, in the reign of Edward VI.; they were subsequently restored to the Seymour family, and have descended, by intermarriage, to the Marquess of Ailesbury. Even in Camden's time, a few fragments only of the castle were remaining. A large house which occupies its site, and is now used for the purposes of the college of Marlborough, is said to have been commenced by Francis, first lord Seymour, of Trowbridge, and to have been improved by

the first duke of Somerset of the Seymour family, and subsequently by the Earl of Hertford, in the early part of the eighteenth century. The old keep was converted into a spiral walk, in the grotto of which Mrs. Rowe wrote the most celebrated of her works, *Friendship in Death;* and here, also, Thomson is said to have composed a great part of his *Seasons,* when on a visit to the Earl of Hertford, one of the most distinguished patrons of literature of that age. In the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, the latter had a garrison in the town under the Earl of Essex; but the royal army, commanded by Lieut.-General Wilmot, marching hither from Oxford in Dec. 1642, captured above 1000 prisoners, besides large stores of arms and ammunition, with all which they returned in safety to that city.

The TOWN is delightfully situated on the banks of the Kennett, upon the northern verge of the forest of Savernake, and on the north of it are open downs; it consists principally of one long street, running from east to west, which is paved, and lighted with gas. The older houses are constructed of wood, and ornamented in front with curious carved work; the more modern are of stone and brick. On the north side of the chief street is a piazza projecting in front of the houses, serving for a promenade in wet weather; and at its eastern extremity is a market-house, erected on the site of a former one, by the corporation, in 1790. The inhabitants are well supplied with water. The trade is mainly in corn, coal, malt, bacon, and butter and cheese, of which two last articles vast quantities are sent every week to London; and some advantages arise from the situation of the town on a great thoroughfare. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; the former is for vegetables, and the latter, which is considerable, has long been celebrated for its extensive supply of grain, cheese, butchers' meat, &c. Fairs are held on July 11th, for horses and wool; Aug. 22nd, for lambs, horses, and cows; and Nov. 23rd, for sheep, horses, and cows. Marlborough, which is a borough by prescription, received its first existing charter from King John, in 1205, and others from Henry III., in the 13th and 30th years of his reign, which were confirmed by several succeeding kings. In 1577, Queen Elizabeth bestowed a charter, under which the town was governed until 1836, when the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction. The privilege of sending members to parliament has been exercised ever since the 23rd of Edward I.: the right of election was, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, extended to the £10 householders of the old borough (containing 211 acres) and the parish of Preshute, which together constitute the new borough, and comprise 3983 acres: the mayor is returning officer. Courts leet are held by the corporation; and the King's court, for the recovery of debts to any amount, takes place every three weeks, under the charter of John. The powers of the county debt-court of Marlborough, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Marlborough and Pewsey. The county bridewell and house of correction was erected in 1787.

Marlborough comprises the parishes of *St. Mary the Virgin,* containing 1871 inhabitants, and *St. Peter and St. Paul,* containing 1520; the whole divided into five wards. The living of St. Mary's is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 4.; net income, £100; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, a neat edifice of stone, with a Norman doorway, sustained considerable damage during the civil war, in 1641; having undergone substantial repair, and been repewed and beautified, it was re-opened for divine service in October, 1844. The living of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul is a discharged rectory, valued at £12; net income, £130; patron and impropriator, the Bishop. The church, which stands at the western extremity of the main street, has a lofty square tower with battlements and pinnacles. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded, and endowed with the revenue of the dissolved hospital of St. John, by grant of Edward VI.; the income is about £180 per annum, and the scholars share, with those of the free schools of Manchester and Hereford, in certain exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford, and certain scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, in 1679. Marlborough College, or School, for the education of the sons of the clergy and others, was formally opened in August, 1843, by the bishop of the diocese, in the presence of the Marquess of Ailesbury, the mayor and corporation, and several distinguished members of the school-council. The prominent design is, to provide the clergy of the country with the means of classical instruction for their children at a more moderate rate than is charged in the great public schools. The number of pupils at present is limited to 200, of whom two-thirds are sons of clergymen, and one-third sons of laymen; but it is the intention of the council to admit 500 pupils so soon as their funds enable them to enlarge their plan. The fine mansion of the former dukes of Somerset, known of late years as the Castle hotel, was, together with extensive new buildings, fitted up for the establishment. The foundation stone of a chapel within the precincts of the college, was laid by the bishop; the edifice has just been completed, and is a pretty specimen of the early English style. The poor-law union comprises fourteen parishes or places, containing a population of 9234. The monastic institutions here were, a Gilbertine priory dedicated to St. Margaret, founded in the reign of John, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £38. 19. 2.; a convent of White friars, established in 1316, by the merchants of the town; St. John's Hospital, founded in the reign of Henry II.; and St. Thomas', founded in that of Henry III., and annexed to the priory of St. Margaret in the reign of Richard II. A chapel and other portions of the priory were standing a few years since.

Among the distinguished natives of the town the following may be specified: Henry of Marlborough, an English historian of the fourteenth century; Sir Michael Foster, an eminent lawyer, and one of the judges of the court of king's bench, born in 1689; Walter Harte, poet and historian, who died in 1773; Dr. Sacheverell, of political celebrity, born in 1672, during the incumbency of his father, in the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul; and John Hughes, a poet, and one of the writers in the *Spectator,* born in 1677. Marlborough confers the title of Duke on the family of Spencer-Churchill.

MARLCLIFF, a hamlet, in the parish of BIDFORD, union of ALCESTER, Stratford division of the hundred

of Barlichway, S. division of the county of Warwick, 5 miles (S.) from Alcester; with 159 inhabitants.

MARLDON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Totnes, hundred of Haytor, Paignton and S. divisions of Devon, 4 miles (W.) from Torquay; containing 470 inhabitants. It comprises 2158*a.* 2*r.*, of which 789 acres are arable, 1097 meadow and pasture, and 193 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the soil of the long and well-wooded vale in which the district is situated, is rich and fertile. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Paignton: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £215, and the vicarial for £235. The church is a handsome edifice, lately fitted up with new and substantial pews. In the village of Compton are considerable ruins of an extensive castellated mansion once occupied by the family of Gilbert, of whom Sir Humphry Gilbert, the great circumnavigator, was brother, by his mother's side, to Sir Walter Raleigh, who accompanied him in some of his voyages.

MARLESFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Plomesgate, hundred of Loes, E. division of Suffolk, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wickham-Market; containing 424 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of A. Arcedeckne, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £352, and there are 30 acres of glebe. A school is chiefly supported by the rector.

MARLINGFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of Forehoe, E. division of Norfolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Norwich; containing 195 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south and west by a stream tributary to the Yare, and comprises 674*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.*, of which 459 acres are arable, 136 pasture and meadow, 22 woodland, and 44 common. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. T. Greene: the tithes have been commuted for £151. 2., and the glebe comprises about 36 acres, with a small parsonage-house. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a rich Norman doorway on the south, and a square embattled tower.

MARLOW, a township, in the parish of Leintwardine, union of Ludlow, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford; containing 66 inhabitants.

MARLOW, or Great Marlow (*All Saints*), a borough, market-town, and parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Buckingham, and 31 (W. by N.) from London; containing 4480 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was *Merlaw*, supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *Mere*, a marsh, and *Law* or *Low*, a hill. The town is situated on the bank of the Thames, and consists of two streets, which cross in the market-place; the surrounding scenery is replete with variety and beauty. Here is a good news-room. The river is crossed by an iron suspension-bridge, erected at an expense, including the approaches, of £20,000, of which sum the county of Bucks paid two-thirds, and that of Berks one-third: it is a handsome structure, and a great ornament to the town. Races are held in August. There are two paper-mills, and some copper-works at Temple, which, with rope-making and the manufacture of baby-linen, caps, lace, and covered wire, furnish considerable employment to the working classes: a trade in corn, timber, and malt is likewise carried on. The market is held on Saturday, and the market-house is a spacious building: fairs take place on May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, for horses and cattle, and October 29th, for cheese, butter, and hops.

The town first sent representatives to parliament in the 28th of Edward I., and continued so to do till the 2nd of Edward II., when the privilege ceased for upwards of 400 years; the right was restored upon petition to the house of commons in the 21st of James I., and has since been exercised without intermission. The borough includes also the parishes of Little Marlow and Medmenham, in the county of Buckingham, and the parish of Bisham, in Berks: the high constable is returning officer. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £172; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, erected in 1835, at an expense of £10,000, is an elegant structure in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. A second church has been built at Lane-End, principally at the expense of Mr. Elwes. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. In 1628, Sir William Borlace bequeathed estates, now producing £118 per annum, for purposes of instruction, and for the maintenance of a workhouse or house of correction. In the 7th of James I., John Brinkhurst devised almshouses for six widows, who have an income of £79. 9.; and about £140, arising from bequests by William Lofton, Esq., and others, are annually distributed to the poor.

MARLOW, LITTLE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the borough of Marlow, union of Wycombe, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Marlow; containing 927 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 10.; patron, S. Birch, Esq.; impropriator, Sir G. Nugent, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £55, and the small for £200; the vicar has a glebe of 24 acres. The church is principally in the later English style. Here was a small convent of Benedictine nuns, founded in honour of the Virgin Mary, by Geoffrey, Lord Spencer, before the reign of John, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £37. 6. 11.

MARLSTON, a tything, in the parish of Buckleburry, union of Bradfield, hundred of Reading, county of Berks, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Newbury; containing 66 inhabitants. A rent-charge of £225 has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes, and there is a glebe of about 7 acres. The tything has a chapel, an ancient building, erected by Sir Jeffrey Martell, lord of the manor.

MARLSTON, with Leach, a township, in the parish of St. Mary, Chester, union of Great Boughton, Lower division of the hundred of Broxton, S. division of the county of Chester, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Chester; containing 148 inhabitants. The township comprises 966 acres of a clayey soil. The tithes have been commuted for £50.

MARNHAM (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, N. division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Tuxford; containing, with the township of Grassthorpe and the hamlet of Skegby, 350 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the

west bank of the Trent, and comprises by measurement 2452 acres: the village is near the river, over which is a ferry. A cattle-fair is held on the 12th of September. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 2.; net income, £298; patron and impropriator, Earl Brownlow. The vicarial tithes, exclusive of Skegby, have been commuted for £246, and the glebe consists of 16 acres. The church, a small fabric with a tower, has been restored at a cost of £1000.

MARNHULL (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, Sturminster division of Dorset, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 1464 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Stour, and comprises 3751 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and the remainder pasture, with 146 acres of common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 6. 10½., and in the gift of the Rev. H. J. Place: the tithes have been commuted for £1024, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics.

MARPLE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Stockport, hundred of Macclesfield, N. division of the county of Chester, 4¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Stockport; containing 3462 inhabitants. This chapelry, anciently called *Merpull*, is situated on the river Goyt, which separates the counties of Chester and Derby; and comprises by measurement 3030*a*. 3*r*. 37*p*. of land, of a clayey soil: about one-eighth is wood, and the remainder arable and pasture. The scenery is of the most extensive, varied, and romantic character, and perhaps unrivalled in this part of the kingdom. The banks of the river, which from the higher points may be seen for several miles, are rocky, precipitous, and finely wooded: the ancient name of the chapelry is in allusion to an expanse of the waters, in the vale. The view from the churchyard includes the mountains of the Peak on one side, and the Welsh hills on the other. The road from London to Manchester through Buxton, the Peak-Forest and the Macclesfield canals, and the Whaley branch of the Manchester and Sheffield railway, pass through the township. Some coal-mines and stone-quarries are in operation; and the cotton manufacture is carried on in three large mills.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150, with a house; patron, the Rector of Stockport: the glebe comprises about 24 Cheshire acres. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1812, and is a neat edifice with a tower. It contains some good monuments, particularly one by Flaxman to the Rev. Kelsall Prescot, a former minister of Marple, and a mural monument by Chantrey to Samuel Oldnow, Esq., who projected the Peak-Forest canal, and was a great benefactor to the neighbourhood: the latter was interred here. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and two national schools. John Bradshaw, president of the court that condemned Charles I., was born at Wyberslegh Hall, in the chapelry, and was baptised at Stockport on the 10th December, 1602; he bequeathed £700 for a free school at Marple, but the confiscation of his estates, on the Restoration, rendered the gift unavailable. Marple Hall, a good specimen of the architecture of the period, beautifully overlooking the river Goyt and the vale of Chad-Kirk, was the residence of Bradshaw.

MARR (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of Doncaster, N. division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. riding of York, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Doncaster; containing 206 inhabitants. This place was formerly part of the parish of Adwick, and its church is of comparatively modern foundation. It was once the residence of the family of Metham, of whose spacious and handsome mansion considerable remains existed some years since; and was afterwards occasionally the residence of members of the house of Granville, and especially of George Granville, the poet, subsequently Lord Lansdowne. The parish comprises about 2140 acres of land, held chiefly by the trustees of the late Peter I. Thellusson, Esq. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Doncaster to Barnsley. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £128; patrons and impropriators, the Trustees. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a small spire.

MARRICK (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Richmond, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of York, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from Richmond; containing, with the hamlet of Hurst, 648 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 6000 acres, and includes some high moors extending from three to six miles north of the village, which is pleasantly situated on the northern acclivities of Swaledale, and south of the road from Richmond to Reeth. At Hurst are extensive lead-mines and smelt-works, the former supposed to be among the oldest in the kingdom. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron and impropriator, F. Morley, Esq. The church occupies part of the site of a Benedictine nunnery founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by Roger de Asc, about the close of the reign of Stephen, and which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £64. 16. 9. There is a place of worship for dissenters at Hurst.

MARRINGTON, a township, in the parish and hundred of Chirbury, S. division of the county of Salop; containing 92 inhabitants.

MARRISH, EAST and WEST, a township, in the parish, union, and lythe of Pickering, N. riding of York, 3¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Pickering; containing 243 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres of low marsh land, of a rich alluvial soil, the property of various persons. The inhabitants mostly reside on the north bank of the river Rye, near Howe-Bridge.

MARSDEN, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Huddersfield, but chiefly in that of Aldmondbury, union of Huddersfield, Upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2403 inhabitants. This chapelry is situated on the river Colne, and comprises about 8670 acres, of which 4050 are in the parish of Huddersfield; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery generally characterised by a boldness of aspect, to which the lofty hills of Saddleworth, immediately adjoining, materially contribute. The village, which is extensive, is on the road from Huddersfield to Manchester, at the confluence of the rivers Colne and Wessenden, and near the base of Pule and Standedge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloth, which is carried on to a

considerable extent in mills, the machinery of which is put in motion by numerous copious and rapid streams; there are also factories for spinning cotton and one for twisting silk, an iron-foundry, and a steam-engine manufactory. The Manchester and Huddersfield canal at this place enters a tunnel under the Standedge mountain, more than three miles in length, opening into the hilly district of Saddleworth; and near the mouth of the tunnel is a reservoir for the canal, which, from its beauty, has obtained the appellation of the Windermere of Marsden. The present chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was erected at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1758, on the site of a building which had become dilapidated; it is a neat structure in the Norman style, and contains about 650 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Almondbury, endowed by Edward IV., in 1462, with four marks payable out of the manor, which grant was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, and is still received by the minister; net income, £150. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. At Highgate are some remains of the ancient manor-house.

MARSDEN, GREAT, a township, in the parochial chapelry of COLNE, parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Burnley; containing 1987 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Merclesden*, and *Merlesden*. In the 35th of Henry III., Edmund de Lacy obtained a charter for free warren in "Great and Little Merlesden;" and in the 4th of Edward II., a fishery existed here, by grant from Henry de Lacy. Richard Merclesden was master forester of Blackburnshire to Isabella, dowager queen, in the reign of Edward III.; and in the same reign, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, granted a tract of land in Merclesden to Richard de Walton. The township is within the manor of Ightenhill Park, and is a pleasant and flourishing locality, containing some good mansions, among which are Marsden Hall and Catlow, the latter a modernised seat. At Cattover is an extensive quarry of fine grit, producing 150 tons per diem of flag and other stone; it is leased from the lord of the manor to Messrs. Thomas and Benjamin Chaffer, by whom the produce is sent by canal, chiefly to Manchester and Liverpool. A church district was endowed in 1845 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150, and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately. The church is dedicated to St. John. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

MARSDEN, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parochial chapelry of COLNE, parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Burnley; containing 3171 inhabitants. Little Marsden was anciently in the possession of the Walton family. It comprises by measurement 1200 acres, the whole in pasture. The road from Burnley to Colne, and the Liverpool and Leeds canal, pass through the western portion of the township, nearly in a parallel direction. The chapel existed prior to the Reformation; it was rebuilt in the beginning of the present century, and has since been enlarged: the living is a perpetual curacy; gross income, £150; patrons, the Hulme Trustees.

MARSH-BENHAM, a tything, in the parish of SPEEN, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS; containing 316 inhabitants.

MARSH-CHAPEL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Louth; containing 503 inhabitants. It comprises 3067 acres, of which 127 are common land or marsh: the canal which connects the town of Louth with the river Humber, forms one of the boundaries of the parish. The surface is flat, and the scenery of uninteresting character. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patrons and impropriators, the Floyer family. The church is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, and chantry chapel, with a tower, and has been much improved of late by the incumbent and the family of Floyer.

MARSH-GIBBON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Bicester; containing 863 inhabitants. The parish is situated upon the eastern border of Oxfordshire, and comprises 2821 acres, of which 560, previously common, were inclosed under an act passed in 1841: there are some good stone-quarries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £500; the glebe comprises 127 acres. Here is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school has been established. Near the manor-house are vestiges of earthworks, said to have been thrown up by the parliamentarians in the year 1645.

MARSHALL, RED.—See REDMARSHALL.

MARSHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S.) from Aylsham; containing 698 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1819*a*. 1*r*. 28*p*., of which 1230 acres are arable, 154 meadow and pasture, and 187 heath and waste inclosed in 1801, and allotted to the poor. The manufacture of worsted and bombasin is carried on. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 9., and in the gift of the Blake and Yates families: the tithes have been commuted for £30 payable to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and £330 to the rector; the glebe comprises 65 acres. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a low tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a carved oak screen, and the font is richly sculptured. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists. The poor receive £16. 5., the rent of land purchased with £100 bequeathed by Thomas Bulwer, Esq., and subsequent donations.

MARSHFIELD (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Bristol, and 102 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Becks, Rocks, and Weston Town, 1674 inhabitants. The town consists mainly of a single street, nearly a mile in length: the trade is principally in malt, a great part of which is the produce of the vicinity. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on May 24th and Oct. 24th, the former chiefly for horned-cattle, and the latter for sheep, horses, and cheese. A bailiff is annually elected at the manorial court, and is assisted by a serjeant-at-mace. The parish comprises 5845 acres,

of which 72 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £29. 4. 9.; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £680, with 118 acres of glebe; and the vicarial for £321. 14., with a glebe of 15 acres. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice, in the later English style, with a fine tower. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. A free school was founded about 1722, by John Harrington, Esq., and was endowed with lands in 1731, by Dionysia Long: the income is £62. Almshouses for eight persons were endowed by Nicholas Crispe, in 1625; and there are benefactions for other charitable purposes. In the parish are some barrows and intrenchments, supposed to have been raised about 561, when the battle of Dirham took place in the neighbourhood; and Leland mentions the existence of a nunnery, of which, however, there are no vestiges.

MARSHFIELD, a parish, in the union and division of NEWPORT, hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (S. W.) from Newport; containing 503 inhabitants. At Castleton, a hamlet in the parish, anciently stood a castle, occupied, if not built, by the Normans, to protect their conquest of Wentlloog: the only remains are some small ruins of the citadel, and the chapel converted into a barn. On the level summit of an adjoining hill is a circular encampment, called Pen-y-Park-Newydd. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 6.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £175, and the vicarial for £48; there is a glebe-house, and the vicar's glebe contains 27 acres. The church is a large and handsome structure, in the later English style.

MARSHWOOD, a parish, in the hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, union of BEAMINSTER, Bridport division of DORSET, 4¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Beaminster; containing 554 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from the marshy woody vale in which it is situated, was anciently an honour, the only one in the county, and the head of a barony. The living is annexed, with the livings of Chideock and Stanton St. Gabriel, to the vicarage of Whitchurch-Canonicorum. The church, which fell down in 1662, has been recently rebuilt.

MARSK (*ST. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 4¾ miles (W.) from Richmond; containing, with the township of Feldom and the hamlet of Skelton, 274 inhabitants. The lordship of Marsk was bestowed upon the Hutton family in the 12th century, by Conan, Earl of Richmond, whose original grant is still preserved in the Hall. The parish comprises by computation 5220 acres. The village is small, and picturesquely seated on the north side of Swaledale, upon the road from Richmond to Reeth; about a mile and half north of it, on the high moors, is the hamlet of Feldom, and half a mile westward that of Skelton. Marsk Hall and Clints Hall are both beautifully situated in fine lawns and pleasure-grounds, and near the former is an obelisk 60 feet in height, which covers the remains of Captain Matthew Hutton, who died in 1813. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 5½., and in the patronage of J. Hutton, Esq., with a net income of £179.



A school, endowed with about £20 per annum, is conducted on the national system.

MARSK IN CLEVELAND (*ST. GERMAIN*), a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK; containing, with part of the town of Redcar, 1177 inhabitants, of whom 503 are in the township of Marsk, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Guisborough. The manor was one of the lordships granted by the Conqueror to Robert de Brus, lord of Skelton, whose family held it for some time; it was afterwards possessed by the Fauconbergs, since which the lands have belonged to various families, including those of Neville, Lowther, and Dundas. The parish is divided by the Saltburn beck from the parish of Skelton, and comprises about 3500 acres: the soil of a portion is of a fine sandy kind; the other parts are inclined to a strong fertile clay, suitable to the growth of wheat. The village is of considerable extent, and contains some neat houses; near its centre is Marsk Hall, built by Sir William Pennyman, Bart., in the style that prevailed in the time of Charles I. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 10½., and in the patronage of the Earl of Zetland, with a net income of £91; appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The church, founded before the Norman Conquest, and rebuilt in 1821, stands near the edge of the cliff on the sea-shore, its spire serving as an excellent landmark. At Redcar is a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MARSTON, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of NORTHWICH, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Northwich; containing 479 inhabitants. It comprises 970 acres, of a clayey soil. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township.

MARSTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. by W.) from the town of Grantham; containing 434 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Hougham. Margaret Thorold, in the year 1718, gave some land, the income to be applied to instruction.

MARSTON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (E.) from Banbury; containing 540 inhabitants. It comprises 1865*a.* 28*p.*, of which two-thirds are rich pasture, and the remainder arable and woodland. Several tributaries of the river Ouse have their rise in the parish. The females are employed in making pillow-lace. There are some quarries of stone for building purposes and for repairing the roads. The living is a vicarage, with that of Warkworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £316; patron and impropriator, John Jackson Blencowe, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1759; the glebe comprises 190 acres, with a house. The church is a fine edifice of the 14th century, with the usual ground plan, and has a square tower of lofty proportions; the churchyard is inclosed by an invisible fence merely, so that it appears to form part of the pleasure-grounds of Mr. Blencowe. Two schools are partly supported by charity.

MARSTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of HEADINGTON, hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 1¾ mile (N. N. E.) from Oxford; containing

396 inhabitants. In the reign of Charles I., the treaty for the surrender of Oxford to the parliamentarians, was negotiated here, in the mansion-house of the family of Croke, now converted into a farmhouse. The parish comprises 1177 acres, of which 220 are arable, 950 pasture, and 7 woodland; the meadows on the banks of the river Cherwell are luxuriantly rich. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £195; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, the Rev. T. H. Whorwood.

MARSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of St. Mary, union of Stafford, S. division of the hundred of Pirehill, N. division of the county of Stafford, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Stafford; containing 178 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres of land, the soil of which is a rich loam; a considerable extent of waste was inclosed in 1800, when 125 acres were given to the parishioners in lieu of their right of common. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patron, the Rector of St. Mary's. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £242, payable to the trustees of the Stafford charities, and the small tithes for £100. The chapel is a neat edifice of stone, with a campanile turret.

MARSTON, a quarter, in the parish of Church-Bickenhill, union of Meriden, Solihull division of the hundred of Hemlingford, N. division of the county of Warwick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from the town of Coleshill; containing 310 inhabitants.

MARSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Wolstan, union of Rugby, Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow, N. division of the county of Warwick, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Coventry; containing 486 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Breton's Mannour*, was held by Guido Breton in the reign of Henry IV.; the manor has since gone with that of Wolstan. The hamlet is situated near the river Avon, where the soil is naturally marshy; and derives its name from that circumstance. It is separated from Wolstan village by a small stream.

MARSTON, a tything, in the parish of Potterne, union of Devizes, hundred of Potterne and Cannings, Devizes and N. divisions of Wilts, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Devizes; containing 179 inhabitants.

MARSTON, in the hundred of Halfshire, county of Worcester.—See Hall-Green.

MARSTON-BIGOTT (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Frome, E. division of Somerset, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Frome; containing 534 inhabitants. This place derives the affix to its name from the Bigott family, to whom the manor for several centuries belonged, and the site of whose ancient mansion is still marked by the moat. The parish comprises about 2000 acres of land, watered by two small rivulets. The scenery is richly diversified: a line of hills extends through the parish from east to west, on each side of which are woods of luxuriant growth; and Marston House, the seat of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, is beautifully situated, overlooking a fertile valley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 19. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. The church was taken down, and rebuilt on another site, by the 7th earl. A room at Gaer Hill, formerly used as a dissenters' meeting-house, has been converted into a chapel; and schools are partly supported by the Boyle family.

MARSTON, BROAD, a hamlet, in the parish of Pebworth, union of Evesham, Upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, E. division of the county of Gloucester; containing 289 inhabitants.

MARSTON, BUTLERS (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Shipston-upon-Stour, Kington division of the hundred of Kington, S. division of the county of Warwick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W. by S.) from Kington; containing 313 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1650 acres of land, chiefly arable; the soil is clayey, and the surface undulated, rising in some parts into considerable hills. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; net income, £88; patrons and impropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, principally in the Norman style. Upon an artificial mount was, until lately, a decayed elm of large dimensions, capable of containing twelve persons, and formed by nature into the appearance of a grotto.

MARSTON-FLEET (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Aylesbury, hundred of Ashendon, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Aylesbury; containing 38 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated in the vale of Aylesbury, and comprises 918 acres, of which 102 are arable, and the remainder pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £176; patron, the Rev. S. Humphreys. The church is in the early English style.

MARSTON-JABBETT, a hamlet, in the parish of Bulkington, poor-law union of Nuneaton, Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow, N. division of the county of Warwick, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from the town of Nuneaton; containing 93 inhabitants.

MARSTON, LEA.—See Lea-Marston.

MARSTON, LONG, a chapelry, in the parish of Tring, union of Berkhampstead, hundred of Dacorum, county of Hertford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Tring; containing 269 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. The extra-parochial place called Long Marston with Asthorpe adjoins this chapelry, but is in the parish of Marsworth, county of Buckingham; it contains 12 inhabitants.

MARSTON, LONG (*All Saints*), a parish, in the W. division of Ainsty wapentake, W. riding of York, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from York; containing, with the townships of Angram and Hutton-Wandesley, 649 inhabitants, of whom 446 are in the township of Long Marston. This place is memorable as the scene of the battle which occurred on the 2nd of July, 1644, upon Marston-Moor, between the royalists, commanded by Prince Rupert, and the parliamentarians under Cromwell, and which, after an obstinate and protracted conflict and considerable slaughter on both sides, terminated in the total defeat of the royal army, and the ultimate abandonment of York to the republican forces. The parish comprises 4260 acres, of which 2540 are in the township of Long Marston: the surface is generally flat, and the soil a stiff clay, alternated with portions of lighter quality and greater fertility; the lands are principally arable, and the system of cultivation is improved. The village, which is on the road to Wetherby, consists chiefly of irregularly built and scattered houses, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 3. 9.;

net income, £865; patron, Lord Wenlock. A portion of the tithes was commuted for 371 acres of land in 1766; the rector has an old glebe of 39 acres, and receives a tithe rent-charge of £341. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, repaired and repewed in 1810, with a square embattled tower.

MARSTON MAGNA (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Sherborne, hundred of Horethorne, E. division of Somerset, 5¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Yeovil; containing 357 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the gift of Mrs. Fitzherbert: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 87 acres. The church is a neat stone structure, with a strong embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. Sir John St. Barbe, in 1736, gave to the vicar the rectory, parsonage-house, and some lands, on condition that he should educate, or cause to be educated, ten poor boys. On opening a pit in 1788, near the margin of a brook, some fine specimens of a calcareous blue stone, almost filled with *cornua ammonis*, overspread with white pearl, were discovered, and raised in masses sufficiently large to form slabs which took a beautiful polish. In the same field, irregular heaps of mundic, with large metalliferous *cornua ammonis*, were found; and the quarries on the hills, from one of which the brook takes its rise, abound in *ammonites, nautili, belemnites*, &c.

MARSTON-MAISEY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Cirencester, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Cricklade and N. divisions of Wilts, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Cricklade; containing 245 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Rector of Maisey-Hampton: the tithes have been commuted for £250. A school is partly supported by endowment: and several small legacies have been bequeathed at various times for the benefit of the poor.

MARSTON-MONTGOMERY (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Uttoxeter, hundred of Appletree, S. division of the county of Derby, 6¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ashbourn; containing 477 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2439 acres of land, and has a village pleasantly seated on a gentle acclivity, and several farms, of which Marston Lodge is now one. There are 88 acres of common. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Cubley: the tithes have been commuted for £140. The church consists of a nave, chancel, gallery at the west end, and a tower, and appears to have been a larger structure: it was repaired in 1824, at a cost of £400. A meeting-house was built in 1845.

MARSTON-MORETAINE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Ampthill, hundred of Redbornestoke, county of Bedford, 4 miles (N. W.) from Ampthill; containing 1147 inhabitants, and comprising 4171*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.* The females are employed in lace-making by hand, and in platting straw. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 17. 3½., and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £1120, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. The church is a very elegant structure, mostly in the later English style, and contains some curious brasses; the tower, which is of earlier date, and the walls of which are six feet in thickness, is detached. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MARSTON, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Winslow, hundred of Ashendon, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Winslow; containing 619 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1904*a.* 1*r.* 16*p.*; the soil is a dark loam, resting on a strong clay, and the surface is pleasingly undulated. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a neat structure, containing three stone stalls and a piscina; the chancel was built by the offerings of those who frequented a chalybeate spring here, once in high repute.

MARSTON, POTTER'S, a hamlet, in the parish of Barwell, union of Blaby, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Hinckley; containing 11 inhabitants. It comprises 1200 acres, in general very good land, and about equally divided between arable and pasture.

MARSTON, PRIORS' (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Southam, Burton-Dassett division of the hundred of Kington, S. division of the county of Warwick, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Southam; containing 701 inhabitants. The monks of Coventry had a charter of free warren here in the reign of Henry III.; and in that of Edward I. they had 28 tenants, who, besides service, did suit to the prior's court twice a year: after the Dissolution, the manor was granted to Sir Edward Knightley, and passed from him to Lord Spencer. The parish is bounded on the east by a portion of Northamptonshire, and comprises by measurement 3386 acres, mostly rich pasture: there are some quarries of stone, but of inferior quality, and used only for repairing the roads. The Oxford canal passes through a small part of the parish, and on its bank is a wharf. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Lower Shuckburgh, to the vicarage of Priors'-Hardwick; the glebe comprises 103 acres. The church was entirely repewed in 1841, at a cost of £359. James West, in 1705, and Josiah Kay, in 1711, bequeathed property now producing £40 a year, for teaching children.

MARSTON-SICCA (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Stratford-upon-Avon, Upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 6½ miles (N.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 337 inhabitants. The parish, which derives its affix from the scarcity of water in the immediate neighbourhood, comprises 1300 acres. The village is a long line of houses irregularly built. Charles II. is said to have taken refuge in a house here after the battle of Worcester, and for the purpose of concealment to have turned a jack at the kitchen-fire, disguising himself as a domestic. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10.; and in the gift of the Rev. R. G. Jeston: certain tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1773, and a rent-charge of £420 has been recently assigned; the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A school was endowed in 1643, by John Cooper, Esq., with an estate now producing upwards of £100 per annum.

MARSTON, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of Highworth, union of Highworth and Swindon, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Swindon and N. divisions of Wilts, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Highworth; containing 442 inhabitants. Here is a neat

chapel, and a school is supported. The Great Western railway passes through the chapelry.

MARSTON-STANNETT, a chapelry, in the parish of Pencombe, union of Bromyard, hundred of Broxash, county of Hereford, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Bromyard; containing 27 inhabitants. The chapel was erected by the incumbents of this and the adjoining parishes. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patron, the Rector of Pencombe.

MARSTON-TRUSSEL (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Market-Harborough, hundred of Rothwell, N. division of the county of Northampton, 3¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Market-Harborough; containing, with Thorpe-Lubbenham, extra-parochial, 247 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1300 acres, and is situated on the borders of Leicestershire, which bounds it on the north-west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 2. 11.; net income, £429, arising from 314 acres of land; patron, the Rev. William Law. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture, with a square embattled tower.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Burton-upon-Trent, hundred of Appletree, S. division of the county of Derby, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Tutbury; containing, with the townships of Hatton, Hilton, and Hoon, 1177 inhabitants, of whom 85 are in the township of Marston. The manor was given to the priory of Tutbury by the founder, Henry de Ferrers; and was granted after the Reformation to the Cavendish family. The parish comprises 4227 acres, chiefly rich pasture and dairy-farms, and of level surface: in Marston township are 976 acres. The river Dove passes on the south of the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 2½.; net income, £225; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Devonshire: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1780 and 1789. The vicarage-house is a neat mansion with gardens and shrubberies attached. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, and is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and a tower with a lofty spire; it was repaired and repewed, and a singing-gallery with an organ erected, in 1816, at a cost of £1600, and a gallery was built on the north side in 1830: the font is curious and ancient. There are several bequests, among them those of the Woolley family, for the benefit of the poor.

MARSTOW (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford, 5 miles (S. W.) from Ross; containing 139 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on its south-eastern extremity by the river Wye, and intersected by the small river Garran, and the road from Ross to Monmouth, comprises according to admeasurement 810 acres. Red sandstone is quarried for building, and for the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Pencoyd united; patron, the Vicar of Sellack; impropriator of Marstow, the Rev. W. Coke. The tithes have been commuted for £202. 10., and the glebe comprises about half an acre. The church is an ancient structure: the churchyard is frequently inundated. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

MARSWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Berkhampstead, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 2 miles (N.) from Tring; containing 472 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1200 acres, of which about 1050 are arable, and 150 pasture. The Grand Junction canal passes through it, and the London and Birmingham railway within a mile of the church. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; net income, £136; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. The church has an appearance of considerable antiquity; in the windows are some fragments of stained glass, and parts of the floor are of Roman brick. The Roman Ikeneld-street bounds the parish on the south-east, and in forming the Junction canal numerous swords, urns, coins, and other relics of Roman antiquity were discovered.

MARTHA, ST., ON-THE-HILL, or Martyr-Hill, a parish, in the union of Hambledon, First division of the hundred of Blackheath, W. division of Surrey, 2¾ miles (S. E.) from Guildford; containing 193 inhabitants. This parish is called Martyr-Hill from a tradition that in the early ages some Christians were burnt by the Pagan Britons on the site where the church now stands. It contains 1070 acres, and in point of picturesque beauty is almost unrivalled. The living is a donative; net income, £25; patron and impropriator, W. Tinkler, Esq. The church occupies a bleak situation on a high hill about a mile from Chilworth, the small village of the parish: it was formerly an extensive cruciform structure, in the early English style; but the nave is now in ruins. The ecclesiastical property, prior to the Dissolution in 1538, belonged to the abbey of Newark in Send, near Guildford; and at Tyling are the remains of a religious house.

MARTHALL, with Little Warford, a township, in the parish of Rosthern, union of Altrincham, hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Knutsford; containing 254 inhabitants. The township comprises 1636 acres, of clay land; the surface is level, and the cultivation is solely with a view to the dairy. The hamlet of Little Warford is east-south-east of Marthall. A separate incumbency has been founded, which is in the gift of W. Egerton, Esq.

MARTHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the East and West Flegg incorporation, hundred of West Flegg, E. division of Norfolk, 9 miles (N. W.) from Yarmouth; containing 1032 inhabitants. It comprises 2526*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.*, of which 1675 acres are arable, and 851 pasture; the surface is varied, and of pleasing character, enlivened by an extensive lake interspersed with islets. The river North bounds the parish on the north. A pleasure-fair is held on the last Tuesday and Wednesday in July. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £247: the glebe comprises 10 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a small spire; the windows contain some remains of ancient stained glass, and the font is richly sculptured. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Thirty-six acres of land, allotted at the inclosure, are let for £45 per annum, for the benefit of the poor, who also have some small bequests.

MARTIN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Horncastle, S. division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Horncastle; containing 58 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Horncastle canal, and comprises by measurement 764 acres, of which 100 are moorland. On the moor are the remains of an octagonal turret sixty feet high, supposed to have been built by the Lord Treasurer Cromwell as an appendage to the castle of Tattershall; from the summit, to which is an ascent by a winding staircase, is an extensive view of the surrounding country. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2., and in the gift, alternately, of John E. Oldham and W. Gilliat, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £143. In the neighbourhood is Woodhall Spa.

MARTIN, a township, in the parish of Timberland, union of Sleaford, First division of the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Sleaford; containing 926 inhabitants. A small school is supported by endowment.

MARTIN, a hamlet, in the parish of Harworth, union of Worksop, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham; containing 81 inhabitants.

MARTIN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Fordingbridge, S. division of the hundred of Damerham, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Cranborne; containing, with the tything of Tidpit, and the extra-parochial place of Allenford Farm, 582 inhabitants, of whom 69 are in East, and 460 in West, Martin. The parish comprises by computation nearly 5000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of South Damerham. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; and a national school is supported by subscription. William Talk, Esq., in 1796 bequeathed £3000, which are appropriated to the support of six poor persons.

MARTIN, a tything, in the parish of Great Bedwin, union of Hungerford, hundred of Kinwardstone, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 153 inhabitants.

MARTIN, ST., a parish, in the union of Liskeard, hundred of West, E. division of Cornwall; containing, with the town of East Looe, 1402 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by Looe harbour, and on the south by the English Channel; and comprises by computation 2719 acres, of which 2324 are arable, 257 woodland, and 66 pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Dowager Countess of Sandwich and the family of Vane: the tithes have been commuted for £415, and there are 108 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure. At East Looe is a district church. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Here was formerly a nunnery.

MARTIN, ST., a parish, in the hundred of Oswestry, N. division of Salop, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E. by S.) from Chirk; containing 2200 inhabitants. It comprises 5314*a*. 2*r*. 25*p*., and is intersected by the road from London to Holyhead. The Ellesmere canal also passes through the parish, and crosses the valley of the Ceiriog by an aqueduct, in the vicinity of Chirk, where it enters Wales: on its banks near the Welsh boundary are some coal-works. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for £862 payable to the impropriators, and £260 to the vicar, who has a glebe of $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There is some ancient wood carving in the roof of the church, in allusion to the patron saint.

MARTIN, ST., an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the chapelry of Hipswell, parish of Catterick, union of Richmond, wapentake of Hang-East, N. riding of York, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. E.) from Richmond; containing 8 inhabitants. About the year 1100, Wymar, chief steward to the Earl of Richmond, gave the chapel of St. Martin, with some land adjoining, to the abbey of St. Mary at York, upon which a cell of Benedictine monks was established here. This cell continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £43. 16. 8.

MARTIN, ST., in Meneage, a parish, in the union of Helston, W. division of the hundred of Kerrier and of the county of Cornwall, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Helston; containing 565 inhabitants. It comprises 2294 acres, of which 380 are common or waste: the river Hel flows on the north side of the parish. The living is a rectory not in charge, united to that of Mawgan: the tithes have been commuted for £300. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1830. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At Gear is a circular encampment, comprising an area of fourteen acres, defended by a very deep fosse; there is also an encampment on the estate of Carvallack. Captain Wallis, the circumnavigator, resided for some time at Tremayne, in the parish.

MARTIN'S, ST., Stamford-Baron, a parish, in the borough and union of Stamford, soke of Peterborough, N. division of the county of Northampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. E.) from Stamford; containing, with the hamlet of Wothorpe, 1443 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the navigable river Welland: the surface is varied, and enriched with wood; the substratum contains freestone of excellent quality. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 9., and lately endowed by the Marquess of Exeter, who is patron and impropriator, with £1800; total net income, £215. The tithes were commuted for land in 1795. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, erected by a bishop of Lincoln in the fifteenth century, and contains monuments to several members of the Cecil family, including one to Lord Treasurer Burghley, whose ancient mansion in the immediate neighbourhood, Burghley House, is now the magnificent residence of the Marquess of Exeter. Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, visited the noble marquess at Burghley House in Nov. 1844: during her stay she planted an oak in the grounds, near the great lime planted by Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Lord Burghley. In the parish is an hospital founded by Lord Burghley about 1597, and endowed by him with a rent-charge of £100, for a warden and twelve poor men; the endowment was subsequently augmented by various gifts. Dorothy, afterwards Countess of Exeter, in 1596, and Elizabeth, Countess Dowager, in 1722, gave property now producing together £123 per annum, which sum is appropriated to the support of schools, and in assisting the poor. Here was a Benedictine nunnery

in honour of our Lady St. Mary and St. Michael, founded in the time of Henry II., by William de Waterville, abbot of Peterborough, to which abbey it was subordinate; it had at one period forty nuns, but at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of only £72. 18. 10. In March, 1847, some labourers, when excavating, near the late rectory-house, discovered a wooden box containing seven gold coins, consisting of nobles of the reign of Edward III., and angels and half-angels of the reign of Henry VIII.: they were nearly as bright as gold just issued from the mint.

MARTIN-HUSSINGTREE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Droitwich, Upper division of the hundred of Pershore, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 3 miles (S. W.) from Droitwich; containing 237 inhabitants. This parish comprises 908*a*. 3*r*. 33*p*. of rich land, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture, with 12 acres of common. It is intersected by the road from Birmingham to Bristol, and the Droitwich canal passes through the lower part. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 4½., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester: the tithes have been commuted for £248. 10., and there is a glebe-house, with about 3 acres of garden and orchard. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a spire of wood at the west end; it is overgrown with ivy in many places, which renders it rather picturesque.

MARTINDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of Barton, West ward and union, county of Westmorland, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Penrith; containing 198 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by measurement 3542 acres of inclosed land, of which 966 are arable, 2480 pasture, and 96 wood; there is also a tract of common, of about 4600 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £43; patron and impropriator, John de Whelpdale, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for an annual rent-charge of £22. A free school has an endowment of £13 a year.

MARTINHOE (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Barnstaple, hundred of Sherwill, Braunton and N. divisions of Devon, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from Barnstaple; containing 236 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2425 acres, of which 1265 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 10.; net income, £109; patron, the Rev. John Pyke.

MARTINSCROFT, Lancaster.—See Woolstone.

MARTINSTHORPE (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Oakham, hundred of Martinsley, county of Rutland, 3½ miles (N.) from the town of Uppingham; containing 8 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 5.; patron, the Duke of Devonshire: the tithes have been commuted for £118. The church is in ruins.

MARTLESHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Woodbridge, hundred of Carlford, E. division of Suffolk, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Woodbridge; containing 510 inhabitants. It comprises 2559 acres, of which 32 are common or waste land: the navigable river Deben forms the eastern boundary. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 18. 9., and in the gift of F. G. Doughty, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420, and the glebe comprises 13 acres.



MARTLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 7½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Worcester; containing, with the hamlet of Hillhampton, 1354 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4382 acres, of which two-thirds are arable and the remainder pasture, with a good portion of plantation and coppice; the surface is rather hilly, and the views from several parts are peculiarly fine. The Teme forms the southern boundary, and the vale through which the river flows is remarkably fertile, and produces hops of the finest quality: the district also abounds with luxuriant orchards of apple and pear trees. There is a quarry of limestone, which forms an excellent material for the roads, and of which great quantities are burnt into lime. The village is on elevated ground, is of pleasing appearance, and contains several respectable dwelling-houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 10.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. James Hastings: the tithes have been commuted for £767, and the glebe consists of 90 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure with a tower; it was repewed and a gallery added in 1829, at a cost of £400. An estate producing £59 per annum, left as an endowment for a grammar school, is applied to the support of a national school. New schools have just been erected in the pointed style, at a cost of £1300, of which Lord Ward gave £300, and the family of Hastings a considerable sum also. The union of Martley comprises 28 parishes or places, containing a population of 13,117. The noble conical elevation of Berrow Hill has two lines of intrenchment round its brow; which shew it to be the site of an ancient camp: these remains seem to have been first described by Mr. Allies in his *Antiquities of Worcestershire*.

MARTOCK (*All Saints*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of Martock, W. division of Somerset, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ilchester, and 130 (W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Ash, Bower-Hinton with Hurst, Coat, Milton, Stapleton, and Witcombe, and the chapelry of Long Load, 3025 inhabitants. The name of this place is said to be derived from *mart* and *oak*, the market having been formerly held under an oak-tree in the centre of the town, the site of which is now occupied by an elegant fluted column, in imitation of the pillar of Trajan at Rome. The manor was given by James I. to Lord Monteagle for his assistance in detecting the gunpowder plot; the site of the ancient manor-house is still called the Moat. The town consists principally of one street, about a mile and a half in length, and is intersected by a small stream tributary to the river Parret. The manufacture of fine gloves is carried on to a considerable extent, being the chief occupation of the females; and some hand-looms are employed in weaving sailcloth. There is a fair on Aug. 21st; and a court leet is held in October, by the lord of the manor. The parish comprises by measurement 7150 acres; the surface is pleasingly varied, and in many parts picturesque. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10., and in the gift of the Treasurer in the Cathedral of Wells: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £316. The church is an elegant structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled

tower, and the walls are surmounted by a handsomely perforated parapet; the roof of the nave is richly groined, and in the chancel is a beautiful window, partly concealed by an altar-piece of modern date. There is a chapel of ease at Load, and a church has been erected at Ash. The Independents have two places of worship. The old Roman Fosse-way skirts the south-east boundary of the parish; and there are some remains of ancient religious houses.

MARTON, a township, in the parish of WHITEGATE, union of NORTHWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Northwich; containing 675 inhabitants. It comprises 2280 acres, of a sandy soil.

MARTON, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Congleton; containing 307 inhabitants. The manor was given to an ancestor of the Davenport family, as a dowry with the daughter of Venables, Baron of Kinderton, in the reign of Henry I. The grand serjeantry of Macclesfield forest, with the right to levy heriots over that hundred, was attached to it; and when a moiety was alienated a few years previously to 1700, £3700 were paid in order to re-purchase it. The township comprises 1445 acres, of a sandy soil. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £48; patron, E. D. Davenport, Esq. The chapel, a rude building of wood, with a chancel and spire of more modern date, had a chantry, which is said to have been founded in the reign of Edward III., by Sir J. Davenport and his son, of whom there are two recumbent figures in armour in the cemetery.

MARTON, a chapelry, in the parish of POULTON, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (S. E.) from Blackpool; containing 1562 inhabitants, of whom 935 are in Great, and 627 in Little, Marton. This place is mentioned in the Domesday survey under the name of *Meretun*, or "the town of the mere," and is chiefly remarkable for its moss and mere. Adam de Merton occurs in the Testa de Nevill as holding land here, and the Walters and Botilers or Butlers were anciently proprietors; the Fleetwoods subsequently became possessed of the estates of the Butlers in Great Marton. In the 4th of Edward III., Little Marton was held in trust for the convent of Furness by William de Cokerham, and at the dissolution of monasteries it appears to have passed to the Holcrofts. The estate, with other estates in Lytham, was purchased of Sir John Holcroft by the Clifton family, in 1606; and the whole of Little Marton, and the larger part of Great Marton, now belong to Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Lytham Hall. The moss extends about six miles in length from north to south, and one mile and a half in breadth. The mere was formerly very extensive, and a stream issuing from it turned the wheel of a watermill situated beyond the present windmill in Great Marton: the right of fishery on this lake was the subject of legal contest in the reign of Edward III. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Vicar of Poulton. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £506, and the vicarial for £84. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1801. A free school was founded in 1717 by James Baines, who endowed it with lands now producing £84 per annum; and a boys' and two girls' schools are supported.

MARTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Gainsborough; containing 523 inhabitants, and comprising 1180 acres. This parish, which is situated on the river Trent, has communication with the towns on that river, and a considerable trade is carried on in the import and export of corn, timber, coal, lime, and other articles. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £115; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln: the impropriation belongs to Mr. Hindley. The tithes were commuted for land in 1770; the glebe comprises 70 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower, and combines various Norman details with others of later date. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and a national school supported partly by subscription. The Roman Tilbridge-lane passes through the parish.

MARTON, a township, in the parish and hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of the county of SALOP; containing 289 inhabitants.

MARTON (*ST. ESPERIT*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Southam; containing 324 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Coventry to Oxford, at the confluence of the rivers Itchen and Leame; and comprises 1009*a*. 2*r*. 21*p*. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 8., and has a net income of £160; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Knightley. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1802; the glebe consists of 116 acres. The church is ancient. There is a place of worship for Independents.

MARTON, with SEWERBY.—See SEWERBY.

MARTON, a township, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hull; containing 119 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 950 acres, chiefly the property of the Constable family: the village, which is scattered, stands on a lofty ridge, a little south of the Lambwith stream. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MARTON (*ST. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Stockton-on-Tees; containing 410 inhabitants. This place was formerly the property of the Bruces, who at one time held under the Conqueror; and among the subsequent owners of land mention occurs of the nuns of Basedale: a considerable portion of the soil was also possessed by the priests connected with the cell of Middlesborough; and of more recent proprietors may be named the families of Lowther, Ramsden, and Rudd. The parish is in the district of Cleveland, and comprises 3436 acres, of which rather more than 2000 are arable, 150 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture. In the northern extremity of the parish the surface is nearly level, but towards the south the grounds rise by an easy ascent, and become varied and uneven; the soil is fertile, chiefly consisting of a clayey loam. The village, which was once of greater extent, is pleasantly seated on the road from Yarm to Redcar. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's

books at £4. 18. 9.; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York: the great tithes have been commuted for £541. 16., the vicarial for £137. 15., and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church contains a neat tablet to the memory of Capt. Cook, the great circumnavigator, who was born in the parish, 27th October, 1728. There are places of worship for Wesleyans.

MARTON, a township, in the parish of SINNINGTON, union and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Pickering; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises about 640 acres, belonging to various owners: the village is seated in the picturesque valley of the small river Seven.

MARTON, with GRAFTON, a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Boroughbridge; containing 514 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1198*a*. 1*r*. 20*p*.: the soil is fertile, producing wheat, barley, and beans, and there is some turnip and grass land; the substratum is chiefly gravel, of good quality for the roads. The village is situated between the roads from York and from Wetherby to Boroughbridge, a short distance from each, and nearly adjoining the village of Grafton. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Grafton annexed, valued in the king's books at £2. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £288. 14.; and the vicarial for £28, with a glebe of 106 acres, and a glebe-house. The church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Methodists.

MARTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Skipton; containing 381 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the villages of East and West Marton, with the hamlet of Marton Scars, comprises about 2310 acres. The soil is of moderate quality, and in meadow and pasture; the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque. The substratum is limestone, which is quarried for building and for repairing the roads, and of which great quantities are sent by the Leeds and Liverpool canal to Leeds and Lancaster. Marton Hall, the ancient residence of the Heber family, is now the property of R. H. Roundell, Esq. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 4.; patron, Mr. Roundell: the tithes have been commuted for £59, and the glebe consists of 120 acres. The church, situated in the village of East Marton, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. A free school was founded by the Heber family, in 1755, and endowed with 17 acres of land. There is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur. Reginald Heber, an eminent divine, and father of Bishop Heber, was born at Marton Hall, and was at one time rector of the parish.

MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish, in the union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Easingwould; containing, with the hamlet of Moxby, 173 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Farlington. A priory of Augustine canons and nuns, the latter of whom soon after removed to Moxby, was founded here in honour of St. Mary, by Bertram de Bulmer, who lived in the reigns of Stephen and his successor; the revenue at the Dissolution was £183. 2. 4.

MARTON-LE-MOOR, a chapelry, partly in the parish of TOPCLIFFE, and partly in that of KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Boroughbridge; containing 212 inhabitants. It comprises about 940 acres of land. The village is situated a little to the west of the Leeming-Lane, and a short distance north of the road from Boroughbridge to Ripon. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Topcliffe, and has a net income of £72. The tithes have been commuted for £370 payable to the impropriators, £48. 10. to the vicar of Topcliffe, £18 to the vicar of Kirby, and £14. 2. 6. to the Dean and Chapter of York; there is a glebe of 12 acres.

MARTON, LONG (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Appleby; containing, with the townships of Brampton and Knock, 804 inhabitants, of whom 303 are in Long Marton township. The village is one of the most considerable in the county, and presents a neat appearance. Marton House, a handsome stone edifice situated at its northern extremity, is occupied by the principal agent to the London Lead Company, whose mining office is here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 15. $7\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £673; patron, the Earl of Thanet. The tithes were commuted for land, under acts of inclosure, in 1804 and 1815. The church is a large edifice. A place of worship for Wesleyans was erected in 1816.

MARTYR-WORTHY.—See WORTHY, MARTYR.

MARWELL, or MEREWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of CARISBROOKE, liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from Newport. A college of four priests was founded here by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and augmented by two of his successors.

MARWOOD (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. W.) from Barnstaple; containing 1012 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5403*a*. 31*p*., of which 400 acres are woodland, 700 common, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is a light loam, resting on schist rock. The surface is pleasingly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by two small brooks. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £328; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, has an ancient wooden screen inscribed with the name of Sir John Beapul. There were formerly two chapels in the parish, one at Patsford, and the other at Whitefield. Judge Littleton is said to have been born at Middle Marwood.

MARWOOD, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of DURHAM; containing 224 inhabitants. The township comprises 3679*a*. 2*r*. 4*p*., and is bounded on the south by the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire; it is a suburb of the town of Barnard-Castle, a small part of which, together with the ruins of the ancient castle, is within its limits. The soil is fertile in those parts adjoining the river; in other places it is various: there are some slate-quarries in the township. Marwood Park and the liberty of Marwood

Chase, with the castle and demesne lands of Barnard-Castle, were purchased in the seventeenth century by Sir Henry Vane, who disparked the district in 1626, and whose descendant, the Duke of Cleveland, is the present proprietor. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £155, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge; and the vicarial for £74, payable to the incumbent of Gainford. On an eminence close to Barnard-Castle, some vestiges of the ancient town of Marwood, once a considerable place, have been discovered; and near the same place is an old chapel, which has been converted into a farmhouse, but is still called Bede Kirk.

MARY, ST., CHURCH, a parish, in the union of Newton-Abbott, hundred of Haytor, Paignton and S. divisions of Devon, 2 miles (N. W.) from Torbay; containing 1668 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2465 acres, of which 568 are common or waste; it is situated on Babbicombe bay, and is singularly picturesque. There are marble rocks, and some quarries of limestone, the strata of which terminate here. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Coffinswell annexed, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators), and valued in the king's books at £31. 11. The great tithes have been commuted for £305, and the vicarial for £205; the vicar's glebe contains $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre.

MARY, ST., EXTRA.—See Southampton.

MARY, ST., in Arden, a parish, in the union of Harborough, partly in the hundred of Gartree, S. division of the county of Leicester, and partly in the hundred of Rothwell, N. division of the county of Northampton, 1 mile (E.) from Harborough. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford.

MARY, ST., in-the-Castle.—See Hastings.

MARY-LE-BONE, ST., a metropolitan parish, in the Holborn division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex; containing 138,164 inhabitants. This district, now covered with buildings of the first order, and inhabited by families of the highest rank, was formerly an obscure village, difficult of access, and containing only a few solitary houses, with a small church, approached by two irregular and inconvenient paths leading from Vere-street and Tottenham-Court-road. The adjoining fields were the lurking-place of robbers; and the church, in Bishop Braybrook's licence for its removal, is described as being exposed to continual depredation on account of its lonely site. From its vicinity to a bourne, called Aye or Eye brook, and from its dedication to the Virgin, the parish was called *St. Mary at Bourne*. Mary-le-bone Park, now occupied by buildings, was an extensive tract well stocked with deer, in which Queen Elizabeth entertained the Russian ambassador with the diversion of hunting. The ancient manor-house, in which the Harleian library was deposited previously to its removal to the British Museum, has been taken down, with the exception only of that part of the building containing the library, which is now a boarding-school. Behind the manor-house were Mary-le-bone Gardens, much frequented as a place of public entertainment in the reign of Anne, but the site of which is now occupied by Beaumont and Devonshire streets. On Conduit mead, the modern Stratford-place, was the banquet-hall used by the mayor and aldermen of the city of London, when they visited the conduits in this part of the parish, which supplied the city with water.

Among the earlier of the numerous and magnificent ranges of building that have been erected in the parish, are, Cavendish, Manchester, and Portman squares; Portland-place, a pile of lofty and commodious mansions, opening at the northern extremity into Park-crescent, and commanding a beautiful view of the Regent's Park, bounded by the Hampstead and Highgate hills; Stratford-place; Cumberland-place; and various other noble ranges; with numerous spacious streets leading from Oxford-street and the Edgware-road. Of more recent additions are, the buildings in Lisson Grove and St. John's Wood, on the west; Osnaburgh street and terrace, and Albany-street, on the east; and on the south, the continuation of Regent-street, the whole of Langham-place, and Park-crescent. Opposite this crescent, on the other side of the New-road, which is bordered by ranges of good houses, are two avenues leading into the Regent's Park, and forming fine lines of building, the eastern of which, including the Diorama, is the only range on that side of the park which is within the parish. To the west are, Ulster, York, Cornwall, Clarence, and Hanover terraces, and Sussex-place; all elegant ranges, mostly of the Corinthian order, and in the Grecian style, with porticoes and columns of handsome design, and having in some instances gracefully formed colonnades.

The park, now open to the public, is tastefully laid out in plantations, lawns, and pleasure-grounds, interspersed with elegant villas embosomed in trees, and varied with beautiful sheets of water, in which are islands of picturesque appearance. The western side commands a fine view of the Colosseum, which has an imposing grandeur of effect; of the terraces on that side of the park which is without the parish; and of the Chapel of St. Katherine's Hospital, and other interesting objects. On the north side are the Zoological Gardens, an extensive tract of ground, arranged for the reception, classification, and exhibition of animals of every description. The Royal Botanic Society have a garden in the inner part of the park, appropriated to plants of different countries, and ornamented with a variety of characteristic buildings; a conservatory within the garden, constructed of iron, in 1846, at a cost of £6000, is called the Winter Garden. A charter of incorporation was lately granted to the society, "for the promotion of botany in all its branches, and its application to medicine, arts, and manufactures."

The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by the West Middlesex and other companies. The Portman barracks, for the guards, in Portman-street, afford accommodation for 500 men, with sufficient ground for drilling them. Portman-market, opened as a market for hay in December 1830, and for vegetables and general produce in the following year, occupies a square area of about three acres, and affords accommodation for more than 100 loads of hay: the market-days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Mary-le-bone, and the parishes of Paddington and St. Pancras, were constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending two members to parliament: the returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff. The whole parish is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates at the police-

office, High-street; and one of the county debt-courts established in 1847, is fixed in Mary-le-bone.

The parish is divided into five separate ecclesiastical districts, the livings of which are all rectories not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown: net income of the district attached to the parochial church, £1898; of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, £915; of All Souls', Langham-place, £1186; of Christ-Church, Stafford-street, £780; and of Trinity Church, Portland-road, £943. The present *Parochial church*, built from a design by Mr. Hardwicke, situated on the south side of the New-road, near Nottingham-place, and of which the foundation was laid on July 5th, 1813, is a spacious and handsome structure in the Grecian style, with a noble portico of the Corinthian order supporting a pediment. At the angles of the building are groups of Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a cornice and balustrade; and from the lower part of the tower, which is square, rises a circular turret, surrounded by pillars of the Corinthian order, and surmounted by a dome sustained by caryatides. The expense of building and furnishing the church was nearly £80,000. *St. Mary's* is a spacious edifice of brick, with a circular portico of the Ionic order, supporting a cornice and close balustrade, from which rises a circular tower, surrounded by pillars of the composite order, and surmounted by a campanile turret and dome; it was erected in 1823, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, from a design by Sir Robert Smirke, at an expense of £18,746. *All Souls'* was completed in 1824, by grant from the same commissioners, at a cost of £17,633, and is a handsome structure, with a circular range of twelve columns, of the Roman-Ionic order, surrounding the base of the tower. These columns support a cornice and balustrade, and are surmounted by a circular range of Corinthian pillars, from within which rises a spire of graceful form and beautiful proportions, but the effect of which is destroyed by the concealment of the base and a considerable portion of its elevation. The altar-piece is adorned with a fine painting, by Westall, of Christ crowned with Thorns. *Christ-Church*, Stafford-street, was erected in 1824, by the commissioners, at an expense of £17,872, and is a handsome edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, with a portico of four Ionic columns sustaining a pediment; above is a square tower, the sides of which are decorated with Corinthian pillars supporting an entablature and cornice, the whole surmounted by an open campanile turret and dome. *Holy Trinity* church, in Portland-road, was erected in 1827, also by grant from the commissioners, at an expense of £21,525. It is a neat edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, having on each side a range of Ionic pillars supporting a cornice and balustrade, and at the west end an Ionic portico of four columns, above which is a square tower with duplicated Ionic pillars at the angles, surmounted by a small campanile turret surrounded by pillars of the composite order sustaining a conical dome.

The old parochial church, in High-street, is now used as a chapel, forming a separate incumbency in the gift of the Rector; net income, £150. *St. John's* church, in St. John's Wood, is a handsome structure of brick, with a stone portico of four Ionic columns, supporting a pediment, and surmounted by an open campanile turret: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £312. The Crown also presents to the following chapels: *St. Peter's* or Oxford chapel, Vere-street, built about the year 1724, the income of which is £450; *St. Paul's*, Portland-street, built in 1766, the income of which is £350; *St. James'* or Welbeck chapel, in Westmorland-street, built in 1774, and with a similar income; and *Brunswick* chapel, in Upper Berkeley-street, built in 1795. *St. Paul's* or Bentinck chapel, in Chapel-street, Lisson Grove, was built in 1772: the minister is appointed by Trustees. *Christ* chapel, Maida-hill, in the district of Christ-Church, is a neat and substantial edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, with a campanile turret and dome: the living is a district incumbency, also in the gift of Trustees. *All Saints'* church, St. John's Wood, consecrated in July 1846, is a handsome edifice in the style which prevailed in the 15th century, built of Kentish ragstone, with Bath-stone dressings, and ornamented with a tower and spire rising 120 feet from the ground: the cost was about £7000. The living is in the gift of Colonel Eyre. *St. Andrew's* church, Wells-street, erected partly by the Church Commissioners, was begun in January 1846, and consecrated in January 1847, the cost being £8000; it is in the later English style, with a tower and spire 155 feet above the base of the edifice, and contains 1200 sittings. This church is in All Souls' district parish, and has a district annexed to it under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of London, alternately; income, £150. The church on *Hamilton-terrace*, situated in Christ-Church district parish, was consecrated in June 1847, and is a spacious edifice in the decorated style, containing 1454 sittings, erected at a cost, including the lower part of the tower, of about £9830; the spire, and the remaining part of the tower, not yet built, will cost about £1800. The interior consists merely of a body and chancel, the former not divided in its plan by columns and arches; it is spanned by an open timber roof, stained in imitation of oak. Mary-le-bone also contains three chapels in the gift of their respective proprietors, namely, *Portman* chapel, in Baker-street, built in 1779: *Quebec-street* chapel, built in 1788; and *Margaret-street* chapel, converted to its present use in 1789. Attached to St. John's church is an extensive cemetery; the old parochial school has a burying-ground, and belonging to the parish are two other capacious cemeteries, one on the south side of Paddington-street, consecrated in 1733, and the other on the north side, consecrated in 1772. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and Seceders from the Scottish Church; a chapel belonging to the Greek Church; a French, and a Spanish, Roman Catholic chapel; and a Roman Catholic chapel in St. John's Wood.

The charitable institutions of this important parish are numerous and well supported, but for the most part do not require any particular description. The Middlesex Hospital, in Charles-street, is noticed under the head of London. The Philological Society's school was established for the gratuitous instruction of children of clergymen, and of naval and military officers, in 1792, and was removed in 1827 to its present situation in Gloucester-place, New-road. The schools of the Incorporated Society for maintaining and educating Orphans of Clergymen of the Established Church, in which are about 120 children, were originally founded at Acton

and at Lisson Grove, and continued there until 1812, when a spacious brick building was erected at St. John's Wood. The schools of the Society for teaching the Blind to read, in the Avenue-road, Regent's Park, were erected in 1847, at a cost of £3250, and form a handsome structure in the Elizabethan style. Queen Charlotte's lying-in hospital, in Harcourt-street, Bryanston-square, is adapted to the reception of from twenty to thirty patients.

MARY'S, ST., a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, though locally in the hundreds of NEWCHURCH and MARTIN-POUNTNEY, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 2¼ miles (N.) from New Romney; containing 129 inhabitants. It comprises 1936 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 3. 9.; net income, £252; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is an ancient and commodious building.

MARYPORT, a chapelry, market-town, and seaport, in the parish of CROSS-CANNONBY, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 30 miles (S. W. by W.) from Carlisle, and 310 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 5311 inhabitants. This place, which is situated at the mouth of the river Ellen, was a very inconsiderable fishing-village, called Ellen-foot, previously to 1750, when the foundations of the present town and harbour were laid by Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., the proprietor of the land, who bestowed upon it the name of Maryport, in compliment to his lady. It is irregularly built, partly on the sea-shore, and partly on the cliff; the streets are spacious, and the atmosphere is healthy. In 1833, an act was obtained for the improvement of the harbour, and for lighting and otherwise improving the town. Coal, limestone, and red freestone are procured in the vicinity, and exported; timber is imported from America and the West Indies, and iron and flax from the Baltic. The port is a member of the port of Whitehaven, and of late years has been rapidly rising into importance: the number of vessels of above 50 tons registered here is 56, and their aggregate burthen 7074 tons. There are three yards for ship-building, with a patent-slip; and many vessels have been built for the coasting and foreign trade. A tramroad has been constructed for the more ready conveyance of the coal to the harbour; and a railway for locomotive steam-engines leads to Carlisle, where it joins the Newcastle line: there is a railway also to Whitehaven, completed in 1847. The manufactures consist chiefly of cotton and linen checks, sailcloth, cables, coarse earthenware, leather, nails, and anchors. The herring-fishery here is productive, and considerable quantities of salmon trout are caught in the river. The principal market is on Friday; there is an inferior one on Tuesday. The chapelry comprises by computation 2415 acres, of which about 400 acres are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable; the surface is varied, and the higher grounds command fine marine views. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron, J. P. Senhouse, Esq. The chapel, erected in 1760, and consecrated in 1763, is a neat structure with a tower, in the later English style, dedicated to St. Mary. There are places of worship for Baptists, Burghers, the Society of Friends, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans. The remains of an important Roman station, with military roads leading to Moresby, Old Carlisle, and Ambleside, are visible on an eminence northward of the town, at the village of Ellenborough; and numerous relics of antiquity have been discovered. From this station a wall is said to have been constructed by the Romans to Workington, as a protection against the invasions of the Picts and Scots. In the southern part of the town is Mote Hill, on which is an artificial moated mound, 160 yards in circumference.

MARY-STOW (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Launceston; containing 574 inhabitants. It comprises about 2500 acres, of which 300 are wood, 440 common or waste, and the remainder chiefly arable; the whole surface is hilly, and the valleys deep. The river Lyd passes through the parish, and it is also intersected by the road from Exeter to Falmouth. On the manor of Sydenham is a mansion erected early in the seventeenth century, by Sir Thomas Wise, and garrisoned by the adherents of Charles I., from whom it was taken by Col. Holbourn, in 1645. There are two mines, from which manganese is procured; and a large limestone-quarry. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with the living of Thrushelton annexed, and valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½.; net income, £276; patron, and impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, J. Hearle Tremayne, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £87, and the vicarial for £148; the glebe comprises 110 acres. The church has evidences in its porch of Norman origin, and a fine Norman arch still remains; it contains an ancient font and two stone stalls, also a curious monument to Sir Thomas Wise.

MASBROUGH, in the township of KIMBERWORTH, parish and union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, ½ a mile (N. W.) from Rotherham; containing nearly 5000 inhabitants. This place forms part of the suburbs of the town of Rotherham, with which it is connected by an ancient bridge of five pointed arches over the river Don, on the central pier of which is an ancient chapel of elegant design, now used as a prison. It is nearly of equal extent with the town, and has long been distinguished as the seat of numerous works connected with the manufactures of the district; of these, a few years since, the principal were the extensive foundry and iron-works of the late Samuel Walker, Esq., in which, during the war, immense quantities of cannon and ordnance of the largest calibre were cast, and subsequently, various iron bridges, including that of Southwark in London. Since the establishment here of a station of the Midland railway, by which vast quantities of sheep and cattle are sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns, a wonderful increase has taken place in the value of landed property; and the facility of intercourse with distant parts afforded by that line of conveyance, promises to render this a principal seat of manufacture. It also derives benefit from the Sheffield and Rotherham branch railway. A large tract of land, forming the estate of Benjamin Badger, Esq., has been surveyed and laid out in lots for building; and several streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and forming direct approaches from Rotherham and the neighbourhood to the railway station, have been marked out. A spacious hotel for the accommodation of passengers by the railway, and some handsome dwelling-houses, have been

built; and a great increase has been made in the number of manufacturing establishments: there are potteries, glass-works, chemical works, a timber-yard, and several forges and foundries. The Independent College, noticed under the head of Rotherham, is situated here; and a Roman Catholic chapel has been built.

MASHAM (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Bedale, wapentake of Hang-East, N. riding of York; containing, with the townships of Burton-upon-Ure, Ellingstring, Nether and Over Ellington, Fearby, Healey with Sutton, Ilton with Pott, Masham, and Swinton with Warthermask, 2974 inhabitants, of whom 1318 are in the town, 34 miles (N. W. by W.) from York, and 223 (N. N. W.) from London. This place was anciently the residence of the baronial family of Scroop, of whom Henry, Lord le Scroop, lord treasurer, and Archbishop Scroop, were both beheaded for high treason in the reign of Henry IV. The town is very pleasantly situated upon a gentle eminence, in a fertile district, on the western bank of the river Ure; the houses are well built, and the air is remarkably pure. The trade consists principally in the spinning of yarn, for which an extensive factory has been established, affording employment to about 100 persons. There is a small market on Wednesday; a fair is held on Sept. 17th and 18th, for live-stock, and during the spring a fair for cattle and sheep takes place on alternate Mondays. A court leet is held annually, at which a constable is chosen, its jurisdiction also extending to the recovery of debts under 40*s*. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Kirkby-Malzeard, and valued in the king's books at £30: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £941, and the vicarial for £236. Masham prebend, the richest in the cathedral of York, being rated in the king's books at £136, was dissolved, and made a lay-fee, by Archbishop Holgate in 1546. The church is a small but handsome edifice, with a tower surmounted by a lofty and elegant spire. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans. The grammar school, founded by William Danby, Esq., in 1760, is maintained from property producing about £80 per annum, of which about £25 are paid to the master of a charity school, otherwise supported by subscription.

MASHBURY, a parish, in the union of Chelmsford, hundred of Dunmow, N. division of Essex, 6 miles (N. W.) from the town of Chelmsford; containing 85 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Chignal St. James, and valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7. The church is a plain edifice.

MASON, a township, in the parish of Dinnington, union and W. division of Castle ward, S. division of Northumberland, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 144 inhabitants. It comprises 1063 acres. The village is situated on the east of Prestwick Carr, and adjoins that of Dinnington.

MASSINGHAM, GREAT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, W. division of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Rougham; containing 905 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 4112 acres, of which 3042 are arable, 170 pasture, 10 woodland, and the remainder common and sheep-walks. The village had a market on Friday, which has been discontinued; fairs, chiefly for pleasure, are held on Maundy-Thursday and the 8th of November. The living consists of two consolidated rectories, valued jointly in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Marquess of Cholmondeley: the tithes have been commuted for £875, and the glebe comprises 93 acres. The church of St. Mary has been demolished: that of All Saints is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, and a piscina of elegant design. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A priory of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas, was founded here before 1260, by Nicholas le Syre; but the buildings having fallen to decay, and the estate become wasted, in 1475 it was united to the priory of Castle-Acre, and became a cell to that house.

MASSINGHAM, LITTLE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, W. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (N. W.) from Rougham; containing 152 inhabitants. It comprises 2278*a*. 1*r*. 38*p*., of which 2080 acres are arable, 97 pasture, and 80 woodland; the soil is fertile. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4., and in the gift of J. Wilson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. A parochial school is supported by the rector, the Rev. C. D. Brereton, author of a well-known pamphlet on the administration of the poor laws in agricultural districts, and other writings on that subject.

MASTER'S CLOSE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Hexham, S. division of the county of Northumberland; containing 11 inhabitants.

MATCHING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Epping, hundred of Harlow, S. division of Essex, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Harlow; containing 687 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2000 acres; the soil is chiefly clay, alternated with gravel, and the surface is gently undulated. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Governors of Felsted School (the impropriators), on the nomination of the Bishop of London. The great tithes have been commuted for £440, and the vicarial for £246. 10.; the impropriate glebe comprises 56 acres, and the vicarial 10 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower. Here is a national school.

MATFEN, EAST, a township, in the parish of Stamfordham, union of Castle ward, N. E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 110 inhabitants. It lies on the south side of the river Pont, above a mile west from Stamfordham, and comprises 1834*a*. 1*r*. 6*p*. of land: the village consists of a few straggling cottages only, although it seems to have been once a place of some importance. The Roman wall is not very far distant on the south. The tithes have been commuted for £19 payable to the vicar, and £221 to the Bishop of Durham.

MATFEN, WEST, a township, in the parish of Stamfordham, union of Castle ward, N. E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 429 inhabitants. The township comprises 2067*a*. 32*p*. of land, and has a well-built village, about two miles north of the site of the Roman wall. Matfen Hall, the beautiful

seat of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., is situated here, on a fine eminence sheltered by extensive woods. The tithes have been commuted for £28. 17. payable to the vicar, and £196. 10. to the lessees of the Bishop of Durham. A district church in the early English style was lately built by the munificence of Sir Edward Blackett: the patron of Stamfordham (the Lord Chancellor) allowed £80 per annum to be charged upon the vicarage towards the maintenance of the minister, and Sir Edward gave a parsonage for his residence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On opening a tumulus supposed to have been a Druidical mausoleum, coffins of four stones set edgewise, with stone bottoms and covers, were found, containing human ashes: near it was an upright stone pillar called the Stob-stone. A little to the south of the village, is a Druidical stone 3 feet high, named the Standing-stone; and there was probably a Druidical temple here. A chapel, also, seems to have existed at the place.

MATHERN (*St. Theodoric*), a parish, in the division and union of Chepstow, hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Chepstow; containing 434 inhabitants. This place derives its name from Merthyr Tewdric, a prince of Glamorganshire in the fifth century, who on several occasions defeated parties of invading Saxons, in a conflict with whom, at Tintern, he was at length mortally wounded; a church was built by his son, on the spot where he expired, and called after his name, since corrupted into Mathern. The parish is bounded on the south by the Severn, and intersected by the road from Chepstow to Newport: it comprises, with Runston, 2673*a*. 3*r*. 17*p*., whereof 942 acres are arable, 1154 meadow and pasture, and 577 woodland. The surface is undulated; the soil of various qualities, resting on limestone; and the views are very fine, especially from the handsome seat of Wyelands. Moynes Court is supposed to have been a monastery; the present house was erected about 1609, by Dr. Godwin, Bishop of Llandaff, and in 1624 was the property of Col. Hughes, the parliamentary governor of Chepstow Castle. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is chiefly in the early and decorated styles, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a lofty embattled tower; in the interior are several neat monuments. Adjoining the churchyard is the ancient palace of the bishops of Llandaff, last occupied by Bishop Beau, who died in 1706, and the chapel and remains of which are memorials of its former grandeur. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Drs. Anthony Kitchen ab Dunstan, Hugh Jones, William Blethyn, and Matthew Murray, bishops of Llandaff, are said to have been buried here.

MATHON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Ledbury, Lower division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Malvern, and 7 (N. by E.) from Ledbury; containing 716 inhabitants. The parish is surrounded by the county of Hereford on all sides except one, where it is bounded by the parish of Malvern. It comprises by measurement 3140 acres, exclusively of 230 acres of common or waste; 1404 acres are arable, 1278 good pasture, and 108 hop-ground: the numerous gentle hills are well clothed at their tops with wood, and command extensive prospects. The principal produce is wheat, beans, hops, and fruit. There are some quarries of limestone, which is used for the roads, and also burnt into lime. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, whose tithes have been commuted for £528. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower. A district church dedicated to St. James, a handsome edifice in the early English style, containing 330 sittings, was built at North-Hill, by subscription, in 1842; the Dean and Chapter of Westminster gave the site and £300 towards the erection, and the Dean of St. Asaph contributed £200. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, with a net income of £100.

MATLASK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of North Erpingham, E. division of Norfolk, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Aylsham; containing 198 inhabitants. It comprises 472*a*. 37*p*., of which 351 acres are arable, 91 pasture, and 10 wood and plantations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £130, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a circular tower of more ancient date.

MATLEY, a township, in the parish of Mottram-in-Longdendale, union of Ashton, hundred of Macclesfield, N. division of the county of Chester, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Manchester; containing 251 inhabitants. The manor passed, with Dunham-Massey, to the earls of Stamford and Warrington; and the township, which comprises 770 acres, is chiefly the property of the present earl. The tithes have been commuted for £55, payable to the Bishop of Chester.

MATLOCK (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Bakewell, hundred of Wirksworth, S. division of the county of Derby, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Derby; containing 3782 inhabitants. This place, which was formerly called *Mesterford* or *Metesford*, is equally celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, and the purity of its medicinal springs, and consists at present of the village and the baths, nearly a mile and a half distant from each other. The waters were first applied to medicinal uses about the end of the seventeenth century, prior to which period the neighbourhood comprised only a few rude dwellings inhabited by miners. The original bath of wood was rebuilt of stone by the Rev. Mr. Fern, of Matlock, and Mr. Hayward, of Cromford, who erected some small rooms adjoining it, for the accommodation of invalids; and the lease of the buildings was afterwards purchased by Messrs. Smith and Pennell, of Nottingham, who erected two large houses with stabling, constructed a carriage-road by the side of the river from Cromford, and improved the horse-road from Matlock bridge. A second spring was subsequently discovered, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the former; a new bath was formed, and additional lodging-houses were built for the reception of visiters. A third spring was opened, at a still later period, within 400 yards of the first, and this, also, after some difficulties in levelling the hill, in order to obtain the water previously to its mixing with a cold spring, was rendered available to medicinal uses; a third bath was constructed,

and another hotel erected. The three principal hotels, which are all handsome stone buildings, and the lodging-houses, afford accommodation for about 400 or 500 visiters. There is a museum replete with the natural curiosities of the district, and with urns and vases formed of spar, marble, and alabaster, obtained in the county. Guides constantly attend to conduct visiters through the several caverns in the vicinity.

Matlock Dale, in which the baths are situated, presents, in varying combination, the richest features of majestic grandeur and romantic beauty. The river Derwent, for nearly three miles, pursues its course along the windings of the vale, in some places expanding into a broad lake reflecting from its surface the luxuriant foliage of the woods, and the towering precipices which overhang its banks, and in others rushing with impetuosity through the rugged masses of projecting rocks which contract its channel, forming a variety of beautiful cascades. The High Tor, rising perpendicularly from the river to the height of 400 feet, is a prominent feature in the scenery of the dale; and on the opposite bank is Masson Hill, from the summit of which, called the Heights of Abraham, is an extensive and most interesting view.

The village is romantically situated on the bank of the Derwent, over which is a neat stone bridge forming the principal entrance; the houses, which are of stone, are irregularly built on the steep acclivity of a mountain, rising one above another in gradual succession from the base nearly to the summit. Lead-mines were formerly worked to a great extent in the parish, but at present only a few are in operation: the cotton manufacture was established here by Sir Richard Arkwright, who built a factory near the upper end of the dale. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from the Ambergate station of the Midland line, to Buxton and Stockport, by way of Matlock. The market, chiefly for provisions, is well supplied; and fairs are held on Feb. 25th, April 2nd, May 9th, and Oct. 24th, for cattle, sheep, and swine. The parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 6.; net income, £320; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church, situated on the summit of a rock, is a small edifice, chiefly in the later English style. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected at Matlock-Bath in 1842; it is in the pointed style, and cost about £2600: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of five Trustees. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school, which has an income of about £40 a year, was founded in 1647 by George Spateman; and some bequests have been left for distribution among the poor. On Riber Hill, near the church, are the Hirst Stones, probably the remains of a cromlech.

MATSON, a parish, in the Middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union and E. division of the county of Gloucester, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Gloucester; containing 61 inhabitants. This place, during the siege of Gloucester, became the head-quarters of Charles I.; and the ancient manor-house, erected by Sir Ambrose Willoughby, Knt., in the reign of Elizabeth, was on that occasion occupied by the king's sons, Charles and James. Matson House belonged to the celebrated George Selwyn. The parish comprises 466*a*. 3*r*. 1*p*. Out of the vale rises Robin Hood's Hill, of conical form, a beautiful object in the scenery: it has for centuries supplied Gloucester with water by means of aqueducts, which are mentioned in numerous ancient documents; and it is said, that before the Conquest it produced iron-ore for the forges of that city. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £184; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1796.

MATTERDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of Greystock, union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland, 10 miles (S. W. by W.) from Penrith; containing 363 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the east side of an extensive moor, and affords only coarse pasture, with the exception of about 20 acres of inclosed arable and meadow land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Rector of Greystock. The chapel was erected in 1685. Robert Grisdale, in 1722, built a school, and endowed it with £11 a year.

MATTERSEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Bawtry; containing 519 inhabitants. This parish consists of 2561 acres, in a fertile district abounding with pleasing scenery; the lands were inclosed in 1770. The village is situated on the bank of the river Idle, over which is a neat stone bridge; and the Chesterfield canal passes within a mile. A fair, chiefly for horned-cattle, is held on the 29th of September. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 9.; patron, the Archbishop of York; impropriator, Earl Spencer. The tithes have been commuted for 130 acres of land, valued at £300 per annum; and there is a glebe-house. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, forming an interesting feature in the landscape. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A priory of Gilbertine canons, dedicated to St. Helen, was founded here before 1192, by Roger de Maresay, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £61. 17. 7.

MATTINGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Heckfield, union of Hartley-Wintney, hundred of Holdshott, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 270 inhabitants.

MATTISHALL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Mitford, W. division of Norfolk, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from East Dereham; containing 1155 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2280*a*. 1*p*., of which 1898 acres are arable, 338 pasture and meadow, and 10 woodland. The worsted manufacture was carried on, but since the introduction of machinery it has been discontinued. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Pattesley united, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £448, and the vicarial for £293; the impropriate glebe comprises 6 acres, and the vicarial 23. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted

by a spire; on the south side of the chancel is a piscina of elegant design, and the church contains several monuments, and some ancient brasses. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive Methodists. At the inclosure of the parish, 60 acres were allotted to the poor: these, with other lands, produce £90 per annum; and the poor have some small sums arising from benefactions.

MATTISHALL-BURGH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Mitford, W. division of Norfolk, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from East Dereham; containing 230 inhabitants. It comprises 604*a.* 38*p.*, of which 510 acres are arable, 70 pasture and meadow, and 10 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Hockering, and valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 10.: the tithes have been commuted for £192. 10., and there are 20*a.* 2*r.* 12*p.* of glebe. The church, chiefly in the decorated and later styles, consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a square embattled tower; a carved screen separates the chancel from the nave.

MATTISHALL-HEATH.—See Merkshall.

MAUGHAN'S, ST., a parish, in the division and hundred of Skenfreth, union and county of Monmouth, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 204 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Munnow, which separates the counties of Monmouth and Hereford; it comprises by computation 1302 acres, whereof 541 are arable, 632 pasture and meadow, 101 woodland, and 28 road and waste. The surface is undulated, the soil fertile, and the scenery abounds in variety and beauty. From the higher grounds are extensive and picturesque views, especially from the summit of Coedangra, whence may be seen the Wrekin (Salop), the Malvern hills (Worcester), Fairford (Oxford), and also the Hereford, Gloucester, Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknockshire hills. Hillstone House, here, is a handsome mansion in the Grecian style, situated on an eminence. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Llangattock-Vibon-Avel: the whole of the tithes have been commuted for £158. 8. 4., of which £108 are payable to the vicar. The church is chiefly in the early style, and consists of two aisles, with a low square tower. In the grounds of Hillstone is a Holy well, formerly much resorted to by pilgrims.

MAULDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Ampthill, hundred of Redbornestoke, county of Bedford, 1½ mile (E.) from Ampthill; containing 1330 inhabitants. It comprises nearly 3000 acres; 260 are woodland and plantations, and of the remainder two-thirds are arable and one-third pasture: the surface is varied and the low grounds are watered by the river Flitt, a tributary of the Ivel. Many of the females are employed in lace-making and the platting of straw. There are some quarries of sandstone. A pleasure-fair is held in the week nearest to St. Bartholomew's day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 7.; net income, £512; patron, the Marquess of Ailesbury: the tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1796. The church, principally in the later English style, was restored in 1837. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

MAUNBY, a township, in the parish of Kirby-Wisk, union of Thirsk, wapentake of Gilling-East, N. riding of York, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Northallerton; containing 283 inhabitants. It is on the east bank of the Swale, and comprises by computation 1474 acres of land. The Leeming-Lane passes at about two miles' distance on the west.

MAUTBY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the East and West Flegg incorporation, hundred of East Flegg, E. division of Norfolk, 2¾ miles (W. by N.) from Caistor; containing 66 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1600 acres, of which 960 are arable, and 650 meadow and marsh land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of Robert Fellowes, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a tower of earlier date, octagonal in the upper part, and circular in the lower.

MAWDESLEY, a township, in the parish of Croston, union of Chorley, hundred of Leyland, N. division of Lancashire, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Chorley; containing 867 inhabitants. Adam de Mawdesley was a ward of the duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Edward III.; Robert Mawdesley, the last of this ancient family, was living at Mawdesley Hall about 1760. A moiety of the manor was held at an early period by William del Lee and Isolda his wife, and descended, with Croston, to the families of Hesketh and Trafford. Mawdesley is a level and fertile township between Croston and Wrightington, and comprises 1869 acres of land, watered by the Sidbrook. It forms, with Bispham, an ecclesiastical district, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Croston; net income, £145, with a house. The tithes have been commuted for £366 payable to the rector of Chorley, and £50 to the rector of Croston. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, and consecrated in June, 1840, was built at a cost of £1260, and is in the early English style, with a tower and spire. The Roman Catholic chapel here, also dedicated to St. Peter, was built in 1832, at a cost of £2000, including the priest's house; the amount was partly raised by subscription, and partly derived from property left in 1826 by the Rev. Edward Barrett, who also left 63 acres of land for the priest. There is a national school. On the estate of Salt Pit is a brine spring.

*Arms.*

MAWES, ST., a small sea-port and market-town, in the parish of St. Just in Roseland, union of Truro, W. division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 3 miles (E.) from Falmouth (across the harbour), and 265 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 941 inhabitants. The name is with probability considered to be a corruption of St. Mary's, and the place is called St. Mawes, *alias* St. Mary's, in various ancient records, perhaps from the priory of St. Mary at Plympton, which had land near the town. A castle was erected here in 1542, by Henry VIII., during the war with France, as a protection to Falmouth harbour; and at the Dissolution, the fortress, with the lands which had belonged to the priory at Plympton, became the property of the

Vyvyan family, who possessed them for several generations. The town consists principally of one street fronting the sea, and lies at the foot of a hill rising somewhat abruptly; it is irregularly built, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen and pilots. Cables, ropes, &c., are manufactured for small craft. The pilchard-fishery, although on the decline, is the main source of occupation; and 14,000 hogsheads of the fish have been exported from St. Mawes and Falmouth, of which latter port this is a member, in one season. A small market for butchers' meat is held on Friday. A portreeve, commonly called mayor, is presented by a jury at the court leet of the manor, held in October, in the town-hall. St. Mawes first sent members to parliament in 1562; it was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE (*St. Mawgan*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, W. division of the hundred of KERRIER and of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Helston; containing 1084 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the head of the Helford creek, comprises a portion of the small port of Gweek, and contains some pleasing scenery and some good views, especially from Point Downs, from which there is a picturesque view of the valley of Mawgan, with a branch of the river Hel. Trelowarren, the seat of Sir R. Vyvyan, Bart., is a mansion in the later English style, erected in 1644; attached is a chapel, splendidly decorated. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday after Lady-day, the second Tuesday in August, and the first Tuesday in December, for cattle. The living is a rectory, with that of St. Martin in Meneage united, valued in the king's books at £35. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. G. Trevelyan: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 23 acres. The church contains some interesting monuments. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. At Trevesack is an ancient encampment, in which an earthen pot was turned up by the plough a few years since, containing a large quantity of Roman coins.

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER, a parish, in the union of ST. COLUMB MAJOR, E. division of the hundred of PYDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from St. Columb Major; containing 749 inhabitants. This place is on the shore of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the west, and contains a small cove called Mawgan Porth; the cliffs are remarkably fine, especially at that part called Bodrathan Steps, where is a firm sandy beach three miles in extent, named Trevarrian. The parish comprises by computation 6078 acres, of which 600 are common or waste. Slate, thought to be equal in quality to that of the Dellabole quarries, is procured in vast quantities from the cliffs, and sent to different parts of the kingdom. The village is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley watered by a considerable stream which, at the distance of two miles, falls into the sea between two immense cliffs. A fair for cattle takes place on Midsummer-day; and a court leet and baron is held annually for the manor of Carnanton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the gift of H. Willyams, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £605, and the glebe comprises 64 acres. The church is an ancient structure: in the churchyard is a cross with a niche, in which the Crucifixion is sculptured in high relief, with several figures. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Lanherne House, long the residence of the lords Arundel, was fitted up by the eighth lord as an asylum for Carmelite nuns, who emigrated from Antwerp, and by such it is still occupied.

MAWNAN (*St. Mona*), a parish, in the union of FALMOUTH, E. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Falmouth; containing 582 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-east by the English Channel, in which, within its limits, are two small open bays, called respectively Paisk and Bream; on the south runs the Helford river, an arm of the sea about a mile in breadth. The parish comprises 2058*a*. 3*r*. 37*p*. The soil is indifferent; in some parts coarse and shallow, and in others overgrown with furze: the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by numerous rivulets. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 3., and in the gift of the Rev. John Rogers: the tithes have been commuted for £304. 10.; the glebe comprises 38 acres, with a spacious house. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style: on rebuilding the north wall, in 1827, the foundations of a wall were discovered, which had evidently belonged to a former church. At Penwarne was anciently a chapel, with a cemetery. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. At Carlinnack is a circular intrenchment.

MAWTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of WELL, union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Alford; with 30 inhabitants.

MAXEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing, with the hamlet of Deeping-Gate, 611 inhabitants, of whom 410 are in the hamlet of Maxey. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; income, £304; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church is Norman, with portions in the decorated and later English styles. In the parish are Lolham bridges, constructed by the Romans, to conduct the Ermin-street over the low grounds adjoining the river Welland.

MAXSTOKE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Coleshill; containing 346 inhabitants. This place, written *Machintone* in Domesday book, is therein certified as having woods one mile in length and half a mile in breadth. William de Odingsells, in the reign of Henry III., had a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands here; and his son and successor claimed by prescription, in the reign of Edward I., a court-leet, with gallows, tumbrell, and assize of bread and beer, which were allowed. The lordship was conveyed by an heiress to the Clintons, who exchanged it with the noble family of Stafford. The parish is bounded on the west and south by the river Blythe, and comprises by computation 2719 acres: the soil is generally a stiff clay producing good crops of wheat, and the surface is flat, except on the east, where it rises into a hill of considerable elevation. The Derby and Birmingham railway passes through the parish. Maxstoke Castle is the property of Capt. Thomas Dilke, R.N., a

descendant of Sir Thomas Dilke, who purchased it in the 41st of Elizabeth from Sir Thomas Egerton, keeper of the great seal: the buildings occupy an irregular quadrilateral area, inclosed by an embattled wall, and defended at the angles by octagonal towers, and are in a fine state of preservation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £70; patron and impropriator, Lord Leigh. There are extensive remains of a priory of Augustine canons, founded in 1336 by Sir William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, and which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Michael, and All Saints, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £129. 11. 8.

MAYFIELD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of Totmonslow, N. division of the county of Stafford; containing, with the chapelry of Butterton, part of Calton, and the township of Woodhouses, 1348 inhabitants, of whom 847 are in the township of Mayfield, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Ashbourn. This place, from the discovery of Roman antiquities in the immediate vicinity, is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans: in digging a morass, vestiges of a paved road were discovered, and traces of an old fortification have been found at a place called Clines. The parish forms part of a tract of beautifully picturesque country, watered by the river Dove, and comprises 1815*a*. 1*r*. 35*p*. Hanging Bridge, an ancient stone structure of five arches, crosses the romantic vale of the Dove about half a mile north of the church. The cotton manufacture is carried on; the spinning of yarn affords employment to about 100 persons, and an equal number are engaged in the works at Hanging Bridge, on the other side of the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; net income, £151; patron, Dr. Greaves; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the family of Bill. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains some details of Norman character, of which the arched doorway on the south side is a fine specimen. There are chapels at Butterton and Calton, a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a national school. Within the parish are two barrows, called Harlow and Rowloo; and at Halsteads are considerable remains of a large moated residence, approached by an ancient bridge in fine preservation, though much obscured by foliage and overhanging rocks.

MAYFIELD (*St. Dunstan*), a parish, in the union of Uckfield, hundred of Loxfield-Camden, rape of Pevensey, E. division of Sussex, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Uckfield; containing 2943 inhabitants. Henry III. granted a charter for a market and two fairs to be held here; the former has long been disused, and the latter are on May 30th for pedlery, and November 13th for cattle and pedlery. A great fire broke out at Mayfield in 1389, which burned the church and the greater part of the village. The parish is situated on the road from Tonbridge-Wells to Eastbourne, and comprises by computation 13,133 acres, of which about 500 are hop-grounds; the surface is diversified with hills, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Rother. The soil is principally clay, alternated with sand; iron sandstone is abundant, and there were formerly furnaces for smelting ore. A corn-market is held every Wednesday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; net income, £834; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. T. M. Kirby; chief impropriators, Lord Carrington, and the trustees of Smith's charity. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted by a low spire, and from its elevated situation is conspicuous for many miles in every direction. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school, founded in 1749, has an endowment of £27 per annum. There are some fine remains of a mansion that belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury before the Reformation, consisting of the gatehouse, porter's lodge, and a considerable portion of the magnificent hall: a large room in that part of the building still habitable, was occupied by Elizabeth in 1573, during the entertainment given by Sir Thomas Gresham, then proprietor of the house, to the queen and her suite, in her progress through Kent.

MAYLAND (*St. Barnabas*), a parish, in the union of Maldon, hundred of Dengie, S. division of Essex, 8½ miles (S. E.) from Maldon; containing 200 inhabitants, and comprising 2030*a*. 2*r*. 22*p*. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patrons and impropriators, the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London: the great tithes have been commuted for £410, and the vicarial for £142. Dr. John Gauden, successively Bishop of Exeter and of Worcester, and supposed by some to have been the author of *Eikon Basilike*, was born here in 1605.

MAYSHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of Westerleigh, union of Chipping-Sodbury, hundred of Puckle-Church, W. division of the county of Gloucester; containing 149 inhabitants.

MEABURN, KING'S, a township, in the parish of Morland, West ward and union, county of Westmorland, 1½ mile (E.) from the village of Morland; containing 200 inhabitants. A school, built in the year 1834, is endowed with the interest of £200.

MEABURN MAULDS, a township, in the parish of Crosby-Ravensworth, West ward and union, county of Westmorland, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Shap; containing 310 inhabitants. It is situated in a fertile valley, watered by the Lyvennet rivulet, and abounding with luxuriant pasturage. The village is large, and a fair for sheep and cattle is held in it on the Monday before Easter. £14. 14. 6., the amount of various bequests, are distributed among the poor annually.

MEALRIGG, with Langrigg.—See Langrigg.

MEANWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of Leeds, wapentake of Skyrack, W. riding of York, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Leeds. It is beautifully situated on the east side of a thickly-wooded dell, embracing a fine prospect of the town of Leeds and the adjacent country; the scenery is richly diversified. Meanwood House, the seat of the Beckett family, is a handsome mansion, erected in 1841, and pleasantly seated on an eminence commanding extensive views. A living has been founded by Mrs. Mary Beckett and Miss Elizabeth Beckett, who possess the patronage.

MEARE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Wells, hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, E. division of Somerset, 3¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Glastonbury; containing, with the chapelry of Godney, 1522 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the

king's books at £13. 2. 8.; net income, £228; patrons, B. Wake and W. Purlewent, Esqrs.; impropriators, the feoffees of a charity at Shepton-Mallett. The tithes were commuted for land in 1778. The church is in the early English style of architecture, with an embattled tower. At Godney is a separate incumbency. In the parish are the remains of encampments, of Danish origin, with a double ditch.

MEARLEY, a township, in the parochial chapelry, parliamentary borough, and poor-law union of Clitheroe, parish of Whalley, Higher division of the hundred of Blackburn, N. division of Lancashire, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Clitheroe; containing 53 inhabitants. The chief part of the township was granted by Jordan le Rous to Stephen, afterwards called de Merley, whose daughter married Adam de Nowell, and carried the Hall and manor into that family, 38th of Edward III. Lawrence Nowell exchanged the chase and manor of Merley with Sir Richard Greenacres, for lands elsewhere, and an heiress of the last-named brought the estate to the Radcliffes, of Todmorden. An only daughter of Joshua Radcliffe married Roger Mainwaring, who wasted the property, and sold it to the Harrison family, from whom Mearley passed by purchase to Piers Starkie, Esq., of Huntroyd. The hamlet and manor of Little Mearley, in the township, still remain in the descendants of William Nowell, the first grantee under John de Lacy, who died in the year 1240. The township lies under Pendle Hill.

MEASHAM (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, hundred of Repton and Gresley, S. division of the county of Derby, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Atherstone; containing, with part of the hamlets of Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe, 1615 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south and east by the small river Mease, from which it derives its name, and comprises by measurement 1818 acres; coal is found, though no mines are in operation, and there are quarries of good stone, but not wrought at present. The manufacture of tape is carried on, affording employment to about 200 persons. The Ashby canal, and the road from Ashby to Tamworth, pass through the village. A market-house was built some years ago, but it was afterwards converted into a dwelling-house, and the market was discontinued: fairs are held on the 1st of May and the first Monday in November. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron and impropriator, the Marquess of Hastings: there is a glebe of 15 acres, with a house. The church is an elegant structure in the early English style, with later insertions, and has a square tower; the interior was completely restored in 1842, at a cost of £1400. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. National and infant schools are supported by a small endowment and by subscription: Queen Adelaide visited them in 1839.

MEAVY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Tavistock, hundred of Roborough, Midland-Roborough and S. divisions of Devon, 6¼ miles (S. E.) from Tavistock; containing 361 inhabitants. This place was the residence of Sir Francis Drake, of whose ancient mansion there are still some remains. The parish comprises 3351*a*. 3*r*. 35*p*., of which about 2400 acres are profitable land, and the remainder, with the exception of 360 acres of coppice wood, open and unproductive common. The surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Mew, which winds through a valley of great beauty, and on the banks of which the village is situated. The Plymouth and Dartmoor railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £220; the glebe comprises 23 acres. Near the church is a hollow oak of very large dimensions, and adjoining it are the remains of a stone cross.

MEDBOURNE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Uppingham, hundred of Gartree, S. division of the county of Leicester, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Rockingham; containing, with the chapelry of Holt, 574 inhabitants. An act for the inclosure of land was passed in 1842. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £35. 11. 0½.; net income, £606; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a chapel of ease at Holt. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A school is endowed with £32 per annum; and the poor have bequests producing £38. 11. per annum. In a field north-westward from the village are the remains of intrenchments, with foundations of buildings, covering an area about half a mile square: in 1721, a tessellated pavement was discovered; and other Roman remains have been dug up at different times.

MEDLAR, with Wesham, a township, in the parish of Kirkham, union of the Fylde, hundred of Amounderness, N. division of Lancashire, 2¾ miles (N. by W.) from Kirkham; containing 209 inhabitants. This place is stated to have come to the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem by the gift of Cicely, daughter of Roger de Gernet; the Lancasters subsequently gave it to the abbey of Cockersand. On the dissolution of monasteries, the land seems to have been granted or sold to the family of Westby; in the reign of Philip and Mary, William Westbye held "Medlarghe," "Wessham," and other property in this quarter, and his descendants long continued to reside at Mowbrick Hall, now a farmhouse. Bradkirk, in the township, was possessed in the reign of Edward III., as a manor, by a family of the same name, and was their residence for centuries: the estate became latterly the property of Hugh Hornby, Esq., of Ribby Hall, by purchase from Mr. Kearsley. The township comprises 1971*a*. 1*r*. 23*p*. of land. The tithes have been commuted for £61 payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, £32 to the impropriators, and £29 to the vicar.

MEDMENHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Henley, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Marlow; containing 385 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 1., and in the patronage of C. R. Scott Murray, Esq.: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. An abbey for Cistercian monks was founded here by Hugh de Bolebec, as a cell to the monastery at Woburn, and its revenue was valued at £20. 6. 2.: a very small portion of the conventual building remains, and the site is partly occupied by a modern erection, in imitation of ruins, almost overgrown with ivy. Above the village are vestiges of a large camp, nearly square, with a single vallum and ditch, the area comprising about seven acres; there is also an ancient circular intrenchment in the parish, called Danesfield.

MEDOMSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Shotley-Bridge, and 11 (S. W. by W.) from Gateshead; containing about 3000 inhabitants, of whom 796 are in the township of Medomsley. It includes the townships of Benfieldside, and Conside with Knitsley, and is situated on the northern limit of the county, and divided for about six miles from Northumberland and the parishes of Winlaton and Ryton by the river Derwent. The township, which is crossed in its western part by the Roman Watling-street, from the Lanchester to the Ebchester station, contains by computation 5890 acres, and consists of a number of small farms, partly arable and partly grass land, interspersed with about 500 acres of natural oak copse and other wood. In general the soil is a strong clay, suited to the culture of wheat, but in some parts it is of a lighter quality; the surface rises rapidly both from the east and west, until, at the village, it attains a height of about 900 feet above the level of the sea. The seam of coal called the "Hutton Seams," which is here upwards of seven feet thick, is worked in two collieries in Medomsley. There are also quarries of good freestone used for building purposes, and various strata of ironstone, which latter are extensively wrought by the Derwent Iron Company, and the produce conveyed by railway to their furnaces at Conside: the quality of the iron is said to be superior to that of any hitherto produced in the north of England. At Derwent Cote, in the township, is a forge for iron and steel. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence skirted by rich meads, and commanding a beautiful view of the vale of Derwent, and the distant hills beyond the Tyne.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Bishop, with a net income of about £250, arising out of glebe lands and certain augmentations from the surplus revenues of the see of Durham: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £183. 19. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and built in 1280, stands at the west end of the village, and is in the early English style, consisting of a nave and chancel of equal width, separated by an arch springing from corbels on either side. The roof is of lead, resting on massive oak beams. The windows are lancet-shaped, and of very small dimensions; the east window, which is handsome, is of three lights: there is a piscina in the south wall under a trefoil arch with good mouldings. A porch existed about eighty years since on the south side, but it was taken down, and a vestry built against the south door. The chapel is said to have suffered much from the inroads of the Scots. In the burial-ground are three stone coffins, two having the figure of a cross with a sword suspended, and the other bearing a longitudinal inscription, now illegible. There are places of worship for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends; and numerous schools. To the west of the village, on a farm called Bunker's Hill, may be traced three distinct lines of military defence, supposed to have been thrown up by the Scottish army when retreating from the battle of Nevill's Cross. The elegant and accomplished Henry Swinburne, author of *Travels in Spain* (1779), was owner of the manor of Hamsterley, in the township; and Hamsterley Hall, a handsome mansion in a sheltered valley on the Pont burn, bears strong proofs of his refined taste, in the beautiful arrangement of its shrubberies and walks, and the selection of fine trees that adorn them.

MEDSTED (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of FAWLEY, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Alton; containing 450 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2000 acres; the surface is elevated, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, annexed, with that of New Alresford, to the rectory of Old Alresford.

MEER, county of LINCOLN.—See WADDINGTON.

MEER, a hamlet, in the parish of FORTON, union of NEWPORT, W. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E.) from Newport. Meer-town is a small village, containing several neat houses, situated upon an eminence on the Shropshire border; it takes its name from Aqualate Meer, a sheet of water of about 200 acres, bounding on the north Aqualate Hall and Park, the seat of Sir T. F. F. Boughey, Bart. The roads from Newport to Eccleshall and to Stafford are in the immediate vicinity.

MEERBECK, a hamlet, in the township and union of SETTLE, parish of GIGGLESWICK, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S.) from Settle. This place is situated upon an acclivity on the road from Skipton to Settle, commanding extensive views of Ribblesdale, including the celebrated height of Pendle Hill; the scenery is enriched with wood, and is beautifully diversified. Here is the seat of John Preston, Esq., whose family have been settled in this part of the West riding for more than four centuries.

MEERBROOK, a chapelry, in the township of LEEK-FRITH, parish and union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Leek; containing 631 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron, the Vicar of Leek. The chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a small edifice with a square tower. Some children are educated for £12. 5. per annum, the proceeds of bequests by John Stoddard and Roger Morris, the former in 1673. In the neighbourhood are the Leek rocks, stupendous overhanging masses, two miles in length, with scattered fragments at their bases and in other parts of the valley.

MEESDEN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Barkway; containing 181 inhabitants. It comprises 1008 acres, of which 20 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. A. Gaussen: the tithes have been commuted for £178, and the glebe comprises 108 acres. A school is supported by the rector.

MEESON, a township, in the parish of GREAT BOLAS, Newport division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport; containing 85 inhabitants.

MEETH (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Hatherleigh; containing 314 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's

books at £9. 7. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. F. D. Lempriere: the tithes have been commuted for £221, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church contains a marble monument to Dr. Lempriere, author of the *Classical Dictionary* and other works, who died in 1824.

MELAY, with HAYTON.—See HAYTON.

MELBECKS, a township, in the parish of GRINTON, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 14 miles (W. by S.) from Richmond; containing 1633 inhabitants. The township is situated on the north side of Swaledale, along which extend numerous hamlets, and comprises by computation 10,106 acres, whereof 8643 are wild and uncultivated moors: extensive and productive lead-mines are in operation. A church dedicated to the Trinity, to which a district has been assigned, was erected in 1843, by subscription, aided by a grant of £300 from the Ripon Diocesan Society; it is a light and handsome edifice in the later English style. The living has been endowed with £150 per annum by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and is in the patronage of the Vicar of Grinton; a parsonage-house was built in 1843. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyans.

MELBOURN, a township, in the parish of THORNTON, union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Pocklington; containing 514 inhabitants. The township is intersected by the Pocklington canal, and contains 3085*a*. 3*r*. 36*p*., presenting generally a flat surface. A small stream flows near the village, which consists chiefly of detached houses; and at a short distance to the south is Melbourn Hall. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

MELBOURNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Royston; containing 1724 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4688 acres, of which 852 are or were common: an act for inclosing lands was passed in 1839. The female poor are employed in straw-platting. A pleasure-fair is held on the first Thursday in July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £860, and the vicarial for £220; the appropriate glebe comprises 186 acres, and the vicarial 43. The church is a fine edifice, built by Henry VII. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and a school, endowed with £2000 and other property by the late John Trigg, Esq., is conducted on the Lancasterian system.

MELBOURNE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a small town and a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Derby; containing 2583 inhabitants. This place was formerly the residence of the bishops of Carlisle, who had a palace here; and there was anciently a baronial castle, in which John, Duke of Bourbon, who had been made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, was confined for several years: the castle was destroyed in 1460, by order of Queen Margaret, and though subsequently restored, scarcely a vestige of it is remaining. Melbourne Hall, the seat and occasional residence of Viscount Melbourne, was the episcopal palace. It is a large modern stone mansion, of beautiful exterior, and fitted up with much elegance; the principal apartments are of noble dimensions, and are adorned with paintings by the first masters. The park is of great beauty, and is enriched by a spacious sheet of water formed by the river Lea, that flows through the grounds; in the gardens and shrubberies, which are extensive, is a walk of yew-trees, supposed to be several centuries old. King's-Newton Hall was the seat of the Hardinges, ancestors of Lord Hardinge. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Trent, and comprises by survey 3463*a*. 3*r*. 5*p*.; the soil is generally a rich loam, alternated with strong clay, and on the commons of lighter quality; the surface is hilly. The principal manufacture is that of lace gloves. Sandstone of good quality for building is quarried extensively, and also a peculiarly fine kind which is used for sharpening scythes. The town is an improving place, pleasantly situated on the Derby and Ashby-de-la-Zouch road. A market is held on Saturday, for butter, poultry, vegetables, &c.; a mechanics' institution was established in 1841, and there are an Odd-Fellows', a Foresters', and two Druids' Lodges. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; net income, £179; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle; impropriator, Viscount Melbourne. The tithes were commuted for land in 1787; the glebe comprises 78 acres, with an old glebe-house. The church is a good specimen of Norman architecture, with round massive piers, circular arches, and zigzag ornaments. There are places of worship for General Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Swedenborgians; and a national school endowed with £30 per annum.

MELBURY-ABBAS, a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Shaston division of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Shaftesbury; containing 390 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2275 acres, of which 830 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. $11\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £380. Walter Blandford, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards of Worcester, was a native of this place.

MELBURY-BUBB (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, hundred of YETMINSTER, Cerne division of DORSET, 2 miles (N. E.) from Evershot; containing 126 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1227 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 5., and in the gift of the Earl of Ilchester: the tithes have been commuted for £181, and the glebe comprises 48 acres. The church is of brick and stone, and chiefly in the later style, with a tower on the south side, the lower stage of which forms a porch. There was anciently a chapel in the tything of Woolcombe, which has entirely disappeared, and on an eminence called Bubb Down was a beacon.

MELBURY-OSMOND (*ST. OSMOND*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of YETMINSTER, Sherborne division of DORSET, 14 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dorchester; containing 404 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1192 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Melbury-Sampford united in 1750, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Ilchester. The tithes have been commuted for £177, and the glebe comprises 86 acres; the glebe-house, a great part of which was built

in 1641, is beautifully situated, and in the gardens is a remarkably fine yew-tree. The church, rebuilt in 1745, is a neat structure of freestone, with a square embattled tower at the east end. The fossil called the tortoise stone is found here, and when polished is highly ornamental.

MELBURY-SAMPFORD, a parish, in the union of Beaminster, hundred of Tollerford, Dorchester division of Dorset, 13 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dorchester; containing 43 inhabitants. This parish, which derives the affix to its name from a former lord of the manor, comprises by measurement 1024 acres. Melbury House, one of the seats of the Earl of Ilchester, is situated here in a spacious park. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Melbury-Osmond, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. $5\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £57. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre; the windows are enriched with delicate tracery, and embellished with ancient stained glass.

MELCHBOURN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Stodden, union and county of Bedford, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Kimbolton; containing 274 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 2600 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £75; patron and impropriator, Lord St. John: the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church contains some ancient monuments and brasses. Here was a commandery of Knights Hospitallers, to whom a market and an annual fair were granted in 1264; the revenue was £241. 9. 10. Leland, the historian and antiquary, was a native of the parish.

MELCHET-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of Alderbury, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts; containing 31 inhabitants, and comprising 534 acres of land.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Cerne, hundred of Whiteway, Cerne division of Dorset, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Blandford; containing, with the hamlet of Hartsfoot-Lane, 173 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2000 acres. Many of the labouring class are employed in making hurdles, spars, and other articles of wood, for the farmers in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of Lord Rivers: the tithes have been commuted for £278. 6., and the glebe contains 18 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, beautifully situated. In the vicinity are vestiges of the hamlet of Melcombe-Bingham, consisting of foundations of houses; and the parish contains the remains of various ancient mansions, now converted into farmhouses. On an eminence called Nettlecombe Tout, is a square encampment, occupying a space of 20 acres.

MELCOMBE-REGIS.—See Weymouth.

MELDON (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of Morpeth, W. division of Castle ward, S. division of Northumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 152 inhabitants. This was a manor in the barony of Mitford till the time of Henry III., after which period the estate was held by various families of distinction; it eventually became the property of Lord Derwentwater, and was subsequently appropriated by the crown to the support of Greenwich Hospital, from the governors of which it was purchased by Isaac Cookson, Esq., the present proprietor. The parish comprises 1026 acres; the surface is pleasingly undulated, rising in some parts into bold eminences, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Wansbeck, which runs from east to west, between richly-wooded banks. The soil along the southern boundary is clayey, and well adapted for the growth of wheat, but in other parts is light and gravelly, resting on clay, producing turnips and green crops of every kind, and well suited for pasture and for dairy-farming. Meldon Park, the newly-erected seat of Mr. Cookson, is beautifully situated on an eminence in the north-western part of the parish, on the bank of the Wansbeck, and commands a fine view of the vale to which that river gives name. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham; net income, £322. The Rev. James Raine, the present incumbent, discovered in his antiquarian researches an ancient document, by which he claimed and recovered the tithes of the parish from the proprietors of the estate. The church, supposed to have been founded at a very early period, by the Bertram family, is situated on one of the most elevated knolls; and, within the walls, is only 28 feet in length, and 15 feet wide. There was a tower in the parish in the reign of Henry VI.; several foundations of buildings have been discovered in Meldon Park, and there is every reason to suppose that the place was once of more importance than it is at present.

MELDRETH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Royston, hundred of Armingford, county of Cambridge, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Royston; containing 730 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 10.; net income, £224; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813.

MELFORD, LONG (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of Sudbury, hundred of Babergh, W. division of Suffolk, 22 miles (W.) from Ipswich; containing 2597 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5185*a*. 4*p*. The village is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Stour, in one of the most fertile parts of the county, and is surrounded by very beautiful and richly-diversified scenery. Melford Hall, formerly a country-house of the abbots of Bury, and now the seat of Sir Hyde Parker, Bart., is a noble mansion in the Elizabethan style, forming an interesting feature in the landscape; Kentwell Hall, the residence of the family of Bence, is a venerable structure in the ancient domestic style, and contains much old painted glass. A large cattle-fair commences on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, and continues for three days: the market, on Tuesday, has been long discontinued; the pedestal of the old stone cross remains on the green. A court baron is held annually by the lord of the manor, and the county magistrates hold a petty-session for the division every fortnight. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 2. 6., and in the gift of I. Cobbold, Esq. The church is a spacious and interesting structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and at the east end a Lady chapel of very beautiful character, which for some time was used as a schoolroom, but has been restored in all its

pristine elegance. Under the upper and lower battlements surrounding the church and chapel are numerous inscriptions in black letter, partly in Latin, recording the names of various individuals by whom different parts of the edifice were rebuilt about the year 1480. The whole of the windows, nearly ninety in number, and mostly of large dimensions, appear to have been originally embellished, about the reign of Henry VII., with portraits of persons either recently dead or living at that time; and there are still many representations of characters eminent in history, but in a mutilated condition. The church contains many interesting monuments, among which are, one to the memory of Sir William Cordell, Knt., speaker of the house of commons and a privy councillor in the reign of Mary, and master of the rolls in that of Elizabeth; one to William de Clopton, dated 1446; one to John de Clopton in 1497; a monument to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker; and numerous brasses to the families of Clopton and Martin. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. An hospital, now very venerable and collegiate in appearance, for a warden, twelve poor men and two women, was founded in 1573, under letters-patent, by Sir W. Cordell, who endowed it with an estate and tithes now producing an income of £1000 per annum. Under the will of Mrs. Oliver, the poor receive annually coal to the value of upwards of £100. Sir John Milborne, lord mayor of London in 1521; Sir Roger Martin, mayor of London, in 1567; John Reeve, commonly called John de Melford, last abbot of Bury; and Dr. Johnson, Bishop of Worcester, and son of a rector of the parish, were natives of the parish.

MELKINTHORPE, a township, in the parish of Lowther, West ward and union, county of Westmorland; containing 99 inhabitants.

MELKRIDGE, a township, in the parish and union of Haltwhistle, W. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, 2 miles (E.) from Haltwhistle; containing 290 inhabitants. It belonged at an early period to the Ridleys, of whom Sir Nicholas Ridley was proprietor in the 16th century; the chief estate afterwards came to the Nevilles, of Chevet, and from them passed to the Blacketts, the present owners. The Tyne bounds the township on the south for about two miles; the surface is undulated, and mountainous towards the north, where runs the Roman wall, of which some portions are visible. There is a small land-sale colliery, the property of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart.; good freestone is quarried for building, and a bastard limestone for the roads, as also heavy grey slates for roofing houses. The village is agreeably seated on a sunny slope above the Tyne, and has the Newcastle and Carlisle railway running between it and the river. Much of the township belongs to the Carricks, of whom Robert Carrick, Esq., lately built Croft House, a handsome residence on the west side of the village, with a sloping lawn before it towards the road, and having splendid views of the hills on the opposite side of the Tyne. The great tithes are payable to Sir Edward Blackett, and have been commuted for £63. In the township is Whitchester, a Roman station, defended on three sides by deep glens.

MELKSHAM (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Melksham, Melksham and N. divisions of Wilts, 28 miles (N. W.) from Salisbury, and 95 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the chapelries of Earl-Stoke and Seend, and the tythings of Beanacre, Blackmore, Cannonhold, and Woodrow, 6236 inhabitants, of whom 535 are in the town of Melksham. The name is supposed to be derived from *Milch*, or *Melch*, milk, and *Ham*, a dwelling; the adjacent land being chiefly occupied as dairy-farms. During the Saxon era this was a place of some importance, and at the period of the Norman survey, and for several subsequent reigns, it was held in royal demesne, and gave name to an extensive forest: in the reign of Henry VIII. it had fallen into decay, but during the last century experienced a revival from its cloth manufacture. The town is situated on the road from London, through Devizes, to Bath, and on the banks of the Avon: it consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, which is paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are in general good, and built of freestone, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. Two mineral springs, one saline and the other chalybeate, were discovered in the vicinity some years since; and in 1816, a new saline spa was formed, to which a pump-room and hot and cold baths, with every requisite accommodation, have been added. The surrounding country abounds with diversified and pleasing prospects. There is a convenient reading-room, also a circulating library. The trade of the town formerly consisted in the manufacture of broad-cloth and kerseymere, of which it was once the chief seat, but this is now on the decline; some business is done in malt, and in leather. The Wilts and Berks canal passes on the east, and about a mile and a half southward joins the Kennet and Avon canal. The river Avon is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of four arches, with light and elegant balustrades: adjoining it is one of the largest corn-mills in the county, and contiguous are an extensive factory and dye-houses. The market is held every alternate Monday, for cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.; and there is a cattle-fair on July 27th. The powers of the county debt-court of Melksham, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Melksham and Bradford. The county magistrates hold a petty-session here for the division, on the last Wednesday in every month; and a court leet takes place half-yearly, under the joint lords of the manor.

The parish comprises, exclusively of waste, 7920 acres, of which about 400 are arable, 150 woodland, and the remainder pasture and meadow; the soil is clay, alternated with gravel, and the prevailing timber is elm. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £38. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £1278, and the vicarial for £1214. The church is a spacious cruciform edifice of freestone, in the Norman style, with later additions, and has a handsome tower rising from the intersection; part of the building is of the period of the twelfth century, and in the interior, on the south side, are two chantry chapels. A district church was consecrated at Shaw Whitley in 1837, a neat structure in the early English style, containing 480 sittings, of which 320 are free; the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £100. There are chapels of ease at Earl-Stoke and Seend; also places of worship in the parish for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and

Wesleyans. The union of Melksham comprises six parishes or places, with a population of 18,879.

MELLING (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Lonsdale south of the Sands, N. division of the county of Lancaster; containing, with the two chapelries of Arkholme with Cawood, and Hornby, and the townships of Farleton, Roeburndale, Wennington, and Wray with Botton, 2039 inhabitants, of whom 195 are in the township of Melling with Wrayton, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Lancaster. In the Conqueror's survey, *Mellinge, Hornebi*, and *Wennigetun*, are placed in Yorkshire, as constituting one manor, in which Vlf, whose name is perpetuated in that of Wolfa Crag, had nine and a half carucates of land. The earliest record in which the parish is subsequently mentioned, is the charter of Roger de Poictou, who gave the church of Melling to his newly-founded priory of Lancaster. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the Yorkshire portion of the forest of Bowland, and is ten miles in length, and five in breadth, comprising 14,591 acres. It is watered by several rivers, the principal of which is the Lune, which, sometimes swelling into high floods, commits great damage by overflowing the flat holmes or low grounds adjacent to its banks. That portion of the parish to the west of this river is marked by fertile eminences, till, approaching Burton-in-Kendal, it runs into high, arid, limestone ridges. The portion stretching from the Greta river to the Wenning, is varied; on the north the country gradually declines to the river, and on the south it is enlivened by verdant heights. From the Wenning to the source of the Hindburn and Roeburn rivulets, the country is mountainous, and strikingly contrasts with the rich and variegated valleys of the Wenning and the Lune. Three-fourths of the cultivated land are in pasture; the grain upon the arable portion consists chiefly of oats. The township of Melling is beautifully situated on the Lune, and has an area of 1035 acres: there is a small freestone-quarry. The road from Lancaster to Kirkby-Lonsdale passes through. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £113, with a house; impropriator, Pudsey Dawson, Esq. There are 31½ acres of glebe in Melling. The church is a large ancient structure, of rather heavy proportions, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; the tower is massive, and the arches in its sides are unusually large: the interior of the edifice was restored and beautified in 1760. At Arkholme, Hornby, and Wray, are separate incumbencies. A school has an endowment of £12 per annum, and several small bequests are appropriated to the poor.

MELLING, *cum* Cunscough, a chapelry, in the parish of Halsall, union of Ormskirk, hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Liverpool, on the road to Ormskirk; containing 607 inhabitants. This place appears to have been part of the tract of land granted by Roger de Poictou to Vivian de Molines; for the son of the latter, Sir Adam de Molines, gave in free and pure alms to the church of St. Mary, of Cockersand, certain acres of land in Melling and Cunscough. A branch of the family of Molyneux was seated here about the 43rd of Edward III.; and Richard, Viscount Molyneux, died seized of the manor in the reign of Charles I. The family of Bootle were resident at Melling in Henry V.'s reign. The chapelry comprises 1957*a*. 1*r*. 3*p*. of land; the surface is elevated, and from the churchyard is a complete panoramic view, including Liverpool, and, in the distance, the Welsh mountains. The river Alt separates the township from Aintree; and both the Liverpool and Bolton, and Liverpool and Preston railways pass through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120, with a house, built in 1831; patron, the Rector of Halsall, whose tithes here have been commuted for £505, and who has a glebe of about a quarter of an acre. The church, St. Thomas's, was rebuilt on a new site in 1834, at a cost of £1200; it is in the early English style, and forms, from its elevated situation, a conspicuous object in the scenery. There are two ancient monuments to the Bootles, of Lathom, a monument to the Molyneuxs, of Mosborough, and one to Mr. Savage; these were removed from the old edifice, when taken down in 1834. A school has an endowment of £50 per annum from land; the school-house was rebuilt in 1844.

MELLION, ST., or Mellyn, a parish, in the union of St. Germans, Middle division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Callington; containing 395 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1480 acres, of which 970 are arable, 150 woodland, and 350 pasture and common: the soil is light, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Lynher; the scenery is richly diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 6., and in the gift of J. T. Coryton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £225, and the glebe comprises 64 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a lofty tower of granite; it contains some rich Norman details, and monuments to the Coryton family.

MELLIS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hartismere, W. division of Suffolk, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from Eye; containing 532 inhabitants. It comprises 1344*a*. 2*r*., of which 180 acres are waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £345, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style; the tower fell down about 1720. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MELLONS, ST., a parish, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Wentlloog, division of Newport, county of Monmouth, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Cardiff; containing 613 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Llanedarn in the county of Glamorgan annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 5., and in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the Chapter of Llandaff, who, with the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, are the appropriators; net income, £160.

MELLOR, a chapelry, in the parish of Glossop, union of Hayfield, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby, 8¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 2015 inhabitants. Here are extensive cotton-works, which afford employment to a considerable portion of the population. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £136; patrons and impropriators, the Trustees of the late John Thornton, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, is very ancient, and contains a pulpit formed out of an old oak-tree, and a font rudely carved. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents; and a free

school, built about the year 1639, is endowed with £25 per annum.

MELLOR, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Blackburn, N. division of Lancashire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Blackburn; containing 1844 inhabitants. The manor formerly belonged to the Southworths. In the last century it was the property of Mr. Ramsbottom, of Chorley, who sold the manor and estates to Mr. Bolton, of whom they were purchased by Henry Sudell, Esq., of Blackburn. In 1832 John Fowden Hindle, Esq., bought Mr. Sudell's property in Mellor. The township is situated on the line of the Preston and Blackburn new road, and comprises by computation 1620 acres of well-cultivated land, whereof about 14 acres are wood and plantations, and the remainder arable and pasture: there is an excellent stone-quarry. A court baron was held here so late as 1826; a wake was formerly held, and a fair takes place occasionally. In the hamlet of Mellor-Brook, partly in this township, and partly in that of Balderstone, is a cotton-mill, built in 1834, and worked by Messrs. Crankshaw and Dall, who have neat residences adjacent; Prospect House is that of William Crankshaw, Esq. Woodfold Park forms the chief ornament of Mellor. Stanley House, the manorial Hall, was the residence of Mr. Ramsbottom.

A district church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in 1829, at a cost of £5275; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower and spire, and, standing on an eminence, is a conspicuous object in the scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Blackburn, with a net income of £150. At Mellor-Brook is St. Saviour's chapel, purchased from the Independents in 1834 by means of subscription, and remodelled for the use of the Establishment; it is a neat structure with a spire, and cost £550. A district has been assigned to it, and the living is also a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. The Wesleyans have two places of worship, one of them situated near the mill; and there are two schools, one of them at Mellor-Brook. On Mellor moor are the remains of a Roman encampment.

MELLS (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Frome, hundred of Mells and Leigh, E. division of Somerset, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Frome; containing 1261 inhabitants. There are extensive coal-works, and some iron-manufactories principally for agricultural implements. Fairs are held on the Monday after Trinity-week, and on Michaelmas-day. The river Frome here flows between rocks of a great height, somewhat resembling St. Vincent's rock, below Bristol. The living is a rectory, with that of Leigh-upon-Mendip annexed, valued in the king's books at £33. 16. 8., and in the gift of T. S. Horner, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 16 acres.

MELLS, a hamlet, in the parish of Wenhaston, union and hundred of Blything, E. division of the county of Suffolk, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Halesworth; containing 123 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret.

MELMERBY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Penrith; containing 329 inhabitants. This place was anciently of greater importance, and had a weekly market, and an annual fair; the former has been long discontinued, but a pleasure-fair is still held on Old Midsummer-day. The parish comprises by measurement 1651 acres of land in cultivation, exclusively of about 3000 of fell and common; there are extensive beds of limestone, some quarries of freestone, and a mine of lead. On the eastern side of the parish is Hartside Fell, a lofty mountain rising 1312 feet above the village, and over which passes a new road from Alston to Penrith. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of John E. Pattenson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £118, and the glebe comprises $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is built of red freestone, and contains several ancient monumental stones. In the parish are two springs, one sulphureous, and the other chalybeate. The Roman road called the Maiden-way is visible here; its width is 21 feet.

MELMERBY, a township, in the parish of Coverham, union of Leyburn, wapentake of Hang-West, N. riding of York, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Middleham; containing 110 inhabitants. At this place, of which Sir William Chaytor is now lord of the manor, the monks of Coverham possessed two oxgangs of land, granted to them by Roger Fitz-Richard. The township is situated north-west of the river Cover, and comprises 930 acres, including a portion of moorland fell.

MELMERBY, a township, in the parish of Wath, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. riding of York, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Ripon; containing 322 inhabitants. The township comprises 1109*a*. 14*p*., of which 839 acres are arable, 252 pasture and meadow, and 18 woodland; the soil is generally fertile, but part of the land consists of a fox-cover, which extends eastward to Leeming-Lane. The village is handsome, and has some neat houses with gardens attached. A tithe rent-charge of £333. 10. has been awarded, and there is a glebe of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

MELPLASH, a tything, in the parish of Netherbury, union and hundred of Beaminster, Bridport division of Dorset, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Beaminster; containing about 600 inhabitants. Here is a church dedicated to Christ, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury; net income, £100.

MELSONBY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Richmond, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of York, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Richmond; containing 530 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2669*a*. 3*r*. 7*p*., of which 2000 acres are arable, 524 meadow and pasture, and 34 woodland and plantations. Its surface, which is elevated, is broken into hills and dales: the higher grounds command a view of the Hamilton hills on the one side, and of Stanemore on the other; the lower lands are watered by a rivulet. The scenery is in many points highly picturesque, and the soil, which rests on limestone, is generally fertile: freestone is found, and on Gatherley moor, partly within the parish, are some quarries in full operation; limestone is also obtained, and there are limekilns in several parts. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 11., and in the patronage of University College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £690, and the glebe comprises 94 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style, and is probably the same as that noticed in the Domesday survey. A school is supported by an endowment of £26 per annum. In

a field opposite the rectory-house are some slight remains of a religious house, thought to have been a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the latter part of the reign of Stephen, or the earlier part of that of Henry II., by Roger D'Ark, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Gatherley moor is noticed by Camden as one of the most distinguished places in England, for the celebration of races and other sports. Over its surface was once a raised bank of earth of great antiquity, about 12 yards in breadth, with a trench of equal width on each side, the whole generally called the Scotch Dyke, and supposed to have been a boundary line between the territories of the Britons and the Picts. There were also several barrows, now obliterated by the inclosure of the moor.

MELTHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of Almondbury, union of Huddersfield, Upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Huddersfield; containing 3263 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated at the base of the mountain called West Nab, and abounds with mineral wealth; several coal-mines are in full operation, and there are quarries of good building-stone. The manufacture of woollen and cotton goods is carried on extensively; and fairs for horses, sheep, and cattle are held. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £273; patron, the Vicar of Almondbury; impropriators, the Governors of Clitheroe School. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was improved in 1835 by the addition of a north aisle and a square embattled tower, at an expense of £1500; it is a neat structure, and contains 1000 sittings, of which 300 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. In a field between West Nab and the village is a Roman encampment.

MELTHAM-MILLS, a village, in the parish of Almondbury, union of Huddersfield, Upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Huddersfield. This place owes its rise to the establishment of extensive cotton and silk mills, by Messrs. Brook, to whom it principally belongs, and who have built handsome mansions for their residence. The manufacture affords employment to nearly 1000 persons, chiefly females. A church in the later English style has been erected by James Brook, Esq., at a cost of £4000; it was consecrated in November, 1845, and contains 275 sittings. The minister's stipend is paid by Messrs. Brook, who likewise provide a house for him. Attached to the church is a spacious schoolhouse.

MELTHWAITE, a township, in the parish of Ireton, union of Bootle, Allerdale ward above Derwent, W. division of Cumberland, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Ravenglass; containing 112 inhabitants.

MELTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Woodbridge, hundred of Wilford, E. division of Suffolk, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 980 inhabitants. It is skirted on the south-east by the navigable river Deben, over which is Wilford bridge. There are some extensive iron-works carried on, and a large building-establishment. The gaol for the liberty of St. Ethelred was formerly in the parish, and also the house of industry for the hundreds of Loes and Wilford; the latter has been converted into a lunatic asylum. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £392. 15., and the glebe comprises 8 acres.

MELTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Welton, union of Sculcoates, wapentake of Howdenshire, E. riding of York, 4¼ miles (S. E.) from South Cave; containing 195 inhabitants. It comprises about 900 acres of land, on the north side of the Humber, and has a pleasant village about a mile east-south-east of the village of Welton, on the road to Hull.

MELTON-CONSTABLE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Holt, W. division of Norfolk, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Holt; containing 75 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and at the time of the Domesday survey was granted to the bishops of Thetford, of whom it was held by Roger de Lyons, whose descendants assumed the name of Constable, from the office which they held under the see. The parish comprises 1741*a.* 2*r.* 7*p.*, whereof 822 acres are arable, 560 meadow and pasture, and about 370 woodland; the soil is generally a sandy loam. Melton Hall, the seat of Lord Hastings, erected by Sir Jacob Astley, is a spacious and handsome mansion of brick, with facings of stone, and contains many stately apartments, splendidly decorated; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and the park, measuring four miles in circumference, and well stocked with deer, is richly wooded. The river Thurne, which is navigable from Aylsham to Yarmouth, has its source within the limits of the parish. The living is a rectory, with that of Little Burgh consolidated (the one valued in the king's books at £6, and the other at £4), and in the gift of Lord Hastings; the tithes have been commuted for £235, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and later English styles, with a low tower between the nave and chancel. The church of Little Burgh is in ruins.

MELTON, GREAT (*The Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of Henstead, hundred of Humbleyard, E. division of Norfolk, 5¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Norwich; containing 429 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2487 acres of land, chiefly the property of Edward Lombe, Esq., whose seat of Melton Hall is a handsome mansion, containing a fine ornithological collection, including 400 specimens, all prepared by the celebrated Leadbeater. The living comprises the united rectories of All Saints and St. Mary the Virgin, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4. each, and in the gift of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £748. 10., and the glebe comprises 22½ acres. The church of the Virgin is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower built in 1440. The church of All Saints, which stood in the same churchyard, was partly taken down in the reign of Anne; the ruins are finely mantled with ivy.

MELTON, HIGH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Doncaster, N. division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. riding of York, 4¾ miles (W. by S.) from Doncaster; containing 115 inhabitants. This parish, called in Domesday book *Middeltun*, is situated on the northern acclivity of the vale of the Dearne, and comprises 1500 acres, of which 1000 are arable and pasture, and the remainder wood and plantations. The lands are chiefly the property of Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., whose seat of Melton Hall has extensive pleasure-grounds, tastefully laid out. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100, arising from pri-

vate benefactions and grants from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty; patron and impropriator, Mr. Wilson. The church, a handsome structure with a square embattled tower at the west end, is supposed to have been founded in the reign of Henry I., when so many new parishes were formed in Yorkshire, and is first noticed in the time of Stephen, when it was given to the nuns of Hampole. In the windows are numerous decorations in stained glass, inserted principally by the late Dean Fountayne, of York, and consisting chiefly of armorial bearings and devices collected from various ecclesiastical buildings in the county. There are also some ancient monuments.

MELTON, LITTLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Henstead, hundred of Humbleyard, E. division of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Norwich; containing 330 inhabitants. It comprises 660 acres of land, chiefly arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £104, with a glebe of 13 acres, and a house; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by an ancient carved screen, and the font is Norman.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, or Melton (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Framland, N. division of the county of Leicester, 15 miles (N.E.) from Leicester, and 105 (N.W.) from London; containing, with the chapelries of Burton-Lazars, Freeby, and Welby, 3937 inhabitants. The old name of this place was *Medeltune*, gradually contracted to *Melton*, indicating the situation of the town in the middle of the five hamlets that compose the parish; the adjunct *Mowbray* is the name of its ancient lords, which they assumed by command of Henry I. During the civil commotions in the time of Charles I., a severe action occurred in the neighbourhood, between the royalists and the parliamentary troops, in February 1644, when the forces of the latter, consisting of about 2000 men, were routed, and 170 killed. The town sustained considerable damage by fire in 1613; and in 1637 the plague raged with great violence. It is situated on the road from London to Leeds, in a valley on the small river Eye, and is neatly built: the streets are paved, watched, and lighted, the expense being defrayed out of the Town estate, which produces nearly £800 per annum; and the town has a good supply of water. Here is a building fourteen feet in diameter, called the Manor oven, in which, in the time of Sir Matthew Lamb, an attempt was unsuccessfully made, on the plea of feudal right, to compel the inhabitants to bake their bread. The principal attraction of Melton, and one great cause of its improvement as a town, is the celebrated hunt to which it gives name: the season commences in November, and continues about five months, during which there is an influx of sportsmen from all parts of the kingdom; stabling is provided for nearly 700 horses. A permanent subscription library and newsroom are supported. The chief article of manufacture is bobbin-net lace, and there is a minor one of worsted-hosiery. The general traffic was facilitated, especially in the supply of coal, by opening a navigable communication with Loughborough, called the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal, which was effected in 1790, and which, near the town, is intersected by the river Wreak. The railway, also, between Syston and Peterborough, has a station here. The market is on Tuesday, and on every alternate day there is a large show of cattle: fairs take place on the Monday and Tuesday after January 17th, on March 13th, May 4th, Whit-Tuesday, August 21st, and September 7th, principally for horses, cattle, and sheep. The powers of the county debt-court of Melton-Mowbray, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Melton-Mowbray.

The living is a vicarage, with that of Sysonby annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 9.; net income, £580; patron, T. Frewen, Esq.; impropriator, W. Blake, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1760. The church is a spacious and lofty cruciform structure, chiefly in the early English and decorated styles: a tower rises from the intersection, and at the west end is a handsome porch. The transepts (which have aisles) are the largest and finest in the county; in the south aisle of the edifice is the effigy of a mailed warrior of the 13th century, in a recumbent posture, and cross-legged. In the reign of Henry VIII., the church was considerably heightened, and a series of elegant windows was put up over the aisles. There are chapels of ease at Burton-Lazars, Freeby, and Welby; and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. Some schools appear to have been established here at a very early period, and are noticed as existing previously to 1247, when they were taken under the patronage of Henry III., as possessor of the temporalities of the priory of Lewes. Three schools are at present maintained from the Town estates: there are two exhibitions for a school here, conjointly with another school at Leicester, to Lincoln College, Oxford, but they have not been available hitherto; and Sir Richard Raynes, in 1732, bequeathed property now producing £55 per annum, for clothing 26 of the boys. Almshouses have been endowed at various periods, for 12 persons; and the poor in general have some small bequests. The union of Melton comprises 54 parishes or places, 53 of which are in the county of Leicester, and 1 in that of Nottingham; the whole containing a population of 19,297. John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely in 1286, and founder of Ely Palace, Holborn; Archbishop William de Melton, lord high chancellor of England in the reign of Edward III., and who was buried in the church here; and the eloquent, but eccentric, John Henley, who was educated at the free school; were natives of this place.

MELTON-ROSS, a parish, in the union of Glandford-Brigg, S. division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5 miles (N.E. by E.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 175 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Glandford-Brigg to Grimsby, and comprises 1750 acres of good land, of which 100 are meadow and pasture, 100 wood, and the remainder arable; the surface is undulated, and the soil a fine loam, with a marl substratum. The scenery is picturesque, embracing extensive views; from Melton-Wood House, Lincoln minster can be seen, distant 30 miles. There is stone of good quality for building and the roads, and for burning into lime. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £62; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln; appropriators, the Dean and

Chapter: there are 24 acres of glebe. The church, erected in 1773, is a plain edifice with a neat interior. Melton gallows, ordered to be erected by King James to check the quarrels between the families of Ross and Tyrwhitt, still remains on the road side.

MELTONBY, a township, in the parish and union of Pocklington, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Pocklington; containing 49 inhabitants. It is situated at the foot of the Wolds, and comprises about 710 acres of land.

MELVERLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Atcham, hundred of Oswestry, N. division of the county of Salop, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 229 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Llandrinio. A tithe rent-charge of £176. 17. is paid to the Bishop of St. Asaph, who also has a glebe of 6 acres.

MEMBURY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Axminster, Honiton and S. divisions of Devon, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Axminster; containing 886 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 4210 acres. A cattle-fair is held on August 10th. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Axminster: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £265, and the vicarial for £336. The church contains a monument to the memory of Sir S. Calmady, who was mortally wounded at the siege of Ford House, during the great civil war. In the neighbourhood is an ancient encampment, formed by a single vallum, inclosing two acres.

MENDHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Hoxne, partly in the hundred of Earsham, E. division of Norfolk, but chiefly in the hundred of Hoxne, E. division of Suffolk, 1¼ mile (E. by S.) from Harleston; containing 823 inhabitants, of whom 566 are in Suffolk. A Cluniac priory, subordinate to that of Castle-Acre, was founded at Bruninghurst, in this parish, in the reign of Stephen, by William, son of Roger de Huntingfield, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it subsisted till the Dissolution, when the site was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk: there are some slight remains. The parish comprises 2998*a*. 33*p*. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 2½., and in the patronage of Mrs. Whitaker; net income, £122; impropriator, William Adair, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £440, and the vicarial for £50; the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MENDLESHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union and hundred of Hartismere, W. division of Suffolk, 15½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ipswich; containing 1340 inhabitants. This place formed part of the possessions of Hugh Fitz-Otho, who, in the reign of Edward I., obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, the former of which has been long discontinued, and the latter become of very little importance. The town consists chiefly of two long streets, parallel with each other, containing well-built houses, and approached in all directions by excellent roads; the environs are pleasant, and the air salubrious. The parish comprises 3944 acres. The road from London to Norwich, *viâ* Ipswich, passes through the eastern part. The living is a vicarage, endowed with one-third of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £14. 9. 2.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Henry Thomas Day, LL.D.; appropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £540, and the vicarial for £580: the glebe comprises 25 acres, with a house, considerably improved by the present incumbent. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and a north and south porch embellished with grotesque sculptures; the pulpit, reading-desk, and cover of the font, are enriched with elaborate carvings. Above the north porch is an apartment, in which are preserved some pieces of old armour. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. In 1473, Robert Cake bequeathed some land which, with other benefactions, produces about £380 per annum, partly applied to instruction, but chiefly distributed among the poor. About the close of the seventeenth century, an ancient silver crown, weighing 60 ounces, was found here; and in 1758, a gold ring, bearing an inscription in Runic characters, was turned up by the plough.

MENETHORPE, a township, in the parish of Westow, union of Malton, wapentake of Buckrose, E. riding of York, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Malton; containing 129 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 420 acres, and has a secluded village in the narrow dale of a rivulet, near its confluence with the Derwent.

MENHENIOT (*St. Neot*), a parish, in the union of Liskeard, Middle division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Liskeard; containing 1221 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 6047 acres of land, chiefly arable; the soil is very rich near the village, and in general produces good crops of grain: the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by two small rivers. Copper and tin are found, but not worked at present. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on April 23rd, June 11th, and July 28th. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £21. 15. 5.; net income, £804; patrons, the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Within the parish, and near the town of Liskeard, was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. William of Wykeham was vicar of Menheniot.

MENSTONE, a township, in the parish of Otley, Upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, W. riding of York, 2¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Otley; containing 329 inhabitants. This township, called in old documents *Mensington*, comprises about 1090 acres; the substratum contains stone of moderate quality. The population is partly employed in wool-combing. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported. Colonel Fairfax, brother to Sir Thomas Fairfax the parliamentarian general, resided in 1640 at Menstone Hall, whence many interesting relics, including a stone table at which Oliver Cromwell dined the day before the battle of Marston-Moor, have been removed to Farnley Hall.

MENTHORP, with Bowthorp, a township, in the parish of Hemingbrough, union of Howden, wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, E. riding of York, 7½

miles (N. W. by N.) from Howden; containing 82 inhabitants, of whom 44 are in Menthorp. The township comprises 1595 acres: the village or hamlet is situated on the west bank of the Derwent. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £151. 12. 6.; and the vicarial for £19. 12., payable to the incumbent of Skipwith.

MENTMORE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Leighton-Buzzard, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing, with the hamlet of Ledburn, 348 inhabitants, of whom 179 are in the township of Mentmore. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1525 acres, of which 500 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is principally clay, and the surface hilly. The London and Birmingham railway passes about a mile to the east of the church. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 1.; patron, C. Harcourt, Esq.

MENWITH, with Darley, a township, in the parish of Hampsthwaite, union of Pateley-Bridge, Lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, 11½ miles (W. by N.) from Knaresborough; containing 725 inhabitants. It comprises about 2730 acres, forming a district of scattered houses southward of the river Nidd. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends. In 1748, William Day gave land for education, now producing £36 per annum.

MEOLE, BRACE, Salop.—See Brace-Meole.

MEOLS, NORTH (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of Ormskirk, hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire, 9½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ormskirk; containing, with the township of Birkdale, 8348 inhabitants, of whom 7791 are in North Meols township. At the time of the Domesday survey, three thanes held this place in three manors. The district now called North Meols afterwards fell to the barons of Penwortham; and in the reign of Richard I., Hugh Bussell assigned to Richard Fitz-Hutred the whole of "Normoles" with its appurtenances, which grant was confirmed by John, Earl of Morton, afterwards king, in whose reign the place gave name to the proprietor, Robert de Meolis. The ancient Feodary of the duchy of Lancaster states, that Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, held the manor of "Northmeales" in right of Alicia his wife: the Aghtons, Bolds, Hesketh, and Hoghtons became subsequently proprietors here. The parish lies at the mouth of the Ribble, and is bounded on the north and west by that river and the Irish Sea. It comprises 10,797 acres, of which about 2376 are sandhills or waste; the remainder of the land varies much in quality, consisting of reclaimed peat-moss, light sand, and good loam or strong soil, chiefly arable, the potato being much cultivated: the surface is level. The working-classes are mainly employed in agriculture, in fishing, and in hand-loom weaving. A court baron is held twice a year; a court leet appertains to Birkdale, and a fair is held in the parish on the Monday and Tuesday nearest the 20th of August, for cattle, pigs, &c. The township of North Meols contains the modern and rising bathing-place of Southport, and the villages or hamlets of Churchtown, Marshside, Crossens, Banks, and others. Meols Hall, now a farmhouse, the property of the Rev. Charles Hesketh, was the ancient seat of the Hesketh, afterwards of Rossall; and Bold House, several centuries ago, was the occasional seat of the family whose name it bears: both these mansions display marks of their former consequence.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Charles Hesketh: the tithes of North Meols township have been commuted for £800, and the tithes of Birkdale for £87. 10.; the glebe comprises 16 acres, with a good rectory-house. The church, which stands in Churchtown, is a small edifice consisting of a body, chancel, north transept, and tower; the interior is plain, and is lighted by five windows, of which three are on the south, and the others, of semicircular shape, in the chancel. There are three additional churches within the parish; two at Southport, and one at Crossens. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship at Churchtown. An ancient grammar school, endowed with £370, is now consolidated with a national school, erected in 1827.—See Birkdale, Crossens, and Southport.

MEOLSE, GREAT, a township, in the parish of West Kirby, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Wirrall, S. division of the county of Chester; containing 172 inhabitants. This place was granted to Robert de Rodelent, and was held by him at the Domesday survey. A family which settled here at a subsequent period assumed the local name, and continued to hold the manor as capital lords until nearly the close of the 17th century: it then passed by the bequest of Anne, their last heiress, to Charles Hough, a minor; and afterwards, through his issue, to Mr. John Ramsbottom, of Liverpool. The Stanleys of Alderley, and the Stanleys of Hooton, are now sole owners of the township. It comprises 750 acres. A part of it, which fronts the Irish Sea for upwards of two miles, consists of a narrow slip of sandhills, protected in some instances by embankments from the inundations of the sea: as it approaches Hoose, the slip widens, and becomes connected with that township.—See Hoose.

MEOLSE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of West Kirby, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Wirrall, S. division of the county of Chester, 9 miles (W.) from Birkenhead; containing 134 inhabitants. This township, like the preceding, was held by Robert de Rodelent; and after him, the Grosvenors and the Meolses became the capital lords of the soil. The mesne manor was held by the Lancelyns, of Poulton, and passed with their other manors and estates to Randal Greene in right of his wife Elizabeth, sole heiress of the Lancelyns. Little Meolse was afterwards sold to the Stanleys of Weaver; and is now, like Great Meolse, the property of the Stanleys of Alderley, and the Stanleys of Hooton. The township comprises 550 acres. The greater part was a waste, until Lord Stanley of Alderley granted a building-lease for a term of eighty years, which has led to the erection of several pleasing villas. These, for summer residences and the convenience of excellent sea-bathing, notwithstanding the apparent want of attraction from their being seated amid sandhills on the desolate extremity of a mere promontory, are in great request, and a considerable increase may be anticipated in their number. In this township and Hoose is Hoylake, where his lordship's father erected, on the margin of the sea, one of the most spacious hotels in the county, now much frequented during the

bathing season. A little to the north is a smaller hotel. A commodious church, also, has been erected by the lady of Mr. Swainson, which affords great accommodation to the inhabitants and the numerous visiters attracted hither, who before had no place of worship nearer than the parish church; it is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is a neat edifice in the Norman style, from designs by Mr. Picton, of Liverpool. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Chester, with an income of £100. In 1690, the Duke of Schomberg encamped with his army near Hoylake, previously to his embarkation for Ireland.

MEON, EAST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Petersfield, partly in the hundred of Meon-Stoke, but chiefly in that of East Meon, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Petersfield; containing, with the tythings of Bordean, Coombe, Langrish, Oxenbourne, Peak, Ramsdean, Riplington, and Westbury, 1499 inhabitants, of whom 651 are in East Meon tything. The parish comprises 10,825*a*. 3*r*. 11*p*., of which 7306 acres are arable, 676 meadow and pasture, 1350 woodland, 1277 down, and the remainder common and waste: the scenery is beautifully diversified. An act for inclosing certain lands was passed in 1839. A pleasure-fair is held on the 19th of September. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with the livings of Froxfield and Steep annexed, in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester (the appropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes), and valued in the king's books at £35. 1. 8.; net income, £903. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a Norman tower surmounted by a spire, and a highly-enriched western doorway; and contains a very ancient font, similar to that in Winchester cathedral, sculptured with symbolical figures representing the Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, and their subsequent instruction in the arts of husbandry and spinning. There is a school with a small endowment.

MEON-STOKE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Droxford, hundred of Meon-Stoke, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bishop's Waltham; containing 459 inhabitants. This place is supposed by Camden to derive its name from the ancient district of Meanwari, which, together with the Isle of Wight, was given to Ethelwald, King of the West Saxons, at his baptism, by Wulphere, King of the Mercians, who was his godfather. The parish comprises by measurement 2256 acres; 1329 are inclosed and cultivated, and the remainder open downs. The village, of which a considerable portion was destroyed by fire about the year 1740, is neatly built. The living is a rectory, with that of Soberton annexed, valued in the king's books at £46. 2. 11., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £280; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is in the decorated English style, and contains many interesting details; the east window is enriched with delicate tracery, in which is the rose of William of Wykeham, by whom this part of the building is said to have been erected. On the north-eastern boundary of the parish is a Roman camp called Old Winchester, within which a beautiful Roman lamp was discovered in 1834; and at the western entrance of the fortification are several barrows, which have been opened and found to contain calcined bones, fragments of Roman pottery, and other relics.

MEON, WEST (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of Droxford, hundred of Fawley, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 7½ miles (N. E.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing, with the hamlet of Woodlands, 814 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Privett annexed, valued in the king's books at £30. 17. 11., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £729, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The present church, consecrated in May, 1846, stands on an eminence at the entrance to the village; it was built chiefly at the cost of the late Archdeacon Bayley, and is in the style of the latter part of the 13th century. There is a place of worship for Independents.

MEOPHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of North Aylesford, hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, 5½ miles (S.) from the town of Gravesend; containing 937 inhabitants. It comprises 4694*a*. 2*r*. 22*p*., of which 3026 acres are arable, 508 meadow and pasture, 877 woodland, and 147 hop plantations. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. 4.; net income, £435; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, in the decorated English style, was built in 1396 by Archbishop Courtenay, who founded four almshouses near it.

MEPAL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of South Witchford, union and Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, 4 miles (S. E.) from Chatteris; containing 539 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1524 acres, principally in pasture; about 263 acres are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Sutton united, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, the appropriators of Sutton: the tithes of Mepal have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 42 acres.

MEPPERSHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Biggleswade, hundred of Clifton, county of Bedford, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Biggleswade; containing 487 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1900 acres. The platting of straw is carried on to some extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £500; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge: the glebe comprises 90 acres, with a house. The church, a neat structure in the early English style, has some Norman details, of which the north entrance is a handsome specimen. A school is endowed with £15 per annum. Attached to the principal farm, and now used as a barn, are the remains of an ancient chapel with an enriched Norman doorway, and some good windows of later date.

MERCASTON, a township, in the parish of Muggington, hundred of Appletree, S. division of the county of Derby, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Derby; containing 138 inhabitants. The manor of "*Merchenestune*" was for many generations the property and seat of a younger branch of the Knivetons, of Bradley, who were seated here as early as the reign of Edward III. William Kniveton was one of the baronets created by

James I. on the institution of the order in 1611. Sir Andrew, the third baronet, was a zealous royalist, and governor of Tutbury Castle for the king; he suffered much in his property, and was obliged to sell most of his estates. This manor was purchased by an ancestor of E. S. C. Pole, Esq. The township comprises 1100 acres of fertile land, whereof about one-third is arable. There are several good farmhouses, of which the ancient Hall, the seat of the Knivetons, is now one. At the Norman survey here was a church, but no remains of it exist. The poor are entitled to one-sixth part of German Pole's charity.

MERE, a township, in the parish of ROSTHERN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Knutsford; containing 552 inhabitants. It comprises 1890 acres, of which the soil is half clay, half sand; the cultivation is with a view to dairy-farming: upwards of 100 acres are wood. T. L. Brooke, Esq., is owner of the township, and has his seat here. A school is supported by this gentleman.

MERE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of MERE, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS; containing, with the tythings of Chaddenwick, Woodlands, and Zeals, 3139 inhabitants, of whom 1719 are in the town of Mere, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Salisbury, and 102 (W. S. W.) from London. The name of this place is derived from the Saxon word *Mæra*, signifying bounds or limits, and indicates its situation on the borders of the counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset. In 1253, permission was given by Henry III. to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to build and fortify a castle on his manor of Mere, and the manor has ever since been attached to the duchy of Cornwall. In the 9th of Henry IV., a grant was made to Henry, Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, of a market and two annual fairs. The town, which is on the road from Salisbury to Wincanton, is small, and the buildings are irregular; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The principal branch of manufacture is that of English dowlas and bed-ticking; and there is a silk-throwing mill. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held for corn and cattle on May 17th and October 10th. The town anciently sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised on the plea of poverty. Courts leet and baron are held in October, for the duchy of Cornwall, and constables and tythingmen are annually chosen for the town and hundred.

The parish is situated at the south-west extremity of the Downs, and comprises by computation 8000 acres; the soil is chalk, alternated with clay. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury, valued in the king's books at £28. 4. 2.; net income, £200. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with an embattled tower crowned by lofty pinnacles; on each side of the chancel is a sepulchral chapel, and in the belfry is a beautifully carved oak ceiling. At Zeals is a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Bonham House. A school is partly supported by a bequest of £10 per annum. The union of Mere comprises 12 parishes or places, of which 7 are in Wilts, 3 in Somerset, and 2 in Dorset, with a population altogether of 8498. To the north-west of the town are vestiges of a Danish encampment, called "White-street camp," from the hill on which it is situated. Francis, Lord Cottington, a celebrated statesman in the reign of Charles I.; and the Rev. Francis Potter, an ingenious mechanist, born about 1594; were natives of the place.

MEREVALE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ATHERSTONE, partly in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, and partly in the Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Atherstone; containing 314 inhabitants, of whom 106 are in the Leicester portion. The river Anker bounds that part of the parish which is situated in Leicestershire; the part in the county of Warwick comprises about 870 acres. The surface is hilly, the soil a strong clay, and the scenery richly diversified: coal is obtained, and one mine is now in operation. The Roman Watling-street passes by the parish; and the Coventry canal runs in a north-eastern direction. The village, which is in Warwickshire, is small and scattered. The living is a peculiar with exempt jurisdiction, in the patronage of W. S. Dugdale, Esq. The church is partly in the decorated, and partly in the later English style. An abbey for Cistercian monks was founded by Robert, Earl of Ferrers and Nottingham, about 1148, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the remains consist of what is supposed to have been the refectory, and of part of the foundations of the buildings.

MEREWORTH (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LITTLEFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Maidstone; containing 862 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the Hurst woods, and comprises 2374 acres, of which 905 are in wood. The soil is generally a light hazel-coloured mould, resting on Kentish ragstone; the surface is boldly undulated, and there are some fine tracts of grazing-land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the Baroness Le Despencer: the tithes have been commuted for £822. 10., and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church, rebuilt by John, Earl of Westmorland, in 1744, is a very handsome edifice constructed of stone, with a fine Corinthian portico, and a lofty spire.

MERIDEN, or MEREDEN (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of WARWICK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Coventry; containing 1071 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Alspath*, formed part of the possessions of the Countess Godiva in 1043, and in the 12th of Edward II. was the property of John de Segrave, who obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. The parish comprises about 2782 acres, of which three-fourths are arable, 377 acres woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is pleasingly diversified with rising grounds, and hills of various elevation, commanding extensive and richly-varied prospects. The view from the churchyard, and from two houses to the north of it (both the property of James Kittermaster, Esq., M.D., and of which one is called Ryleye House), embraces an amphitheatre eight miles in circuit, sloping gradually towards the village, embellished with plantations inter-

spersed with stately oaks and lofty elms, beech, pine, and poplar of luxuriant growth, and gradually expanding from the south-east to the north-west into a circuit of nearly 30 miles. In the middle distance are seen more than twenty towers and spires of churches, beyond which appear, in bold relief, Bromsgrove Lickey, Birmingham, Bar Beacon, and other objects; and in the extreme distance, the hills of Worcestershire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire. The soil of the lands is various, in some parts a rich deep sandy loam, in some a sandy gravel, and in others marl, clay, and gravel. On Meriden Hill is an extensive quarry of red sandstone, and near the village was once a quarry of fine hard white freestone, which is now filled up, though a large bed extending eastward is still unwrought.

Meriden Hall, the seat of Charles Digby, Esq., is a handsome mansion, built of white freestone, and beautifully situated in a richly-planted demesne, embellished with a fine sheet of water. The ancient hall of the Walshes, who were lords of the manor in 1400, and Alspath Hall, north-east of the church, are now occupied by farmers; and an ancient moated mansion, once a seat of the earls of Derby, is also a farmhouse. The village is situated on the road from Birmingham to Coventry, and contains several well-built houses, one of which, formerly the Bull's-head inn, a celebrated posting-house and hotel, is a spacious building of ancient date, originally the seat of Sir Clement Fisher, of Packington, and now the private residence of its proprietor, Charles Blakesley, Esq. On the green, at the western extremity of the village, is an old cross of red sandstone, the shaft of which and the steps forming the ascent to it, are in good preservation; and near it is the Swan inn, an ancient house built in 1506, which is now the principal inn.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12.; net income, £268; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Aylesford. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents in 1785. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Finch, rector of Great and Little Packington, is vicar of Meriden, and the duties of the benefice are performed by a curate, who resides in the vicarage-house, beautifully situated to the south of the church, and to which are attached 42 acres of glebe. The church, seated on an eminence south-east of the village, is an ancient structure, in the early and later English styles, with some Norman details, and an elegant embattled tower. The outer walls were taken down and rebuilt, and two galleries erected, in 1827, at an expense of £1898, of which £242 were raised by a rate, £150 were a grant from the Church Building Society, and the remainder was subscribed; the burial-ground, also, was enlarged. In the aisles are two ancient monuments, one of alabaster, and the other of red sandstone; the one to John Wyard, who founded a chantry in the church, in the reign of Henry IV., and the other supposed by Dugdale to be erected to the memory of the Walshes. A national school for boys, and another for girls, with a residence for the master and mistress in the centre, connecting them, was built at a cost of £522, raised by subscription, on a site given by the Earl of Aylesford, in 1843; they are supported by an endowment arising from canal shares bequeathed by the Digby family, and the interest of £500 by Henry Barnett, Esq., of Hollybury End. The poor-law union comprises 18 parishes or places, containing a population of 11,602. In the clay lands to the east of the church, specimens of fossil wood are met with; and in the gravel-pits at Hollybury End, are found bivalved shells, corallines, and enchrinites. On Meriden common are traces of an encampment formed during the Scottish rebellion, in 1745.

MERING, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Newark, N. division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Newark; containing 5 inhabitants. It comprises 700 acres of low marshy grazing land, near the river Trent, and is situated between the parishes of Girton and Sutton: the occupier now contributes to the repairs of Sutton church.

MERKSHALL, or Mattishall-Heath (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of Henstead, hundred of Humbleyard, E. division of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Norwich; containing 24 inhabitants. It comprises 540 acres, of which 417 are arable, 87 meadow, and 12 woodland. The living is a sinecure rectory, united to the rectory of Caistor St. Edmund's; the church is in ruins. In opening a barrow, in 1821, opposite the site of the Roman camp at Caistor, the remains of two skeletons with the teeth perfect, and four Roman urns containing calcined bones, were found.

MERRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of Spaxton, union of Bridgwater, hundred of Cannington, W. division of Somerset; containing 102 inhabitants.

MERRINGTON (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the unions of Auckland, Durham, and Sedgefield, S. E. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham; containing, with the chapelry of Ferry-Hill, and the townships of Chilton and Hett, 1704 inhabitants, of whom 431 are in the township of Merrington, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland. The soil is in general light and gravelly, resting upon limestone, but in some parts clay on hard blue whinstone; the surface is hilly, and the scenery much diversified. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the tithes of the vicar have been commuted for £376. The church is principally in the Norman style, and stands on elevated ground. There is a district church at Ferry-Hill. On the usurpation of the see of Durham by Comyn, about 1143, this place was seized by his nephew, who partly encompassed the church with a ditch and vallum, and occupied it with armed men.

MERRINGTON, a township, in the parish of Preston-Gubbals, liberties of Shrewsbury, union of Atcham, N. division of Salop, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 188 inhabitants.

MERRIOTT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Chard, hundred of Crewkerne, W. division of Somerset, 2 miles (N.) from Crewkerne; containing 1467 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £312; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. A gallery has been erected in the church.

MERROW (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of Guildford, Second division of the hundred of Wokeing, W. division of Surrey, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Guildford; containing 252 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Leatherhead to Guildford,

and comprises 1608 acres, of which 783 are arable, 335 pasture, 92 woodland and plantations, and the remainder common and waste. From many parts of the downs here, the prospects are exceedingly beautiful, particularly from the well-known spot called Newlands Corner, which commands a landscape of vast extent, richly cultivated, and adorned with mansions, parks, and villages. The Guildford race-course is in the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl of Onslow: the tithes have been commuted for £250. The church exhibits strong characteristics of Norman architecture, both in the northern entrance, and in the nave: having been restored and enlarged, it was re-opened in April, 1843, and now presents a very neat appearance.

MERRYN, ST., a parish, in the union of St. Columb Major, hundred of Pyder, E. division of Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Padstow; containing 593 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west and north by the Bristol Channel, and comprises 3608 acres, of which 1159 are common or waste land; the surface is strikingly varied, and the coast is lined with cliffs of singularly wild and rugged aspect. A small quay was constructed under the Catacleuse Cliff in 1794, by Henry Peter, Esq., for the accommodation of coasting-vessels, and the seine boats belonging to the pilchard-fishery. Lead-ore is found; there are also some quarries of inferior slate, which is used for roofing houses, and fine dark-coloured trap rock is obtained in the cliff Catacleuse. A fair is held on the Monday preceding the 22nd of June. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £410, and the incumbent's for £250; the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is an ancient structure, the pillars of which are of trapstone; the font is curiously carved with figures of the Apostles, and originally belonged to the ruined church of St. Constantine, an ancient village of which some remains still exist, near Harlyn. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

MERSEA, EAST (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of Lexden and Winstree, hundred of Winstree, N. division of Essex, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Colchester; containing 331 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1844 acres, whereof 72 are common or waste; it occupies the eastern portion of the Isle of Mersea, and is bounded on the north by Pyefleet channel, and on the east and south by the Colne, near its confluence with the Blackwater. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £427, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church has a square stone tower, which formerly served as a landmark. A national school is partly supported by a bequest of £200.

MERSEA, WEST (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Lexden and Winstree, hundred of Winstree, N. division of Essex, 9 miles (S.) from Colchester; containing 917 inhabitants. The parish comprises the greater portion of the Isle of Mersea, which is about five miles in length and two in average breadth; and is connected with the main land on the west by a causeway named the Strode, for the maintenance of which an estate of 46 acres, producing £70 per annum, is appropriated. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, and richly wooded. From various remains, Mersea appears to have been occupied by the Romans, and to have been the residence of the Count of the Saxon Shore, or some other Roman officer of distinction. During the Danish invasions of Britain the isle was a frequent landing-place, and in their retreat here the invaders were besieged by Alfred the Great. In 1730, when some alterations were made at West Mersea Hall, a very fine tessellated pavement was discovered, $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The trade in oysters was formerly extensive, but it has greatly diminished, being limited at present to the supply of a few Dutch vessels. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22; patron and impropriator, Thomas May, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £500, and the vicarial for £230. The church, situated at the extremity of the isle, is a small ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school is endowed with the interest of £200. The parish contained a Benedictine convent, dedicated to St. Peter, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Audoen, at Rouen, in Normandy.

MERSHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of East Ashford, hundred of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Shepway, E. division of Kent, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Ashford; containing 751 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2417 acres, of which 1276 are pasture, 908 arable, 190 woodland, and about 28 in hop plantations. The South-Eastern railway passes through the western portion. A fair for pedlery and toys is held on the Friday in Whitsun-week. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 16. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £630. 10. 6.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. Over the west door of the church tower, which stands on the south side of the nave, is a very curious window, in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MERSTHAM (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union, and Second division of the hundred, of Reigate, E. division of Surrey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Reigate; containing 1130 inhabitants. It comprises 2535*a*. 1*r*. 18*p*., of which 1585 acres are arable, 597 meadow and pasture, 235 woodland, and the remainder garden-ground and common. The Reigate stone, called also fire-stone, is found here, under beds of chalk and chalk marl; a considerable quantity of it was used in the erection of old Windsor Castle and Henry the Seventh's chapel. The Brighton railway intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £22. 1. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £574, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church, standing on a knoll, was erected about the time of Henry VI., and is principally in the later English style; the tower is in the early style, and surmounted by a wooden spire.

MERSTON (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of North Aylesford, hundred of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Gravesend. This place is parochial in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but in other respects is part of Shorne. It is a sinecure rectory, in the patronage of the Crown,

valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4; net income, £69. The church is in ruins, and its site is included in a plantation of about five acres, called Chapel-wood. There are some traces of ancient fortifications.

MERSTON, a parish, in the union of West Hampnett, hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, W. division of Sussex, 3 miles (S. E.) from the city of Chichester; containing 104 inhabitants. The Arundel and Portsmouth canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe contains $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style.

MERTHER (*St. Merther*), a parish, in the union of Truro, W. division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 5 miles (W.) from Tregoney; containing 408 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on St. Clement's Creek, an inlet of the river Mopus, is distinguished for the treaty concluded at Tresilian Bridge, between Sir Ralph Hopton, on the part of the royalists, and Sir Thomas Fairfax, on that of the parliamentarians, in 1646, by which Cornwall was surrendered to the latter. Abundance of excellent stone for building is quarried. The creek is navigable for barges up to Tresilian Bridge; and the two great roads from London to Falmouth *viâ* Launceston and *viâ* Plymouth, skirt the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, formerly annexed to the vicarage of Probus, from which it was separated in 1532; net income, £57; patrons, the Parishioners; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for £250. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. William Hals, author of the *Parochial History of Cornwall*, resided at Tresawson, in the parish.

MERTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Torrington, hundred of Shebbear, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of Devon, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Hatherleigh; containing 763 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3536 acres, of which 335 are common or waste: pipe-clay and potters'-clay are found on the moors. Potheridge House, the birthplace, and for some time the residence, of the celebrated General Monk, who rebuilt it, was a noble structure, with a chapel attached, and some magnificent stables which yet remain; the mansion is now a farmhouse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 15. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Clinton: the tithes have been commuted for £365, and the glebe comprises 66 acres.

MERTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Wayland, W. division of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Watton; containing 164 inhabitants. It comprises 1361*a*. 1*r*. 20*p*., of which 738 acres are arable, 491 pasture, and 86 woodland. The Hall, the seat of Lord Walsingham, is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, containing many stately apartments, some of which are hung with ancient tapestry in good preservation; the park is richly wooded, and much of the timber is of luxuriant growth. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 5.; patron, Lord Walsingham: the tithes have been commuted for £201. 14., and the glebe consists of 25 acres. The church, situated in the park, is an ancient structure with a round tower; the chancel contains several monuments and brasses to the family of De Grey, and in the south window are effigies of St. Edmund, and of Robert Clifton, in stained glass.

MERTON, or Martin (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of Bicester, hundred of Bullingdon, county of Oxford, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Bicester; containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £110; patrons and impropriators, the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1763. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, which was taken down in 1796. Near it is the manor-house, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and now occupied as a farmhouse. A branch of a Roman road runs through the parish.

MERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Croydon, W. division of the hundred of Brixton, E. division of Surrey, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 1914 inhabitants. The name in Domesday book is *Mereton* and *Meretune*, a Saxon compound of *mere*, a lake or marsh, and *tun*, a town or vill. According to some writers, the place was the scene of the murder of Cynewulf, King of Wessex, in 784, and also of a battle between the Danes and the Saxons, in 871; but doubt exists as to its identity with the Merton referred to by ancient historians. In 1115, a convent built of wood, for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, was founded here by Gilbert Norman, sheriff of Surrey; and Henry I., in 1121, granted to the community a charter of incorporation and the manor of Merton, towards the erection of a church in honour of the Virgin Mary: the priory was rebuilt of stone in 1130, and was liberally endowed by subsequent benefactions; at the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £1039. 5. 3. In the reign of Henry III., Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, founded here a seminary of learning, which he subsequently removed to Oxford, on the foundation of Merton College. A parliament was held at the priory in 1236, when statutes were enacted which take their name from the place: on that occasion the prelates attempted to introduce the imperial and canon law, but were met by the memorable reply of the barons, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.* Here was concluded the peace between Henry III. and the Dauphin of France, through the mediation of Gaulo, the pope's legate; and here, also, Hubert de Bourg, chief justice of England, found a temporary asylum from the displeasure of the same monarch. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., a considerable part of the conventual building was still standing; and it appears that a garrison was established here; for, in July, 1648, orders were issued by the government for putting the place in such condition that no further use might be made of it to endanger the peace of the kingdom. In 1680, Merton priory was advertised to be let, when it was described as containing several large rooms and a very fine chapel. The only vestiges are the outer walls, constructed of flint and rubble, which are nearly entire, and inclose a space of about sixty acres.

The village, which is situated on the small river Wandle, consists chiefly of one street; the houses are modern: the inhabitants are supplied with water from several springs, and from the river, over which a bridge was

built in 1633, uniting this parish with Wimbledon and Mit ham. The printing of cotton, silk, and challis, is carried on to a considerable extent on the site of the priory; and at the north-east corner of the premises is a copper-mill. The London and South-Western railway passes between Merton and Wimbledon, at which latter place is a station. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £93; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Mary Bond. The church, a structure in the Norman style with later insertions, was erected by the founder of the abbey, in the twelfth century; the arms of England and those of the priory, painted on glass, decorate the chancel window. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1687, William Rutlish bequeathed an estate now producing £96 a year, directing the income to be applied in apprenticing children; and Rear-Admiral Sir Isaac Smith, in 1831, left £700 three per cent. reduced annuities to the poor. Thomas à Becket was educated here under the first prior; and Walter de Merton, a native of the place, also received instruction in the priory. Church House was the residence of Garrick and of Sheridan, the latter of whom was frequently visited here by George IV., when Prince of Wales. Earl Nelson enjoys the inferior title of Viscount Merton.

MESHAW, or MESHET (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of South Molton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, 5¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from the town of South Molton; containing 305 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Karslake: the tithes have been commuted for £110, and the glebe comprises 84 acres. The church contains several monuments to the Courtenays, by one of whom a handsome service of communion-plate was presented.

MESSING (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Witham, Witham division of the hundred of Lexden, N. division of Essex, 3 miles (E.) from Kelvedon; containing 758 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2173 acres, of which 160 are woodland, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of pasture, all arable; the situation is elevated, and the soil generally light, and moderately fertile. The village has many handsome houses in its neighbourhood, and the beauty of the scenery renders it an agreeable place of residence. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Verulam: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, with an east window decorated with paintings of the six Christian graces: Sir William de Messing, the founder, was formerly represented in wood, in the north wall, recumbent, as a Knight Templar, but the figure was removed some years since.

MESSINGHAM (*Holy Trinity,*) a parish, in the union of Glandford-Brigg, E. division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 7½ miles (W. by S.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing, with part of the township of East Butterwick, 1548 inhabitants, of whom 1368 are in the township of Messingham. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Trent, and comprises about 6000 acres of land, mostly arable, with a little wood: the surface is undulated, and the soil of various qualities, chiefly clay and sand; a portion of the surface has been fertilized by warping from the Trent. The village is large, and pleasantly situated on a slope. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the vicarage of Bottesford united in 1727, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £598: it is in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land in 1800. The church is a neat edifice, built, with the exception of the tower, in 1821. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription.

METFIELD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hoxne, E. division of Suffolk, 3¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Harleston; containing 702 inhabitants, and comprising 2140 acres, of which 40 are common or waste. The living is a donative, in the gift of the Parishioners; the income is partly derived from 45 acres of land, bequeathed by Mr. Chapman. The tithes have been commuted for £450. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and a handsome south porch. The Independents have a place of worship. There are lands producing £80 per annum, for repairing the church and for parochial uses.

METHAM, a township, in the parish and union of Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, E. riding of York, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Howden; containing 42 inhabitants. The township comprises 920 acres, of which two-thirds are arable. Metham Hall was built by Sir George Metham, whose family were long seated here. A Roman pottery, including fragments of urns and other vessels, has been discovered, about a mile distant from the line of the Roman military way.

METHERINGHAM (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the Second division of the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, union and county of Lincoln, 10½ miles (N.) from Sleaford; containing 1205 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Witham, comprises by computation 6000 acres of land, chiefly arable. The soil in the western part is light, in the central of mixed quality, and in the eastern fenny; the surface is undulated, and the higher grounds command some pleasing prospects, and a fine view of Lincoln cathedral. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 10.; net income, £300; patron, the Marquess of Bristol; impropriators, the trustees of Sleaford Hospital. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style; it was burnt down, or greatly damaged, in 1599, and was restored in 1701. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

METHLEY (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Leeds; containing 1702 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the Calder, that river here forming a confluence with the Aire, which is on the east. It comprises 3336*a*. 2*r*. 20*p*., whereof about three-fourths are arable; the soil is in a high state of cultivation, and the scenery is richly diversified. Some coal-pits here have been lately worked out. Methley Park, the residence of the Earl of Mexborough, originally a castellated edifice surrounded by a moat, has been much enlarged by the present earl, and is now a stately and elegant mansion. The village is irregularly built, and some of the houses are ancient:

there is a small trade in malt. The Midland railway runs through the parish, and is joined in the vicinity by the York and North-Midland line, and also by the Leeds and Manchester line. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 8. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £908, arising from 374 acres of land allotted at the inclosure in lieu of tithes. The church is partly in the decorated, but chiefly in the later, English style, with a square embattled tower and well-proportioned spire; over the south entrance is a statue of the tutelar saint, and the interior contains some ancient and interesting monuments. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

METHOP, with ULPHA, a township, in the parish of BEETHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Cartmel; containing 87 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the estuary of the Kent.

METHWOLD (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Brandon; containing 1441 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Lynn to Bury St. Edmund's, and comprises 13,192*a.* 3*r.* 9*p.*, whereof about 4969 acres are pasture and meadow, 7921 arable, and 65 woodland. In the neighbourhood is a warren that once contained a great number of rabbits, the fur of which was in considerable repute. Here was formerly a market; and a fair is still held on the 23rd of April, for horses, cattle, &c. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries out of their own parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Cranwick, and valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 3.; impropriators, H. S. Partridge and W. L. Jones, Esqrs. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £1102. 10., and the vicarial for £340; the impropriate glebe contains 133 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, has an embattled tower surmounted by a crocketed spire; the chancel contains neat memorials to the Partridge family. There is a place of worship for dissenters. The proceeds of about 26 acres allotted at the inclosure, are distributed in money to the poor; and the occupiers of 72 tenements have a right of fuel on 365 acres of fen. Some slight remains are visible of the priory of Slewesholme, called Slusham, a cell to the monastery of Castle-Acre.

METTINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Bungay; containing 409 inhabitants. In the 17th of Edward III., Sir John de Norwich had a licence to make a castle of his house here, in which he founded a chantry dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary. He also established a college at Raveningham, in Norfolk, in 1343, for a master and eight chaplains, which, in the 11th of Richard II., was removed to Norton-Subcourse, where the number of chaplains was augmented to thirteen, and which was again removed, in 1395, to the chapel of the Virgin in Mettingham Castle: at the Dissolution, the revenue amounted to £202. 7. 5. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, and situated on the road from Bungay to Beccles; it comprises 1401*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 3½.; net income, £140; patron, the Rev. J. C. Safford. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower; the font is curiously sculptured, and the entrance on the north is by a richly-decorated Norman doorway. About a mile southward of the church stand the stately remains of the castle, which appears to have been of great strength.

METTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Cromer; containing 71 inhabitants. It comprises 662 acres, the property of W. H. Windham, Esq., of Felbrigg Hall, who is lord of the manor; 440 acres are arable, and 190 meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the rectories of Felbrigg, Aylmerton, and Runton, and valued in the king's books at £7: the tithes have been commuted for £115, and there are 79 acres of glebe. The church is partly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a carved screen.

MEUX, or MEAUX, a township, in the parish of WAGHEN, union of BEVERLEY, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (E.) from Beverley; comprising 1390 acres, and containing 95 inhabitants. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1150, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and dedicated to the Virgin; it stood in the vale of the Melsa, was adorned with stately pinnacles and towers, and enriched with sculpture and tessellated pavements. The establishment consisted of fifty monks, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, amounted to £445. 10. 5. The only remains are an outer wall and arched gateway, but many of its ornaments are in the collections of antiquaries, and a fine tessellated pavement, removed from the foundation of the abbey church in 1833, now fronts the mansion of Mr. Wise.

MEVAGISSEY (*ST. MEVAN AND ST. ISSI*), a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, E. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Grampound; containing 2310 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which is derived from its patron saints, borders on a bay of the same name in the English Channel, and comprises, according to measurement, 1222 acres. The population is chiefly employed in the pilchard-fishery, for which the place is celebrated. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2.; net income, £186; patron, the Rev. F. Carlyon; impropriator, the Duke of Buckingham. The vicarage is endowed with a portion of the great tithes, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church, a very ancient structure, had formerly a tower. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Bryanites.

MEWAN, ST., a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, E. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 1 mile (W. by S.) from St. Austell; containing 1146 inhabitants. It comprises 2240 acres, whereof 640 are common or waste land. At Polgooth, which is partly in the parish, is a celebrated tin-mine. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the family of Taylor: the tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe comprises 35 acres.

MEXBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Rotherham; containing, with the township of

Dennaby, 1425 inhabitants, of whom 1258 are in the township of Mexborough. This place, called by Matthew of Westminster *Maisebel,* was the scene of a memorable battle between the Saxons and the Britons under Aurelius Ambrosius, in which the latter were victorious. The parish is situated on the north and south sides of the river Don, and comprises, according to a recent survey, 2190*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.*, of which 1169*a.* 1*r.* 2*p.* are in the township of Mexborough; of these latter, 630 are arable, 275 pasture, and 200 common. The soil is fertile, and there are two quarries of durable stone, of good quality for building, and also in some request for grindstones. The village is near the junction of the river Don and the Dearne and Dove canal; here are a glass-house, two potteries for the manufacture of glass and earthenware, and a yard for boat-building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Archdeacon of the West riding. The tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains some remnants of stained glass; two galleries and an organ have been lately erected, and the whole of the interior has been repaired and restored. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Kilhamites. The parish has several aggers, supposed to have been raised by the Romans for strengthening their works at Templeborough.

MICHAEL, ST., or MIDSHALL, formerly a representative borough and a market-town, partly in the parish of ST. ENODER, and partly in that of NEWLYN, union of ST. COLUMB MAJOR, hundred of PYDER, W. division of CORNWALL, 36 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston; containing 107 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was *Modeshole,* under which appellation John de Arundell, in 1301, certified his right to a market and fair here, which had been previously granted to Walter de Raleigh. The village is inconsiderable, consisting only of a few houses: a fair is held on October 25th, chiefly for sheep, of which from 3000 to 4000 are generally offered for sale. The borough, which first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward VI., was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45: among its representatives, were Sir Walter Raleigh, and Carew, the historian.

MICHAEL, ST., a parish, partly in the borough of ST. ALBAN'S, but chiefly in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, union of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W. by N.) from St. Alban's; containing 1999 inhabitants, of whom 1140 are in the borough. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3.; net income, £300; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Verulam. The church, though situated in the town of St. Alban's, and within the walls of the ancient city of Verulam, is without the limits of the borough. It was erected by Ulsinus, the sixth abbot, and has a square embattled tower; the chancel is built principally of Roman tiles from the ruins of Verulam, and attached to the south side of the nave is a chapel.

MICHAEL, ST., HANTS.—See WINCHESTER.

MICHAEL, ST., BEDWARDINE, a parish, in the Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, union of WORCESTER, W. division of the county of WORCESTER; locally forming part of the city of Worcester, and containing 476 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1.; net income, £90; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Here is an endowed school.

MICHAEL, ST., CAERHAYS (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, E. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Tregoney; containing 208 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the shore of the English Channel, by which it is bounded on the south, and includes a small port called Luny Bay; the area by computation is 815 acres, and the surrounding scenery is finely varied. The living is a rectory and vicarage, with the livings of St. Dennis' and St. Stephen's annexed, valued in the king's books at £27. 10. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lady Grenville: the tithes of St. Michael's have been commuted for £150, those of St. Dennis' for £260, and those of St. Stephen's for £780; the glebe of St. Michael's comprises 23 acres. In the church are handsome monuments to the Trevanion family. There are some remains of an ancient chapel in the parish.

MICHAEL'S, ST., MOUNT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (S.) from Marazion; containing 163 inhabitants. This place obtained the name of *Cara Cowz in Clouze,* in the Cornish language signifying "the grey or hoary rock in the woods," from its supposed situation, in the remoter ages of antiquity, in the centre of a wood; and to this supposition the recent discovery of a submarine forest extending for some miles around the base of the mount lends weight. Its present appellation, which extends to the whole bay, is derived from its patron saint, who, according to tradition, appeared to some hermits living in devotional retirement in this sequestered spot. The mount is thought to have been the island *Ictis,* noticed by Diodorus Siculus as the place to which the tin, when refined and cast into ingots by the Britons, near the promontory of Belerium, was conveyed in carts over an isthmus dry only at low water. A priory of Benedictine monks, afterwards exchanged for Gilbertines, was founded here prior to the year 1044, when Edward the Confessor granted to the community the whole of the mount, with its buildings and appendages, among which there appears to have been a castle. The priory, being a cell to the abbey of St. Michael, in Normandy, was seized as an alien priory during the war with France, in the reign of Henry V., and given first to King's College, Cambridge, and subsequently to the nunnery of Sion, in the county of Middlesex, with which it remained till the Dissolution, when its revenue was £110. 12. The place has at various times been the scene of martial operations: during the civil war of the 17th century, it was fortified for the king, and the Duke of Hamilton, who had been taken prisoner by the royalists, was confined here; but in 1646 it was surrendered to the parliament. After the Restoration it became the property of the St. Aubyns, its present proprietors.

This mount, which has more the character of a work of art than of nature, is connected with the main land by an isthmus 40 yards in width, formed of fragments of rock and pebbles seemingly compacted by two currents of the sea sweeping round the base of the mount: at high water it has the appearance of an island. Its circumference is about one mile at the base, gradually diminishing to the summit, which is 250 feet above the level of the sea. The surface is exceedingly rugged,

consisting of large masses of granite overhanging the base, and threatening to precipitate themselves into the sea; the views are highly interesting, and the aspect of the rock is bold and striking. On its summit stands the castle, or fortified monastery, at present one of the residences of the family of St. Aubyn. The refectory of the monks is now the dining-room, and the chapel in the centre of the castle has lately been repaired. At the base of the rock is a wharf, near which is a small village inhabited by fishermen: there is also a harbour capable of affording shelter to about 40 vessels, with a pier, which was rebuilt by Sir John St. Aubyn, in 1727; and the rock is defended by three batteries mounting 18 guns. The business consists principally in the importation of timber from Norway, and coal; and in the exportation of copper-ore, china-clay, and pilchards. Among the minerals found are, mica, apatite, antimony, lead, malachite, and the triple sulphuret of copper: topazes have been discovered; and, at low water, on the south side of the rock, wolfran also; and several lodes of copper and tin have been observed.

MICHAEL, ST., ON WYRE, a parish, in the union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Garstang; including the chapelry of Plumpton-Wood, and the townships of Great Eccleston, Elswick, Inskip with Sowerby, Out Rawcliffe, and Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre; and containing 4786 inhabitants. This place is manifestly of as high antiquity as the heptarchy, and St. Michael's church is one of the three sacred edifices erected in Amounderness soon after the introduction of Christianity into the north of England, Preston and Kirkham churches being the other two. Dr. Whitaker supposes the parish of Garstang, from its contiguity, to have been severed from St. Michael's at a later date; but the Domesday survey does not favour that opinion, for *Michelescherche* is therein returned as containing only one carucate of land. The name of the parish is derived from the church, and the distinctive term *Wyre* is meant to distinguish it from the number of other St. Michaels in various parts of the kingdom. Nothing is known of the church from the time of the Domesday survey until the reign of John, when that monarch presented Master Macy; Henry, Earl of Lancaster, was patron in 1345, and the benefice ceased to be a rectory soon after the foundation of the college of Battlefield, in 1403. Since the dissolution of monastic establishments, the advowson has passed into the hands of various persons, most of whom have been incumbents.

The northern and eastern boundaries of the parish are formed by the parish of Garstang, the south boundary by the parish of Preston, and the west by that of Kirkham. The length from Plumpton-Wood, on the south-east, to Out-Rawcliffe, on the north-west, is eleven miles; and the breadth, from Elswick, on the south-west, to Tarnacre, on the north-east, nearly four miles; forming an area of 19,532 acres. The land is in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture, with a small quantity of wood. The river Wyre, rising in the hills of Wyresdale and Bleasdale, passes Garstang and Garstang Church-Town, and arrives at St. Michael's, within artificial banks, which are in some parts thirty feet high, and extend about six miles, four of which lie to the west, and two to the east, of St. Michael's. A little to the east of the village, the Wyre is increased by the Brock rivulet, bringing with it the waters of the New Draft, a rivulet formed by the Plumpton-Wood and Barton brooks.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 6.; net income, £700, with a house, and a glebe of 24 acres; patron and impropriator, the Rev. Hugh Hornby. The vicarial tithes were commuted under a private act, 56th George III., cap. 11. The church, supposed to be a re-erection of the age of Henry VIII., is situated in the township of Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre, in which, also, is the village of St. Michael's. The edifice consists of a tower, nave, aisles, and chancel, and a chapel on the north side; the tower is a low firm structure with castellated parapets, and, like the greater part of the building, is cemented with white plaster. The roof is of blue slate, with excellent pointing; and this, and the white walls, give the church an air of neatness. At Great Eccleston, Inskip, Out-Rawcliffe, and Plumpton-Wood, are other churches. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; and various daily and Sunday schools. A large part of the moss of Pilling is in the parish, and beneath it are discovered great quantities of trees.

MICHAEL, ST., PENKEVIL, a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Tregoney; containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 2.; net income, £156; patron, the Earl of Falmouth. The church, an ancient edifice, contains a handsome monument by Rysbrach to the memory of Admiral Boscawen, the distinguished naval commander, who died in 1761.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, an ancient parish, in the union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Ross. The living is a rectory, united to that of Tretire: the tithes have been commuted for £22.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, ST., a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of NORTH-PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Bridgwater; containing 29 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, Sir F. Acland, Bart.; impropriator and incumbent, the Rev. J. A. Templer.

MICHAEL-CHURCH-ESKLEY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 16 miles (W. S. W.) from Hereford; containing 404 inhabitants. The river Eskley runs through the parish. The surface is hilly, and ornamented with wood in various parts; the Black mountains are seen at the distance of about three miles, forming a bold back-ground in the landscape. The number of acres is 3840; the land consists of arable and pasture, in general of inferior quality, the soil being partly a red clayey earth, and partly a stony loam. Stone of a light-green colour is quarried, supplying flagstones of a superior kind. A few of the inhabitants are employed in making woollen goods. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of St. Margaret's; impropriators, the Cornwall family.

MICHAELSTONE-LE-VEDW (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and division of NEWPORT, partly in the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, and partly in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Newport; containing

541 inhabitants, of whom 204 are in the English part. The parish comprises 3556 acres, of which 1014 are arable, 2124 pasture, and 400 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 3½.; net income, £400; patron, C. Kemeys Tynte, Esq.

MICHAELSTOW (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Camelford, hundred of Lesnewth, E. division of Cornwall, 3¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Camelford; containing 225 inhabitants. It is intersected in the north-eastern part by the river Camel, and comprises by measurement 1613 acres, of which 793 are arable, 250 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland and plantations; the soil is light but very fertile, and the surface is generally undulated. The road from Camelford to Bodmin passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall; net income, £270. At Helsbury are the mount and other earthworks of an ancient castle called the Beacon.

MICKFIELD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, E. division of Suffolk, 1 mile (E.) from Stonham; containing 263 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1300 acres, of which about three-fourths are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture: the soil is a strong fertile loam on blue and white clay; the surface is elevated, but level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 0½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Maltyward Simpson: the tithes have been commuted for £390, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a tower on the south side.

MICKLEFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of Sherburn, Upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, W. riding of York, 6½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 474 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 1755 acres, of which 25 are common or waste land; it abounds in limestone, under which are strata of sand and grit stone. A pit was sunk in 1835, to a bed of coal four feet in thickness. The village is on the great north road, about 2½ miles westward of Sherburn; and a station on the line of the Leeds and Selby railway is situated here, close to the road to Wetherby. The tithes have been commuted for £76, of which £6 are payable to the vicar. The chapel was built in the year 1700. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyans.

MICKLEHAM, or Littleborough (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Dorking, Second division of the hundred of Copthorne and Effingham, W. division of Surrey, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Leatherhead; containing 787 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2849 acres, of which 175 are common or waste land: it includes the beautiful demesne of Norbury. The village is pleasantly situated in a valley, on the road from London to Dorking, and consists principally of one street of respectable and well-built houses, sheltered by surrounding eminences, among which, Box Hill, so called from the box-trees planted on its southern declivity by the Earl of Arundel in the reign of Charles I., is remarkable for the beauty of its views. The river Mole runs through the parish, and is crossed by Burford bridge. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the gift of Sir G. Talbot, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £425, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church was partly rebuilt, and restored in an elegant manner, in 1823, at a cost of £2254, the interior now forming a faithful and curious specimen of early Norman architecture; the chancel was fitted up with stalls, at an expense of £500, by the Rev. A. Burmester. The Roman Stane-street from Sussex passed over Mickleham Downs; and there are remains of an ancient chapel at a place called Chapel Farm. Madame D'Arblay resided in the parish.

MICKLEHURST, a hamlet, in the township of Tintwistle, parish of Mottram-in-Longdendale, union of Ashton-under-Lyne, hundred of Macclesfield, N. division of the county of Chester. It consists of a large tract of moorland, purchased in 1845 from John Tollemache, Esq., by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

MICKLEOVER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Burton-upon-Trent, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Derby, on the road to Uttoxeter; containing, with the chapelries of Findern and Littleover, 1673 inhabitants, of whom 760 are in the township of Mickleover. The manor was given, with Findern, Littleover, and Potlac, by William the Conqueror, to Burton Abbey; Henry VIII. granted these manors to Sir William Paget, and in 1648 Edward Wilmot purchased two shares of the property. In 1801 Edward Sacheverel Chandos Pole, Esq., purchased the portion held by Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. The other part of the manor was sold in 1648 by the heiress of Sir William Withepol to Sir John Curzon, from whose family it passed to the Newtons. The manor of Mickleover, Littleover, and Findern, now belongs jointly to E. S. C. Pole, and William Leaper Newton, Esqrs. The parish, called also Great Over, comprises about 5000 acres, whereof 2296*a.* 3*r.* are in Mickleover township; of the latter area, 1671 acres are grass, 602 arable, 16 plantation, and 7 garden-ground. The soil is rather strong, with strata of marl and clay beneath. The scenery is beautiful, and very extensive, embracing, to the south, the town of Burton-upon-Trent, the village of Repton, Breedon Hill, and Charnwood Forest; to the west, Etwall, and the Weaver hills in Staffordshire; and from various points are seen many seats of the nobility and gentry. Among the more distinguished of these may be mentioned, Foremark, the seat of Sir Robert Burdett, Bart.; Calke Abbey, that of Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart.; Bretby Hall, of the Earl of Chesterfield; Sudbury Park, of Lord Vernon; and Radbourn, of Mr. Pole.

Within the parish are some good residences, the principal of which are Mickleover House, The Cedars, The Limes, and The Pastures. On the border of the parish, but within the parish of Etwall, is the estate of Bearward-cote or Barrocote, consisting of 427 acres, the property of Mr. Newton; it formerly had a manor-house in the Elizabethan style, surrounded by a moat, but the mansion was taken down about 1796. The old manor-house of Mickleover, once the seat of the Newtons, and now the property of Mr. Newton, having become much dilapidated, has been recently restored and embellished by the present owner. The village, which is large and well built, is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the valley of the Trent and the mansions and grounds already named. The living is a vicarage,

valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 5½.; net income, £550, with a neat modern house; patrons, Lord Scarsdale, and Sir Henry Sacheverel Wilmot, Bart., the former of whom has two presentations, and the latter one. The glebe of the vicar comprises 187 acres. The impropriation belongs to Mrs. Chapman, and the impropriate tithes of the township of Mickleover have been commuted for £158. 15. The church is a plain substantial building, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and a low embattled tower with pinnacles: the date is not known. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship; and a school is supported by subscription.

MICKLETHWAITE, YORKSHIRE.—See BINGLEY.

MICKLETHWAITE-GRANGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, ½ a mile (S. by W.) from Wetherby; containing 43 inhabitants. It comprises 600*a*. 2*r*. 2*p*.: the hamlet is on the south side of the river Wharfe, opposite to Wetherby.

MICKLETON (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Chipping-Campden; containing, with the hamlets of Clopton and Hidcote-Bartrim, 698 inhabitants. It comprises nearly 4000 acres: the soil is chiefly a deep clay, producing excellent crops of grain; the surface is irregular, and includes a portion of the Cotswold hills. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, J. Roberts, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £144, and the vicarial for £105; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a handsome structure, partly Norman, and partly of later date. Several members of the family of Graves, eminent for their literary talents, were born or resided here; and Sir Anthony Keck, an eminent lawyer, and one of the commissioners of the great seal in 1688, was a native of the parish.

MICKLETON, a township, in the parish of ROMALD-KIRK, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 513 inhabitants. It comprises about 4890 acres, of which the greater portion is a high moorland tract, extending along the south side of Lunedale to the borders of Westmorland. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MICKLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of OVINGHAM, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (E. by S.) from Hexham; containing 297 inhabitants. It is situated a little south of the road from Gateshead to Hexham: the village is distant about a mile eastward of Bywell St. Andrew's. A colliery here is entered by a level from the side of a hill. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron, J. B. Wrightson, Esq. A rent-charge of £197. 14. has been awarded as a commutation for the impropriate tithes. The chapel was erected in 1824, in that part of the chapelry called Hallyards, near the village, by W. B. Wrightson, Esq., who had previously built a schoolroom.

MIDDLE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ELLESMERE, partly in the liberties of SHREWSBURY, but chiefly in the hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of the county of SALOP, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 1330 inhabitants, of whom 456 are in the township. The parish comprises 4500*a*. 2*r*. 18*p*. The soil is chiefly red sand, but partly a rich loam, alternated with stiff clay, producing good wheat; the surface is undulated, and there is a lake of about 10 acres, called Marton Pool. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 3½., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater: the tithes have been commuted for £1100, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. At Hadnall-Ease is a separate incumbency. In the parish are the remains of a castle built by Lord L'Estrange.

MIDDLE QUARTER, a township, in the parish of KIRK-LINTON, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; with 536 inhabitants.

MIDDLE QUARTER, a district, in the parish of KIRKBY-IRELETH, union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Ulverston; containing 834 inhabitants.

MIDDLEBERE, a hamlet, in the out-parish of HOLY TRINITY, WAREHAM, union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of WINFRITH, Wareham division of the county of DORSET; containing 8 inhabitants.

MIDDLEHAM (*ST. MARY AND ST. ALKELD*), a market-town and parish, in the union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (W.) from Bedale, and 10 (S.) from Richmond; containing 930 inhabitants. The name of this town is said to be derived from its situation in the centre of a number of hamlets. About the year 1190, a splendid castle was built here by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, in which, according to Stowe, Falconbridge, a partisan of Henry VI., was beheaded in 1471; though Speed says he was executed at Southampton. Edward IV. was confined in the fortress by the Earl of Warwick, but having escaped, he levied an army, and obtained a decisive victory over his opponent at the battle of Barnet. This king, whose son Edward, afterwards Prince of Wales, was born here, subsequently gave the castle to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester. The remains of the fabric stand upon a rocky eminence near the town; the ancient Norman keep is surrounded by a quadrangular building, measuring 210 feet by 175, and flanked by a square tower at each angle.

The town is situated in Wensleydale, on a gentle eminence rising from the river Ure; the houses are well built, and adequately supplied with water from springs. About half a mile from it is Middleham Moor, a noted place for training horses. The inhabitants find employment in the various training establishments, or are engaged in agriculture. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday, and Nov. 5th and 6th, for live-stock, &c.; and the petty-sessions for the wapentake of Hang-West are held here. The parish comprises 2108*a*. 2*r*. 34*p*., of which 1482 acres are meadow and pasture, 163 arable, 44 woodland, and 44 common. The living forms a deanery of itself, and is a royal peculiar, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown; the dean's tithes have been commuted for £205, and his glebe consists of 66 acres. The church, a venerable edifice, was made collegiate by Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester, for a dean, six chaplains, now styled canons, four clerks, and six choristers. By various

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charters and deeds from the crown, from the Archbishop of York, the Archdeacon of Richmond, and other ecclesiastics, the members of the collegiate church are exempt from all spiritual jurisdiction except that of the dean, who holds his own visitations, issues marriage licences, and grants probate of wills and letters of administration; the college is governed by statutes drawn up at the time of its foundation in 1478, and the crown, by the lord chancellor, is sole visiter. The deanery will, however, be suppressed on the next vacancy. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

MIDDLEHAM, BISHOP'S (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Sedgefield, N. E. division of Stockton ward, S. division of the county of Durham; containing, with the townships of Cornforth, Garmondsway-Moor, Mainsforth, and Thrislington, 1434 inhabitants, of whom 511 are in the township of Bishop's-Middleham, 4 miles (N. E.) from Rushyford. This place is of considerable antiquity: its church was given in 1146 to the convent of Durham, by Osbert, nephew of Bishop Ralph Flambard; and soon afterwards, the manor appears to have been conveyed to the see of Durham, the bishops of which resided here, up to the end of the 14th century. Their castle was situated on a lofty brow of limestone, overlooking the marshy level of the Skerne; and the last remaining portion of it, a low oblong arched room, was removed some years since. The parish is in several parts marshy, and there is little wood, except the plantations around the principal houses. The produce of a colliery here is shipped on the Tees; limestone is abundant, and is quarried for building and for manure. The village is on the sides of two hills ascending from a deep vale, through which the road runs. At Cornforth are paper-mills and tile-kilns. A halmote court for the manor is held once in six months, at Middleham, Cornforth, and Sedgefield, in rotation, for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income £152; impropriators, W. Russell, R. Surtees, and H. Williamson, Esqrs. The great tithes of the township of Bishop's-Middleham have been commuted for £219, and the small tithes for £76. The church, originally a handsome structure in the early English style, and said to have been erected by Bishop Anthony Beck, has been much disfigured by injudicious alterations and repairs; it contains a fine old font of Stanhope marble.

MIDDLEHOPE, a township, in the parish of Diddlebury, union of Ludlow, hundred of Munslow, N. division of Salop; containing 100 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £44 payable to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and £20 to the vicar.

MIDDLEMARSH, a tything, in the parish of Minterne-Magna, union of Cerne, hundred of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, Cerne division of Dorset, 12 miles (N. by W.) from the town of Dorchester. It was the place of retirement of the abbots of Cerne, and afterwards the principal seat of the Napiers, who had a fine mansion here.

MIDDLE-MEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of Little Baddow, union and hundred of Chelmsford, though locally in the hundred of Dengie, S. division of the county of Essex, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Chelmsford; containing 175 inhabitants.

MIDDLENEY, a tything, in the parish of Drayton, union of Langport, hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, W. division of Somerset, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Langport; containing 31 inhabitants.

MIDDLESBROUGH, a town and parish, on the river Tees, in the union, and within the limits of the port, of Stockton-upon-Tees, W. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York; containing, with the township of Linthorpe, 5709 inhabitants, of whom 5463 are in the township of Middlesbrough, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Stockton. This place, at a very early period, had a chapel dedicated to St. Hilda, which, in the reign of Henry I., was granted by Robert de Brus to the monks of Whitby Abbey, on condition of their founding here a cell to that monastery; this condition was fulfilled, and the institution that was established continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £21. 3. 8. The town was a small and inconsiderable hamlet, prior to the year 1829; but about that time it began to rise into notice from its selection for the construction of a commodious shipping place, accessible to vessels of large burthen, and from the projected extension from Stockton of the Stockton and Darlington railway, for the purpose of conveying directly to this, as a principal place of shipment, the produce of the collieries in the Weardale district of the county of Durham, without the delay and expense of lighterage down the Tees from Stockton. Immediately on the completion of that undertaking in 1830, the population of the hamlet increased very considerably; and in the following year, on the formation of the Clarence railway, which is a passage from the Auckland and other mineral districts in the county of Durham to Samphire Batts, on the banks of the Tees, directly opposite Middlesbrough, the importance of the town was permanently established.

In 1829, six gentlemen, now usually termed "the Middlesbrough owners," purchased about 600 acres of land, and laid out the plan of the present town, consisting of several regular streets diverging at right angles from a square in the centre, and now containing more than 600 well-built houses. The principal founders were Thomas Richardson, Esq., of Stamford Hill, London, and of Ayton House, in Cleveland; Joseph Pease, jun., Esq., of Darlington; and Henry Birkbeck, Esq., of Norwich; to whose enterprise and public spirit may be attributed the projection and rise of the place. A dock, exceeding nine acres in extent, has been constructed; capacious warehouses have been erected, and also convenient staiths both in the dock and on the Tees, affording facility of dropping the coal from the railway-carriages into vessels. The terminus of the Stockton and Darlington railway is admirably adapted to its use, and consists of several lines of way to the docks and shipping-staiths, for numerous trains, each usually conveying about forty wagons laden with coal. Two yards for building and repairing ships have been constructed, and every arrangement has been made which can contribute to the improvement and increasing prosperity of the town. The streets are lighted with gas; and a handsome structure in the Grecian style of architecture, called the Exchange, has been erected at an expense of upwards of £5000, by a body of shareholders. There are numerous good shops for various articles of merchandise; four public breweries; three iron-foundries,

one of which employs regularly about 400 men ; a sail-cloth manufactory in which the cloth is woven by patent machinery ; and an extensive manufactory of pottery and earthenware, and for bricks and tiles, for which clay of excellent quality is found in the neighbourhood. A branch bank has been opened in the town, and a market is held under an act of parliament obtained in 1841 for the general improvement of the place ; a branch of the Stockton custom-house has also been established. A railway to Redcar was opened in June, 1846, within less than a year from the passing of the act authorising its construction ; it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and runs along the coast. The number of vessels that cleared outwards in 1841, was 7579, and the aggregate quantity of coal shipped in that year was 1,014,918 tons.

The parish is in the district of Cleveland, and bounded on the north by the Tees, which separates it from the county of Durham. It comprises, with the township of Linthorp, about 2300 acres, of which 600 are meadow and pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of plantations, arable land in good cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Thomas Hustler, Esq., of Acklam Hall. The church was erected in 1840, on the site of the ancient chapel of St. Hilda, at an expense of £2500, of which £500 were a grant from Her Majesty's Commissioners, £1200 the proceeds of a bazaar, and the remainder raised by subscription ; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty and well-proportioned spire, and contains 600 sittings, of which one-half are free. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. Of the ancient cell to Whitby Abbey no remains exist, but the cemetery is still used.

MIDDLESCEUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle, union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of the county of Cumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Hesket-Newmarket ; containing, with the hamlet of Braithwaite, 181 inhabitants.

MIDDLESEX, an inland county, bounded on the south by Surrey and a very small part of Kent, from both which it is separated by the river Thames ; on the east by Essex, from which it is divided by the river Lea ; on the north by Hertfordshire ; and on the west by Buckinghamshire, from which it is separated by the river Colne. It extends from 51° 23′ to 51° 42′ (N. Lat.), and from 2′ (E. Lon.) to 32′ (W. Lon.) ; and comprises 282 square miles, or 180,480 acres. There are 207,629 inhabited houses, 9779 uninhabited, and 3185 in course of erection ; and the population, including that part of the metropolis which is locally within its limits, amounts to 1,576,636, of whom 738,904 are males.

At the time of Cæsar's invasion, this part of the British territory, together with the district now forming the county of Essex, was inhabited by the Trinobantes, the first British tribe that submitted to the Romans ; and on the final reduction of Britain to the condition of a Roman province, it was included in the division called Flavia Cæsariensis. The name is a slight corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *Middel-Seaxe*, signifying "the country of the Middle Saxons," from the situation of this portion of the English territory in the centre of the early Saxon sovereignties in South Britain. *Middel-Seaxe* did not, however, form a distinct kingdom, but was included in that of the East Saxons, established in Essex about the year 530. The county is in the diocese of London, and province of Canterbury, and forms a deanery and archdeaconry, comprising, with the exception of those metropolitan parishes which are given in a tabular form under the head of London, 70 parishes. Its civil divisions are, the hundreds of Edmonton, Elthorne, Gore, Isleworth, Ossulstone (including the divisions of Finsbury, Holborn, and the Tower), and Spelthorne ; and the liberties of the cities of London and Westminster. It comprises the city of London (locally) ; the borough, commonly called the city, of Westminster ; the newly-enfranchised boroughs of Mary-le-bone, Finsbury, and the Tower Hamlets ; and the market-towns of Brentford, Staines, and Uxbridge. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, four citizens for London, and two burgesses for each of the four boroughs. The shrievalty of Middlesex is united to that of London, under the head of which place it is described. The county is within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, in the Old Bailey, London, where all cases usually tried at courts of assize are determined. The quarter-sessions are held at the sessions-house on Clerkenwell Green.

The surface of the greater part of this small county is gently undulated, and diversified with plantations and winding streams, together with almost innumerable villas and ornamented grounds and lawns. The northern border, being high ground, adds, by the shelter which it affords, much to the fertility of the other parts. All the land to the south of the road passing from Brentford, through Hounslow, to Longford, is very nearly an entire flat, the greater part of which is less than ten feet above the level of the Thames, which runs along the whole southern side of it ; whilst the summits of the principal elevations in the northern part of the county rise to the height of about 400 feet above the level of high-water mark in that river. From Staines, by Ashford and Hanworth commons, to Twickenham, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, extends another flat, lying from ten to twenty feet above the surface of the Thames. In the western part of the county, stretching chiefly to the north of Hounslow heath, is a considerable corn tract, and there is another in the north-eastern part of it ; but by far the greater portion of the land is meadow or pasture. On several of the hills, where the soil is naturally thin and unproductive, particularly on the hills of Hampstead and Highgate, and at Hadley, the ground is nevertheless of great value, on account of the fine situations for building. With good cultivation, and the manure procured from London, the soil has every where been ameliorated, so that in most places it assumes the appearance of loam, though varying in quality. The total amount of arable land is about 14,000 acres, or one-thirteenth of the whole county ; the corn is almost wholly wheat and barley, rye and oats being sown only in very small quantities. Beans, peas, turnips, and cabbages, are commonly grown. About seven-eighteenths of the county, or 70,000 acres, consist of upland meadows and pastures, which, from careful cultivation, and the abundant supply of manure obtained from London, are of the best quality. In different parts of this large tract of land, and more especially in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, the grass is mown constantly every year, and sometimes twice, or even thrice, a year. Besides the above, the banks of the river Lea contain

some excellent grass lands, comprising altogether about 2000 acres, of which 1200, lying in the parishes of Enfield and Edmonton, are inclosed, the rest being divided by landmarks among a great number of proprietors. This tract is frequently flooded in winter, and sometimes in summer; the water, in consequence of the interruptions it meets with in the lower part of its course towards the Thames, remains long on the ground, and does much damage to the herbage. The Isle of Dogs, containing 500 acres, is situated at the south-eastern corner of the county, and would be overflowed by every tide, were it not for the security of its banks: this is reputed to be the richest grazing land in the county, and is divided and drained by ditches, which communicate with the Thames, at low water, by means of sluices. Bordering on the river Colne, also, are about 2500 acres of meadow and pasture, stretching from Staines to Harefield, and, being little elevated above the level of the river, much subject to floods.

The number of cows kept in the county for supplying the metropolis with milk is between 7000 and 8000, usually of the Holderness breed. Many early house lambs are fed, the stock from which they are bred being sought with great diligence from all parts of Dorsetshire, and the fairs where such stock is usually sold; grass lambs are also reared for the Smithfield market. A vast extent of land in the vicinities of Kensington, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Brentford, Isleworth, and Twickenham, is occupied by fruit gardens, for the supply of the metropolis; and a very great quantity of the richest ground in its vicinity is applied to the raising of vegetables. At Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, Hackney, Dalston, Bow, and Mile-End, much land is occupied by nurserymen, who spare no expense in collecting the choicest sorts and greatest variety of fruit-trees, ornamental shrubs, and flowers, from every quarter of the globe, which they cultivate to a high degree of perfection. The grounds occupy about 1500 acres; and many plants are exported from them to Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, and Russia. In the Thames are some islands planted with osiers for the use of basket-makers. The common lands yet remaining uninclosed are of small extent; the principal are Ashford, Littleton, and Laleham commons, Staines and Cowley moors, Hallingdon heath, Uxbridge and Harefield commons, Clapton marshes, and Hadley, an allotment from Enfield Chase.

The manufactures are too numerous and extensive for detail; the two most important are, that of silk, in the parishes of Spitalfields, Shoreditch, and Bethnal-Green, and that of watches, in the parish of Clerkenwell. With regard to the consumption of agricultural produce, the distilleries are of vast importance, and they yield a revenue equal to that of all the other distilleries in Great Britain; the breweries, too, are of great extent. Besides the prodigious amount of the imports and exports of the port of London, innumerable small cargoes of merchandise of various descriptions, including grain, malt, and flour, are conveyed away or received by means of the inland barges on the Thames and the Lea.

The principal rivers are the Thames, the Lea, and the Colne, besides which are the smaller streams of the Brent and the Cran. The *Thames*, so celebrated throughout the world, as connected with the port of London, constitutes the southern boundary of the county for a distance of 43 miles. The largest ships in the service of the East India Company come up this river with safety to the corner of the county at Blackwall; it is navigable for West India ships to London bridge, and for large barges in the whole of its course on the border of Middlesex, along which the tide flows up it, for the distance of about 25 miles, to Teddington. The *Lea* forms the entire eastern boundary of the county, and is divided in the greater part of its course, into several natural channels, uniting into one shortly before its influx into the Thames near Blackwall. The river has been made navigable, from its mouth upwards, to the distance of about eight miles; a canal navigation then branches from it on the western side, and runs nearly parallel with it through the meadows of Tottenham, Edmonton, and Enfield, whence it is continued to Hertford. The *Grand Junction canal* commences at the Thames at Brentford, and quits the county for Hertfordshire near Ricksmanworth, in the latter county. From it, at Bull bridge, commences an important branch, called the *Paddington canal*, which passes on one level, through the central part of the county to Paddington, whence it has been continued by the *Regent's canal*, round the whole northern side of London, to the Thames at Limehouse. The Regent's canal is nearly nine miles long. Besides the *Lea* navigation already mentioned, there is an important side cut from that river at Bromley to a basin at Limehouse, communicating with the Thames. A creek from the Thames to *Kensington* is also navigable. The *New River*, projected by Sir Hugh Myddelton, for supplying the metropolis with water, is described under the head of Clerkenwell. The *London and Birmingham railway* commences at Euston-square, and, after passing through a tunnel at Primrose Hill, and by the town of Harrow, quits the county near Pinner Hill: the *Great Western* railway, commencing at Paddington, and pursuing a westward course, quits it a little beyond West Drayton; and parts of the county are intersected by the *Eastern-Counties* railway, in the east. There are also the two short lines called the *London and Blackwall*, and the *West London*, the former about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, and the latter, which runs from Kensington to the Great Western and Birmingham railways, near Holsden-Green, about 3 miles long. The principal turnpike roads bear conspicuous marks of their vicinity to a great city; and scattered villas, and genteel houses, frequently in handsome rows and terraces, are erected on one or both sides of them to the distance of five or six miles out of London.

The only Roman station within the limits of the county, besides *Londinium*, the seat of the Roman government of Britain, appears to have been *Sulloniacæ*, the supposed site of which was on Brockley Hill, near Elstree, where various Roman remains have been discovered. The ancient *Watling-street* is thought to have run from Dowgate, on the north bank of the Thames, along the line of the modern Watling-street in the city of London, to Aldersgate, and to have been continued in a north-western direction, and fallen into the line of the present road to St. Alban's by Paddington and Edgware. The *Ermin-street* led northwards, through Islington, by Stoke-Newington and Hornsey Wood, to Enfield, and, diverging near the latter place, passed Clay Hill, and entered Hertfordshire. A third Roman road led from the metropolis westward into Surrey and Berkshire, in the line of the present great western road through Brent-

ford, Hounslow, and Staines: a fourth is believed to have led eastward, along Old-street and over Bethnal Green to Old Ford, where it crossed the Lea into Essex; and it is probable that another left the city at Aldgate, and pursued the course of the present high road through Whitechapel and Stratford-le-Bow, into Essex. Roman antiquities have been found in different parts; the most important are described in the article on London. The number of religious houses in the county prior to the Reformation, exclusively of those in the metropolis and its suburbs, was few. Among the most perfect specimens of ancient domestic architecture are Holland House, Harefield Place, and Wyer Hall at Tottenham; and of the mansions most distinguished for grandeur or elegance may be enumerated (in addition to the vast number of magnificent residences in the metropolis) the royal palaces of Hampton Court and Kensington; Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland; Chiswick House, of the Duke of Devonshire; Osterley Park, of the Earl of Jersey; Bentley Priory, of the Marquess of Abercorn; Caen Wood, of the Earl of Mansfield; Fulham Palace, of the Bishop of London; and Wrotham Park, that of the late George Byng, Esq. In various parts of the county are springs of mineral water, some of which have been in great repute for their medicinal properties, but none of them are now much frequented.

MIDDLESMOOR, a chapelry, in the parish of Kirkby-Malzeard, union of Pateley-Bridge, Lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, 15 miles (W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 1237 inhabitants. The chapelry consists of the townships of Fountains-Earth, Upper Stonebeck, and Down Stonebeck; and extends over a district about twelve miles in length, and computed at 35,705 acres. The hamlet of Middlesmoor is situated upon an eminence; and from the chapelyard is a delightful view of Nidderdale. The surrounding hills are of considerable magnitude and height; the vale is well wooded; the water-springs, which are numerous on the hills, are soft in their quality, and the air is remarkably salubrious and pure. In the different townships are quarries of stone and slate. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirkby-Malzeard, with a net income of £134: the chapel was consecrated in 1484.

MIDDLESTONE, a township, in the parish of Merrington, union of Auckland, S. E. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 113 inhabitants. It comprises about 870 acres: the Dean and Chapter of Durham have several farms here, which are let out on their tenures.

MIDDLETHORPE, a township, in the parish of St. Mary, Bishophill, Senior, E. division of Ainsty wapentake, union and W. riding of York, 2 miles (S. by W.) from York; containing 126 inhabitants. This township, which is bounded on the east by the navigable river Ouse, comprises about 600 acres of rich land, mostly pasture and meadow: excellent gravel is obtained for the roads. Middlethorpe Hall is a noble mansion; Middlethorpe Lodge stands on elevated ground, from which is a fine view of the city of York and the line of the York and North-Midland railway. The village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ouse. Leaden bullets and a steel breast-plate were dug up in 1812.

MIDDLETON, with Smerrill, a chapelry, in the parish of Youlgrave, union of Bakewell, hundred of Wirksworth, S. division of the county of Derby, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Bakewell; containing 323 inhabitants. The manor belonged to the Herthills, and passed with their heiress to the Cockaines; in 1771 it was the joint property of Viscount Howe, and M. Roper, Esq.: its present possessor purchased it from the co-heiress of that nobleman. The township comprises 2300 acres of fertile land. Extensive lead-mines are in operation near the village, which is situated on a hill abounding with limestone. Smerrill, a grange, one mile southward, consists only of one farm. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £21. 13. 4. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a school.

MIDDLETON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Darlington, S. W. division of Stockton ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Darlington; containing 433 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Tees, comprises about 3100 acres, and includes the village of Middleton-One-Row and the hamlet of Oak-Tree; the surface is undulated, the soil clay. The scenery is pleasing, more especially by the river side, where the walks are beautiful; and there are fine views of the Cleveland hills. In Middleton-One-Row are a good hotel and some lodging-houses for the accommodation of visiters frequenting Dinsdale spa, in the adjoining parish of Low Dinsdale. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £91; patron, H. A. W. Cox, Esq.: certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for £73. 12. 7., and the incumbent's tithes for £78. 5. 11.; there are 15 acres of glebe. The church is a small structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, and stands on high ground to the south-east of the village of Middleton. The foundations of Pountey's bridge here, thought to have been the first built across the Tees, are still visible: on or near it stood a chapel; within a short distance was a hermitage; and on the brow of the hill immediately above it, is an artificial mound encompassed by a fosse.

MIDDLETON, a parish, in the union of Sudbury, hundred of Hinckford, N. division of Essex, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Sudbury; containing 127 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the navigable river Stour, and comprises by measurement 896 acres; the surface is diversified with gently sloping eminences, and the soil, which is of superior quality, is a mixture of light and strong wheat land. There are extensive chalk-pits. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £557; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Oliver Raymond: there are about 40 acres of glebe in the parish. The church is a very ancient structure, with a belfry turret of wood, and has painted-glass windows and two beautiful arches; a new spire was built in 1832, by the rector, who also beautified the interior.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish and union of Lancaster, hundred of Lonsdale south of the Sands, N. division of Lancashire, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Lancaster; containing 200 inhabitants. In the reign of Henry III., Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, lord chief justice of England, had a grant of the whole of Wyresdale, with remainder to his heirs: he left two

sons, from one of whom descended the Burghs or Borroughs, of Gainsborough; and it is probable that William de Burgh, of Middleton, who died about 1323, was descended also from the chief justice. Sir Edward Neville, of the family of Hornby Castle, held a third of the manor in the reign of Edward III.; having bestowed part of it on Cockersand Abbey, he subsequently held only a sixth part. In the 16th of Henry VII., the manor had passed to the knightly family of Laurence. The township is beautifully situated upon Morecambe bay, and embraces fine views of the Black Combe range of hills, the town of Fleetwood, the coast towards Liverpool, Peel Castle, &c.; it comprises 1574 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Middleton Tower, originally erected in 1616 as a landmark, was rebuilt in 1840 in the Elizabethan style, by the proprietor, Edward Dodson Salisbury, Esq. George Marton, Esq., of Capernwray, is lord of the manor, and owner of the great tithes.

MIDDLETON (*St. Leonard*), a market-town and parish, in the hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire; containing, with the chapelries of Ainsworth and Ashworth, and the townships of Birtle *cum* Bamford, Hopwood, Great Lever, Pilsworth, and Thornham, 15,488 inhabitants, of whom 7740 are in the town, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Manchester, 55 (S. E. by S.) from Lancaster, and 192 (N. N. W.) from London. The manor of Middleton belonged at a very remote period to the powerful family of de Lacy, earls of Lincoln, and afterwards passed by marriage to Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster; to both of these great families, the local family of Middleton were for a long time feodary. It would appear that the manor subsequently passed to the Kydales and the Bartons; and by the marriage of Sir Ralph Assheton, commonly called the "Black Knight of Ashton," with the last heiress of the Bartons, it was conveyed to the Assheton family. Sir Ralph was successively knight-marshal, and vice-constable of England, the latter office having been conferred upon him for his gallant services under Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.; and his devoted attachment to the house of York was rewarded by that sovereign with the grant of divers manors confiscated from the adherents of the house of Lancaster. His grandson, Sir Richard Assheton, was one of the heroes of Flodden-Field, and led to the attack in that memorable battle a body of Middleton bowmen, which formed part of the left wing under the command of Sir Edward Stanley; for his valour on the occasion, he received the honour of knighthood from Henry VIII., and various important privileges were conferred upon his manor of Middleton.

In the 17th century, Ralph Assheton, of Middleton, represented the county of Lancaster in the Long parliament; and commanded, first as colonel and afterwards as general, in the Lancashire forces under the Commonwealth. He led the Middleton club-men against the royalists in the engagement at Bolton-le-Moors; and after the defeat of Charles II. and the Earl of Derby at the battle of Worcester in 1651, the king's troops under Leslie and Middleton, returning into Lancashire, were defeated by Lilburne and Harrison at Middleton, where the royalist generals were taken prisoners. General Assheton, who died in 1650, was succeeded by his son, Ralph Assheton, Esq., who, adopting the course taken by his relative, Sir George Booth, Bart., espoused the cause of Charles II., and was created a baronet after the Restoration. He was succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Ralph, whose nephew, of the same name, succeeded in 1716, and was the last of the male line of this remarkable family. Of his two coheiresses, Mary and Eleanor, the former married Harbord Harbord, Esq., afterwards first lord Suffield; and the manor now belongs to his lordship's grandson, the present peer.

The town is supposed to have derived its name, Middle-town, from its situation midway between Manchester and Rochdale. It is agreeably situated on the road between those places, and is well watered by two confluent streams which have their rise in the immediate neighbourhood. The cotton manufacture, of which this is one of the principal seats, is carried on in its various branches of spinning, weaving, bleaching, and printing; and since the erection of the first cotton-mill, by Mr. John Mercer, about fifty years ago, the importance of the town and the number of its population have rapidly increased. The manufacture of nankeens, ginghams, and check handkerchiefs, is also considerable; and there are manufactories of silk, chiefly for plain sarsnets; and extensive dye-works. Middleton Hall, the ancient seat of the Asshetons, was pulled down in 1845, and on its site large cotton-mills have been erected. In 1846 an act was obtained for lighting the town and vicinity with gas. The Rochdale canal passes about a mile and a half east of Middleton, and the Manchester and Leeds railway runs in the same direction, but nearer to the town; a branch line from the latter, about half a mile in length, extends into the market-place. A royal grant for holding a market on Friday was obtained in 1791, by Lord Suffield, who built a handsome market-house, with commodious shambles for general market purposes and the sale of merchandise. Courts leet are regularly held twice a year, in April and October. In 1812, Middleton, like many other manufacturing towns, suffered much from the spirit of Luddism that then prevailed in Lancashire and the neighbouring counties; serious riots occurred in the town, and the frame-breakers committed many outrages upon the property of the mill-owners. The greatest sufferers by these lawless acts were Messrs. Burton and Sons, whose house was set on fire, and whose mill was very near sharing the same fate. For one whole day, the rioters held the mill in a state of absolute blockade, the ammunition of the soldiery (a company of the Royal Cumberland militia) intrenched within its walls, having been entirely expended; and there was every probability of its soon falling a prey to the fury of the assailants, when by the timely arrival of a troop of the Scots Greys, the premises were saved, and the mob was dispersed in all directions.

The parish comprises about 8000 acres, of which upwards of 2000 are in the township of Middleton, where the surface of the land is undulated. The soil is various, being in some parts a strong clay, and in others a light sandy loam; but whether for corn or pasture, it is considered in every respect excellent: the proportion of arable land to pasture is about four acres to twenty; the crops mostly grown are oats and potatoes. There is an abundance of coal, of which the principal mines are in Thornham and Hopwood. The rivers connected with the parish are, the Irk, anciently written "Yrke," the Roch, the Nadin, the Bradshaw, and the

Sudden. Several gentlemen's seats are interspersed through the townships; among those in Middleton township is Langley Hall, once of stone, now a brick pile, to the west of the town. Rhodes Green was the seat of a younger branch of the Hopwoods; the house is a low plain building, at present divided into cottages. Parkfield is the residence of Thomas Ashton, Esq., one of the magistrates of the county.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 3. 11½.; net income, about £1000 per annum; patron, Lord Suffield. The church is of great antiquity, but there is no record of the period of its erection; the aisles bear the date 1554: it stands on a gently rising hill, with a fine plantation of trees adjoining. The tower, which is low, is surmounted with an awkward addition of wood. The windows are richly adorned with painted glass, and in the north window are figures representing persons formerly of note in the neighbourhood: the east window was renewed by the rector in 1846. Of the several monuments, the most prominent are those of the Assheton family. At Ainsworth, Ashworth, Birch, and Birtle are separate incumbencies. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and Swedenborgians. One of the earliest and most important charitable institutions of Middleton, is Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school, founded and endowed by Alexander Nowell, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, in 1572. Dr. Nowell also founded thirteen small scholarships in Brasenose College, Oxford, for the benefit of this and other schools in the county; these scholarships have lately been reduced to two good ones. The school is also entitled to share in two scholarships founded in the same college by Samuel Radcliffe, D.D., in 1648. President Bradshaw, who sat in judgment on Charles I., received a part of his education in Middleton school, to which he bequeathed £500, to be laid out in the purchase of an annuity for increasing the salaries of the master and usher. In the town and parish are numerous day and Sunday schools for all denominations. For the relief of the poor are, Guest's, Stock's, Catherine Hopwood's, Buckley's, Cook's, Richardson's, and other charities. Dr. William Assheton, prebendary of York and rector of Beckenham, was born at Middleton in 1641: he was the author of several works of great merit, chiefly of a religious and controversial character; and his learning recommended him for an Irish bishopric, and the mastership of Brasenose College, Oxford, both which he refused. Samuel Bamford, the "Lancashire Poet," is also a native of this place.

MIDDLETON, with HOUGHTON and ARBURY, in the county of LANCASTER.—See HOUGHTON.

MIDDLETON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Lynn; containing 867 inhabitants. It is on the road from Lynn to Norwich, and comprises by measurement 3034 acres, of which 1860 are arable, 1070 pasture and meadow, and 70 woodland. The surface is hilly, the soil chiefly clay and marl, and there are quarries of fine carrstone for building. The Lynn and Dereham railway has a station near the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, the Rev. P. S. Wood, LL.D. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £432, the vicarial for £313, and £99. 18. are paid to the rector of North Runcton; the glebe contains nearly 12 acres. The church is in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In the village is a high mount, probably the site of an ancient castle. In the neighbourhood is Middleton Tower, a mansion of the lords Scales, built in the reign of Henry VII.; and higher up are the remains of Blackborough Priory, in the ruins of which were found, in 1834, three stone and two wooden coffins containing perfect skeletons, some tessellated pavements, a gold seal-ring, &c.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish of COTTINGHAM, union of KETTERING, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Rockingham; containing 411 inhabitants. The township is situated on the right bank of the river Welland, and on the Rockingham and Harborough road; it consists of 1774*a*. 3*r*. 23*p*.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish and union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1¼ mile (N. N. W.) from Belford; containing 70 inhabitants. It is on the road to Tweedmouth; and a stream here, passes at the distance of about two miles and a half into Waren bay.

MIDDLETON, a tything, in the parish of LONGPARISH, union of ANDOVER, hundred of WHERWELL, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 251 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Yoxford; containing, with the merged parish of Fordley, 599 inhabitants, and comprising 2015*a*. 2*r*. 26*p*. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Westleton and rectory of Fordley, and valued in the king's books at £5; patron, H. Packard, Esq. The tithes of Middleton, which were wholly appropriated to Leiston Abbey, and none of which are paid to the incumbent, have been commuted for £373. 17. 6., and the glebe comprises 13 acres; the tithes of Fordley produce £161. The church is of the Norman period. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MIDDLETON, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (E.) from Bognor; containing 100 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and has suffered greatly by encroachment of the sea, which has swept away the church, with the greater portion of the village, which at the time of the Domesday survey was situated in the centre of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £130.

MIDDLETON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth division of the county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Tamworth; containing 505 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by a portion of the county of Stafford, and comprises by measurement 3901 acres, the whole of which, with the exception of about 100 acres belonging to the Moxhall estate, is the property of Lord Middleton. The surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied, and embellished with wood; the soil is light and gravelly, and the greater portion of it ara-

ble. Middleton Hall, a seat of Lord Middleton's, is an ancient moated mansion, finely situated, and surrounded by an extensive park. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes in the vicinity. The living is a donative; net income, £100; patron and impropriator, Lord Middleton. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a square tower; and contains monuments to Willoughby, the naturalist, and Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry, and also two ancient brasses. The parish gives the title of Baron to the Willoughbys, of Wollaton Hall, near Nottingham.

MIDDLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, union of KENDAL, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 275 inhabitants. It comprises 7503 acres, of which about 4000 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £300, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the vicarial for £55. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was built at the expense of the inhabitants, in the year 1634, on ground given by Dr. Christopher Bainbridge, a native of the place. A battle is said to have been fought here between the English and the Scots: many human bones have been discovered near the old bridge. A Roman millstone was ploughed up in the township a few years since, on what may be a Roman road between Overborough and Borrow Bridge.

MIDDLETON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 8½ miles (N. W.) from Beverley; containing 659 inhabitants. The parish is on the Beverley and Pocklington, and the Market-Weighton and Driffield roads. It comprises by measurement 3600 acres, of which about 80 are pasture, 20 woodland, and the remainder arable; the surface, though not marked with any bold features, is agreeably diversified by swells and plains. There are quarries of chalkstone, which is burnt into lime, and used for building and agricultural purposes; and bricks are made, but not in great quantity. Races are held on a course about four miles in circumference, which extends into some of the adjoining parishes. The village is situated on the acclivity of a valley on the eastern side of the Wolds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4.; net income, £917; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Blanchard: the tithes were commuted at the inclosure, in 1795, for 950 acres of land. The church, which is very ancient, is a neat and commodious edifice: the interior was repewed and beautified by subscription in 1821, and a tower, which superseded a bell turret, was built in 1830. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans, and a good parochial school.

MIDDLETON, a parish, in the union and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelries of Cropton, Lockton, and Rosedale East Side, the townships of Aislaby, Cawthorn, Hartoft, and Wrelton, and the extra-parochial place of Turnhill, 1874 inhabitants, of whom 261 are in the township of Middleton, 1 mile (W. N. W.) from Pickering, on the road to Helmsley. The surface of the parish is undulated, and the scenery beautiful; the soil is various: good stone is obtained for burning into lime. The Whitby and Pickering railway passes through the township of Lockton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 8.; net income, £100; patrons and impropriators, the family of Wrangham, and T. Smith, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice with a square tower. There are chapels of ease at Cropton and Lockton, and a separate incumbency at Rosedale.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish of ROTHWELL, Lower division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S.) from Leeds; containing 1077 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1700 acres, of which 450 are indigenous wood; it is elevated land commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, and the scenery is richly diversified. Middleton Lodge forms an interesting object in the landscape. The district abounds with coal, and three collieries are in full operation, the most extensive of which has a tramroad to the Brandling wharf at Leeds. There are also quarries of excellent building-stone. A church, for which the site, and the stone and brick for its erection, were given by the Brandling family, was consecrated in September, 1846; it is a handsome structure with a tower and spire, and contains 550 sittings, all open, and of oak. The living is in the Vicar's gift.

MIDDLETON, with STOCKHILL, a township, in the parish of ILKLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (W. N. W.) from Otley; containing 186 inhabitants. This township, including a large portion of Middleton Moor, comprises by computation 2280 acres. Middleton Lodge, the seat of William Middleton, Esq., was for many generations the residence of his ancestors; attached to it is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MIDDLETON-BY-WIRKSWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of WIRKSWORTH, union of BAKEWELL, S. division of the county of DERBY, 1¼ mile (N. N. W.) from Wirksworth; containing 1031 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1000 acres of land, and has a considerable village, but in a bleak situation, and principally inhabited by miners. There are several quarries of excellent marble, of which great quantities are sent by the High-Peak railway to Cromford, and thence by canal to the celebrated marble-works at Buckland Hollow. A chapel of ease was built in 1844, having 400 sittings, 360 of which are free.

MIDDLETON-CHENEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Banbury; containing 1410 inhabitants, a few of whom are employed in frame-work knitting. In the civil war of the seventeenth century a battle was fought here, in which the army of the parliament was defeated. The parish is situated on the road from Banbury to Brackley, and comprises 1584*a.* 1*r.* 17*p.*, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 11. 3.; net income, £423, with a house; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church has a fine tower and spire, and a rich porch: the spire has been three times struck by lightning, in 1720, 1794, and 1797. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a national school with a small endowment.

MIDDLETON-GRANGE, an extra-parochial place, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Frodsham; comprising 387 acres.

MIDDLETON-HALL, a township, in the parish of ILDERTON, union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Wooler; containing 64 inhabitants. Colonel Hughes, the first of the name who settled at Middleton-Hall, was from Wales, and in the time of Cromwell commanded a regiment which is mentioned in the life of General Monk, to whose army the regiment was at one time attached. On quitting the military service, he came to reside at Middleton-Hall, then belonging to the Ratcliffe family, whose estates were forfeited in 1715, and granted by the crown to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, by whom this place was sold some years since to the great grandson of Colonel Hughes, whose family had never ceased to be tenants of it. The township is bounded on the south by the Caldgate water, a small trouting-stream having its rise on the chief of the Cheviot hills. It comprises about 400 acres of arable land, 600 of pasture, and 50 of wood; the soil is a gravelly loam with a whinstone substratum, and the surface varies from undulated ground to mountainous, the latter abounding in black and red grouse. In a peat bog here is a fine seam of shell marl, in working which, a few years since, several red-deer horns were discovered in a perfect state. There are two circular camps upon slight eminences, in view of each other.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; comprising the chapelry of Egglestone, and the townships of Forest with Frith, Middleton, and Newbiggin; and containing 3787 inhabitants, of whom 1770 are in the township of Middleton, 10 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle, and 253 (N. N. W.) from London. This town, which of late years has been very much improved, and through the whole of which neat and convenient footpaths have been constructed, presents a handsome appearance, and is situated in the midst of hills, and the most picturesque and romantic scenery. The environs abound with great varieties of rocks; the basalt forms a striking feature, and, in connexion with numerous waterfalls, adds much to the beauty of the landscape. The fertile valleys and sloping eminences in the neighbourhood of the town, enriched by the rapid and serpentine river Tees, a fine trout-stream, which meanders through the vale, and bounds the parish on the south, cannot fail to attract the attention of the lover of nature. About three miles above the town is Wynch bridge, a light and neat suspension chain-bridge, seventy feet in length and two feet in width, thrown from rock to rock across a tremendous chasm about fifty feet in depth; and higher up the river are the stupendous cataracts of High Force and Caldron Snout. The inhabitants are principally occupied in raising, washing, and smelting lead-ore, produced in considerable quantities in the vicinity. The market is on Saturday; and there are fairs on the third Thursday in April, July 7th, and the second Thursday in September. The town-hall is a neat edifice with a market-place beneath it, erected at the expense of the Duke of Cleveland. Courts leet and baron are held annually for the manor. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a small ancient edifice, the tower of which is several yards distant from the rest of the building; the parsonage is neat, with hanging-gardens and a terrace, and forms a handsome object in the scenery. At Forest, a chapel and a parsonage-house were built in 1844, by the Duke of Cleveland, who maintains the minister; and at Egglestone and Harwood are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Baptists. The inhabitants of Middleton and the neighbourhood, chiefly miners, are remarkable for their orderly and peaceable conduct, and evince considerable intelligence.

MIDDLETON, NORTH, a township, in the parish of ILDERTON, union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Wooler; containing 129 inhabitants. This place was, with South Middleton, anciently the estate of Robert de Muschamp, and a member of his lordship of Wooler: the manor became divided into North and South about the end of the reign of Henry III., and in the time of Henry IV. the former part was held by John de Farmelawe. The township comprises about 2000 acres, of which 700 are arable, 1200 heath and green pasture, and 100 natural wood, and waste; the surface is hilly, varied by dells, and the soil gravelly and good turnip land. The Caldgate rivulet passes on the north, and the Newcastle and Edinburgh road on the east. Some vestiges of camps may be traced; and bones, spears, and daggers have been found.

MIDDLETON, NORTH, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 92 inhabitants. This place, which was also called Middleton-Morell, from an ancient proprietor named Morell, was afterwards divided among various proprietors. The township comprises 1078 acres, of which 130 are arable, 900 pasture, and 48 woodland; the soil is generally a rich loam, and the scenery is pleasingly varied. The tithes have been commuted for £31 payable to the impropriator, and £60 to the vicar of Hartburn. There is a place of worship in connexion with the United Secession of Scotland. A chantry endowed with 60 acres of arable and meadow land in 1397, appears to have existed in a chapel here, but nothing of the history of either of these institutions is now known.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (N. E.) from Leominster; containing 388 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Worcestershire, and comprises 2541 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Kimbolton. The tithes have been commuted for £185. 10., payable to the Bishop of Hereford.

MIDDLETON-QUERNHOW, a township, in the parish of WATH, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Ripon; containing 119 inhabitants. It comprises 732*a*. 12*p*., of which 366 acres are arable, 348 meadow and pasture, and about 18 woodland; the soil is generally fertile, and the surface picturesquely broken into hill and dale. The village is secluded; in it stands part of an ancient Hall. A tithe rent-charge of £249 has been awarded.

MIDDLETON-SCRIVEN (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Bridgnorth, hundred of Stottesden, S. division of Salop, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Bridgnorth; containing 108 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. Rowley, whose tithes have been commuted for £115, and who has a glebe of 33 acres.

MIDDLETON, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of Ilderton, union of Glendale, N. division of Coquetdale ward and of Northumberland, 2¾ miles (S.) from Wooler; containing 78 inhabitants. It anciently belonged to the Northumberland family; and in the 26th of Edward III., Henry Percy died seized of the place as a member of his manor of Alnwick, and left it to his son Henry. The township is bounded on the south-west by the Cheviot hills, and comprises about 1600 acres, of which 700 are arable, of a dry turnip soil, and the remainder heath and green pasture. The road from Newcastle to Edinburgh passes on the east.

MIDDLETON, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of Hartburn, union of Morpeth, W. division of Morpeth ward, N. division of Northumberland, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 19 inhabitants. This place continued to be held of the Bolbeck barony by the barons of Bolam and their descendants till the beginning of the 17th century; it then passed to the Fenwicks, shortly after to the Aynsleys, and subsequently to other families, The township comprises 609 acres, of which 174 are arable, 379 meadow and pasture, and 56 waste. The village was formerly of considerable extent. The tithes have been commuted for £44. 15. 6., payable to the vicar of Hartburn.

MIDDLETON, STONEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Bicester, hundred of Ploughley, county of Oxford, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Bicester; containing 309 inhabitants. The village is very neat, and uniformly built; and in the neighbourhood is the spacious park of the Earl of Jersey, who has a seat here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes have been commuted for £416. 10., and the glebe contains 107¼ acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a massive square embattled tower; on the north and south sides are Norman doorways, and on the north of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of the Villiers family. Near the church are the interesting remains of a chapel, supposed to have been built in the reign of Stephen, on the site of a Saxon fortress.

MIDDLETON, STONY, a chapelry, in the parish of Hathersage, union of Bakewell, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Bakewell; containing 532 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £88; patron, the Vicar of Hathersage. The chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, was rebuilt in 1759, in the form of an octagon. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. A considerable quantity of limestone is burnt for manure.

MIDDLETON-TYAS (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Richmond, wapentake of Gilling-East, N. riding of York, 5 miles (N. E.) from Richmond; containing 795 inhabitants, of whom 586 are in the township of Middleton-Tyas with the rural hamlet of Kneeton. This parish, including the township of Moulton, comprises about 5750 acres. The surface is undulated, and the scenery in many parts beautifully picturesque; the soil is generally fertile, resting on limestone, which is extensively quarried, and there are several lime-kilns. Copper-ore is found in considerable quantities, and some extensive works were formerly carried on here, but they have for more than half a century been discontinued. In a limestone-quarry on the lands of Geo. H. Pybus, Esq., has been discovered a bed of variegated marble, which is susceptible of a high polish, and, from a specimen that has been dressed by a skilful workman, seems likely to be brought into general use. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Darlington. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £15. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £705. The incumbent's tithes in the township of Middleton-Tyas have been commuted for £337, and the impropriator's for £33: the vicar has a glebe of 149 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with some Norman details. There are remains of a chapel at Kneeton.

MIDDLETON-upon-Leven, a chapelry, in the parish of Rudby-in-Cleveland, union of Stokesley, W. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, 3¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Yarm; containing 114 inhabitants. The lands, in the Conqueror's time, were within the soke of Seamer, held by Robert, Earl of Morton; soon after the Conquest the Meinells were lords here, and from them the estate descended to the D'Arcys, the Conyers', and others. The township lies in the northern part of the parish, upon the east side of the river Leven, and near the road from Stokesley to Yarm: the area is 1129*a*. 2*r*. 21*p*. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lady Amherst: the tithes have been commuted for £125 payable to the impropriators, and £5 to the perpetual curate. The chapel is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and is of modern date.

MIDDLEWICH (*St. Michael and All Angels*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Northwich, S. division of the county of Chester; comprising the townships of Byley with Yatehouse, Clive, Croxton, Kinderton with Hulme, Middlewich, Minshull-Vernon, Mooresbarrow with Parme, Newton, Occlestone, Ravenscroft, Sproston, Stublach, Sutton, Wimboldsley, and part of Leese, all in the hundred of Northwich; and the township of Weever, which is in the First division of the hundred of Eddisbury; the whole containing 4755 inhabitants, of whom 1242 are in the town, 20 miles (E.) from Chester, and 167 (N. W.) from London. The name of this place is derived from its central situation with respect to the *Wiches*, or salt towns. The Romans had a station here: there are traces of a road formed by that people; and in the township of Kinderton is an intrenched camp, supposed to be the site of the Roman station called *Condate*. The earliest notice of the manor is in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when it appears to have been held by the Earl of Mercia under the king; after the Conquest it was annexed to the earldom of Chester, and subsequently to the crown, from which it has been lately purchased by James France France, Esq., of Bostock Hall, Cheshire. Middlewich was one of the burghs of the palatinate, and the burgesses received grants of various privileges from some of the baronial proprietors, which they pleaded in answer

to a writ of *Quo Warranto* issued against them in the 15th of Henry VII. On the occasion of a contest here between the royalists and the parliamentary forces, March 13th, 1642, the former experienced a signal defeat; but in a second engagement, about nine months afterwards, the parliamentarians were vanquished, in consequence of a reinforcement of their opponents by troops from Ireland.

The town, which is neat and well built, is divided by the Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey, canal, here crossed by the river Dane. A branch of the Chester canal, from Wardle to Middlewich, was opened a few years since: the rivers Croco, Weaver, and Wheelock, also run through the parish; and about two miles distant from the town is the Winsford station of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. The trade consists principally in salt, which is obtained from powerful brine springs; and there are some silk manufactories. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on Holy-Thursday, Aug. 25th, and Oct. 29th: the market-house has been rebuilt by Mr. France. Constables are appointed at the court leet of the manor. The parish comprises about 10,000 acres, of which three-fourths are pasture, and one-fourth arable land: in the township of Middlewich are only 14 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £150; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Isaac Wood; impropriators, the landowners. The church presents indications of various styles, being the work of different periods; it has a handsome tower, and at the east end of each aisle is a chapel, or chancel, separated by a screen. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. Middlewich was the birthplace of Thomas Yate, D.D., principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, by whom were founded certain scholarships in that college, with preference, 1st, to members of his own family, duly qualified, 2nd, to persons born in the town or parish of Middlewich, and 3d, to scholars of Northamptonshire and Wiltshire. The Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, a Unitarian divine, was born here in 1723.

MIDDLEZOY (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of Bridgwater, hundred of Whitley, W. division of Somerset, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Langport; containing 700 inhabitants. The battle of Sedgemoor, between the forces of James II. and the Duke of Monmouth, took place in a valley situated to the north of Middlezoy; and in the church is a brass inscribed to the memory of an officer in the king's troops who fell in the battle. The parish comprises about 2000 acres. The river Parret, and the road between Glastonbury and Taunton, afford facilities of conveyance. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £185; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty tower. A national school is partly supported by the rent of a field given by the late Mr. Bailey, who also bequeathed the interest of £600 for distribution among the poor. Trunks of oak and yew trees are frequently dug up in the marshes, though no trees of the kind now grow here.

MIDDOP, a township, in the parish of Gisburn, union of Clitheroe, W. division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, W. riding of York, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Colne; containing 81 inhabitants. This township is situated on the road from Burnley to Gisburn, and comprises by computation 1090 acres; it lies about three miles south of Gisburn.

MIDGE-HOLME, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Brampton, Eskdale ward, E. division of the county of Cumberland; containing 88 inhabitants, and comprising 291 acres of land.

MIDGHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of Thatcham, union of Newbury, hundred of Faircross, county of Berks, 6¼ miles (E.) from Speenhamland; containing 345 inhabitants. This chapelry, near which passes the Kennet and Avon canal, comprises 1404*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.* The chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt by John Hillersdon, Esq., in 1714. The tithes have been commuted for £109 payable to the impropriators, and £105 to the vicar.

MIDGHAM, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of Fordingbridge, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; with 54 inhabitants.

MIDGLEY, a township, in the chapelry of Luddenden, parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Halifax; containing 2667 inhabitants. This township includes portions of Luddenden, Luddenden-Foot, and Mytholmroyd, and comprises by computation 2110 acres. Here is a thick seam of plate coal, but from its depth, and the want of sufficient drainage, it is difficult to work it. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and the New Methodist Connexion.

MIDHOPE, a chapelry, in the parish of Ecclesfield, union of Wortley, N. division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. riding of York, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from the town of Penistone. This place is situated on an eminence, near the turnpike-road from Sheffield to Manchester; the land is principally arable, with a portion of moor, and the soil is generally productive. A small river called the Porter flows through the lower grounds. The chapel is a very ancient building; the living is a donative; net income, £70; patrons, the family of Bosville. The tithes were commuted for land in 1818.

MIDHURST (*St. Denis*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, W. division of Sussex, 11½ miles (N. by E.) from Chichester, and 49¼ (S. W.) from London; containing 1536 inhabitants. This place, which was a town even prior to the Conquest, is agreeably situated upon a gentle eminence surrounded by hills, and on the banks of the river Rother; the streets are clean, and the houses generally well built: the inhabitants are remarkable for longevity. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on April 6th, Whit-Tuesday, and October 29th. The Rother, or Arundel, navigation commences at the town. A bailiff is chosen annually at the court leet of the lord of the ancient borough, and the petty-sessions for the lower division of the rape of Chichester take place on alternate Thursdays at the Angel inn: the powers of the county debt-court of Midhurst, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Midhurst and Farnham. Midhurst is a borough by prescription, and has sent members to parliament ever since the 4th of Edward II. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was provided that in future it should send

only one representative, and the right of election was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising an area of 22,188 acres; the old borough contained only 650 acres: the bailiff is returning officer. The military order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery here, among the privileges of which was the jurisdiction in a certain district, now recognized as "The Liberty of St. John of Jerusalem," which still enjoys several exemptions, being independent both of the borough and manor.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Egmont. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, in the later English style: the tower rises from between the south aisle and a small chapel, in which latter is a lofty altar-tomb composed of marble and alabaster. On the lower altar of the tomb are two recumbent figures of females in robes of state, the effigies of the two wives of Anthony Browne, first lord Montague; between them another altar rises, upon which is an effigy of that nobleman in the habit of the order of the Garter. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A free grammar school was founded in 1672, by Gilbert Hannam, of Midhurst, who granted a rent-charge of £20; and the late head master, Dr. Bayly, having made large additions to the schoolhouse, and, with aid from the old scholars, erected a detached schoolroom, it has now become a school of considerable importance. A national school is supported by subscription; and there are four almshouses, and several charitable donations for the poor. The union of Midhurst comprises 26 parishes or places, 24 of which are in the county of Sussex and 2 in that of Hants, the whole containing in the year 1841 a population of 13,320.

In the immediate vicinity is Cowdray Park, which contains about 800 acres, diversified with dells and knolls commanding pleasing views, and adorned with timber of luxuriant growth, especially a noble avenue, nearly a mile in length, of magnificent Spanish-chesnut trees, for dimensions and beauty scarcely to be exceeded in England. The mansion, which was chiefly built by the Earl of Southampton, occupied more than an acre of ground, and in form was a quadrangle, with the principal front towards the west; it was destroyed by fire, with its valuable contents, on the 24th of September, 1793, and now presents a splendid pile of ruins, in many places mantled with ivy, which gives it an exceedingly picturesque appearance. In 1547, King Edward was entertained here with great splendour. Close to the town of Midhurst, near the church, on the west bank of the Rother, rises a mound, on which was anciently a castle surrounded by moats: within its walls was a chapel, dedicated to St. Anne.

MIDLAVANT, Sussex.—See Lavant, Mid.

MIDLEY, a parish, in the union of Romney-Marsh, hundred of Martin-Pountney, lathe of Shepway, E. division of Kent, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from New Romney; containing 53 inhabitants. It comprises 2153 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30; net income, £129; patron, Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart. The church is in ruins.

MIDLOE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of St. Neot's, hundred of Toseland, county of Huntingdon; containing 53 inhabitants, and comprising 850 acres of land.

MIDRIDGE, a township, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, union of Auckland, S. E. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 4¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 345 inhabitants. It is situated westward of the road between Darlington and Durham, and comprises by computation 1020 acres of land. The Witton, Darlington, and Stockton railway passes on the south, a short distance from the village. A schoolroom built in 1817, was enlarged in 1821, and is used as a chapel, a curacy having been endowed with £27. 6. a year by the late Bishop of Durham, who also endowed the school with £10 per annum.

MIDRIDGE-GRANGE, a township, in the union of Auckland, S. E. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 7 miles (N.) from Darlington; containing 40 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 860 acres, and is pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the base of which passes the Witton, Darlington, and Stockton railroad; it is wholly the property of the Earl of Eldon. The seat once occupied by Colonel Byerley, M.P. for the county of Durham, and anciently the residence of Catesby, one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder plot, is in the township. A dispute is now pending as to whether the township belongs to the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, or to Heighington.

MIDSOMER-NORTON.—See Norton, Midsomer.

MID-VILLE, a township, in the union of Spilsby, E. division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; containing 161 inhabitants. The township was rendered independent of any parish, by act of parliament, in 1812, on the occasion of an extensive drainage of fen lands. It comprises 3450 acres, and is situated between the Hob-hole and Catch-water drains, which are navigable. A church was erected in 1820: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Trustees; net income, £81.

MILBORNE-PORT (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, and formerly a representative borough and a market-town, in the union of Wincanton, hundred of Horethorne, E. division of Somerset, 2¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Sherborne, and 115 (W.) from London; containing 1740 inhabitants. This town, which is irregularly built, and consists chiefly of detached houses, is situated at the bottom of a hill, adjoining the river Ivel, on the road from Yeovil to Shaftesbury. The manufacture of sailcloth, dowlas, linsey-woolsey, and stockings, has been superseded by glove-making and leather-dressing: some quarries of stone are worked for rough buildings and for the roads. Fairs are held on June 5th and October 28th, for cattle and pedlery. There are nine capital bailiffs, two of whom in rotation preside annually, and, at a court leet held in October, appoint two deputies. Milborne-Port is a borough by prescription, and returned members to parliament from the 26th to the 35th of Edward I., from which time, until the early part of the reign of Charles I., it ceased to exercise the power; the privilege was re-

*Seal and Arms.*

stored in 1628, and continued in force till the passing of the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The town-hall is an old building with a handsome Norman doorway, and there are some remains of an ancient market-cross. The parish comprises by computation 3277 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 3., and in the gift of Sir W. Medlycott, Bart.; the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £585, and the vicarial for £210; there is a glebe-house, with a small garden. The church is a cruciform structure in the Norman style, with later insertions, and has a large quadrangular tower. Here are places of worship for Independents.

MILBOURN, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Malmesbury; containing 151 inhabitants.

MILBOURNE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIDDLETOWN, Blandford division of DORSET, 8 miles (S. W.) from Blandford; containing 287 inhabitants, of whom 125 are in the tything of Milbourne St. Andrew, and 162 in that of Milbourne-Churchstone. This parish, which is situated on the road to Exeter, comprises by admeasurement 1717 acres. Some of the females are employed in making wire shirt-buttons. A fair is held on the last day of November, for cattle and sheep. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Dewlish annexed, valued together in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron, Lieut.-General J. Michel; impropriator, E. M. Pleydell, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £235. The church is an ancient structure, and has an enriched Norman doorway, lately restored. There is an oblong double-intrenched camp, the area of which is about seven acres. Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry VII., was born here.

MILBOURNE-STYLEHAM, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of BERE-REGIS, union of BLANDFORD, Blandford division of DORSET; adjacent to Milbourne St. Andrew, and containing 290 inhabitants.

MILBROOK, a chapelry, and formerly a market-town, in the parish of MAKER, union of ST. GERMANS, S. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of the county of CORNWALL, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Saltash. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in an extensive fishery: fairs are held on May 1st and September 29th. Milbrook is said to have anciently sent members to parliament. Courts leet and baron are held about Michaelmas, for what is called the borough of Milbrook and the manor of Inswork, at which officers are chosen. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The chapel contains 600 sittings, of which 357 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MILBURN, a township, in the parish of PONTELAND, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle; containing 79 inhabitants. The manor was anciently held by knights' service of the Morpeth barony, by Robert de Meneville; the Bates family possessed it in 1567. The township is situated on a rivulet which runs eastward to the river Pont; and comprises about 1190 acres. Coal and limestone are obtained. Milburn Hall, a handsome villa, was built in 1809. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £116. 10. 6., payable to Merton College, Oxford, and the vicarial for £18. 5. 9.; there is a glebe of $27\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

MILBURN, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-THORE, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Appleby; containing 348 inhabitants, of whom 33 are in Milburn-Grange. It comprises 5282 acres, of which 2500 are common or waste. The neighbourhood abounds with limestone and red freestone; and many productive veins of lead-ore are worked. Near the Silvera Band lead-mine is a bed of the singular fossil called "fairy beads," and not far distant a long subterraneous passage formed by an opening in the limestone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, the Earl of Thanet. A rent-charge of £100 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was founded by William de Lancaster, about 1355. Many vestiges of encampments are visible. Howgill Castle, formerly the seat of the knightly families of Lancaster and Sandford, and which, with Grange Hall and Lownthwaite, belongs to the Earl of Thanet, lord of the manor, occupies a commanding situation, half a mile east of the village; some of its walls are $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. On the southern end of Dunfell are vestiges of a circular fort deeply moated, called Green Castle, near which was found some years since an altar inscribed *Deo Silvano*.

MILBURN-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of PONTELAND, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 37 inhabitants. This township, called also North Milbourne, comprises about 610 acres, separated from Milburn by a deep and narrow glen, through which runs the burn from which both townships derive their name; it is situated west of the road from Newcastle to Belsay. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £9; and the impropriate for £72. 16., payable to Merton College, Oxford.

MILBY, with HUMBERTON.—See HUMBERTON.

MILCOMBE, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of BLOXHAM, union of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Deddington; containing 224 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small edifice, mostly of the 13th century, and consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and tower; the aisle was rebuilt in the last century.

MILCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of WESTON, union of STRATFORD, Alcester division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Stratford; containing 13 inhabitants, and comprising 552 acres of rich land on the banks of the river Avon.

MILDEN, or MILDING (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of COSFORD, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bildeston; containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of John Gurdon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. In the chancel of the church is a curious monument to the Alington family, dated 1627. A valuable library of works of early writers on divinity was left to the rector for the time being by the Rev. W. Burkitt, author of a *Commentary on the Old Testament*.

MILDENHALL (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Marlborough, hundred of Selkley, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of Wilts, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Marlborough; containing 437 inhabitants. It comprises 4004 acres. The soil is partly chalk, with a proportion of flint, and in some places is clay; the surface is hilly, and there is a considerable quantity of down. The river Kennet flows through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 8. 9., and in the gift of G. B. Buxton, Esq., and others: the tithes have been commuted for £740, and the glebe comprises 144 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, and contains many elegant details; it was repaired by the Rev. Charles Francis, late rector, who also laid out £4000 in building and endowing a free school. On the right of the London road, are slight traces of the Roman station *Cunetio*, where coins, tessellated pavements, &c., have been discovered.

MILDENHALL (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Lackford, W. division of Suffolk, 38½ miles (N. W.) from Ipswich, and 70 (N. N. E.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Beck-Row, Holywell-Row, High-Town, and West-Row, 3731 inhabitants. This place is situated on a tributary of the river Ouse, called the Lark, which is navigable along the south and west borders of the parish; and the road from London to Norwich, through Newmarket, runs on the east. The railway from London to Brandon and Norwich passes a few miles to the north. The town includes, besides one principal and several smaller streets, others of considerable extent forming detached portions, reaching towards the fens on the north-west; the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from wells and springs. In 1567 a great part of the town was consumed by fire. There is a small spinning-mill for raw silk, which affords employment chiefly for children; the main branch of business is the exportation of grain and other commodities. A market is held on Friday, which is well supplied with fish, wild-fowl, and provisions in general; and there is a fair on Oct. 10th, for toys, pedlery, &c. The powers of the county debt-court of Mildenhall, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Mildenhall. The parish comprises by computation 16,000 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22. 8. 1½.; net income, £369; patron and impropriator, Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1807. The church is a large handsome structure, with a lofty tower; the entrance is through a highly-finished porch: the ceiling is of wood-work, richly carved, and there are several ancient monuments, particularly of the family of North. Here are places of worship for Baptists, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and Wesleyans. Some British and Roman antiquities were discovered in 1833.

MILE-END, or Mylande (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union, and liberty of the borough, of Colchester, N. division of Essex, 1 mile (N.) from Colchester; containing 596 inhabitants. It comprises 2342*a*. 21*p*., of which about 2000 acres are arable, 160 pasture, and 180 woodland; the greater portion is the property of the corporation of Colchester. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the patronage of the Earl de Grey: the tithes have been commuted for £560, and there are 36 acres of glebe.

MILE-END, a district, in the parish of Stepney, unions of Stepney and Whitechapel, Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex, 1 mile (E.) from London; comprising the Old Town, with 45,308 inhabitants, and the New Town, with 8325. In the rebellion under Jack Cade, in the reign of Henry VI., the insurgents who attacked the metropolis encamped for some time at Mile-End; and in 1642, at the commencement of the civil war, fortifications were raised here by order of the parliament, for the defence of the city. The Old and the New Town form one of the most extensive suburbs of London, stretching in a line from west to east along the principal road to Essex, and comprising many handsome ranges of buildings. The streets are partially paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water chiefly from the West Ham water-works, the reservoir belonging to which is situated to the north of the high road. There are some extensive breweries, a large distillery, floor-cloth manufactories, and a tobacco-pipe manufactory; also a considerable nursery-ground. The Regent's canal passes under the turnpike-road here, and on its banks are several coal and timber wharfs.

Behind the London Hospital is an elegant church dedicated to *St. Philip*, erected in 1822, by grant of the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is in the later English style, with minarets at the angles: net income, £330. *Trinity* church, near Tredegar-square, in the early and decorated English styles, was completed some years since, but was only consecrated in November, 1839. *St. Peter's*, in the Old Town, a handsome building of brick, in the early Norman style, with a campanile turret on the south side, was erected in 1838 from the Metropolis Church-Building Fund, and is adapted for a congregation of 1450 persons: net income, £400. The livings of these three churches are in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church dedicated to *All Saints*, in the New Town, is adapted for 1200 persons, and contains about 500 free sittings: net income, £180; patron, the Bishop of London. The principal dissenters' places of worship are those for Wesleyans, Independents, and the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon. The Protestant dissenters' charity school at the New Town was founded in 1785: in 1822, Mr. Michael Pantin bequeathed £1000 three per cent. consols. for the support of this school; and a new meeting-house, two schoolrooms, and six almshouses were erected from funds left by him.

There are almshouses supported by a bequest of £2250 from *Benjamin Kenton*, and consisting of apartments for twelve widows of freemen of the Vintners' Company, who receive about £36 per annum each; a chaplain has a salary of £52. 10. per annum. The houses erected by the Brethren of the *Trinity-house* comprise twelve sets of apartments, with a handsome chapel in the centre. *Francis Bancroft* gave by will in 1727, in trust to the Drapers' Company, property then valued at £28,000, to found and endow twenty-four almshouses, and a school for 100 boys: the buildings, which were completed in 1736, consist of two parallel rows of houses, with a central range containing a chapel, a schoolroom, and other apartments; and the income is more than £4000 per annum. Twelve houses were

established in 1592, by *John Fuller*, with an endowment of £50 per annum, for single men; and there are also houses for four women, founded in 1698, by *John Pemel*; and eight houses founded by *Thomas Baker*, Esq., for widows. At Mile-End Old Town is the Jews' hospital for aged poor, and the education and employment of youth, established in 1806, and enlarged in 1818; and nearly opposite to it is the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' hospital, instituted in 1747, for sick poor, lying-in women, and as an asylum for the aged. On the north side of the high road are two large cemeteries belonging to the Portuguese Jews, and a third belonging to the German or Dutch Jews, in which are interred several of the Rabbins and other distinguished Jews.

MILEHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Launditch, W. division of Norfolk, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from Swaffham; containing 532 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the Conquest, was given to Alan, son of Flaald, and ancestor of the Fitz-Alans, earls of Arundel, who erected a strong castle here, of which some vestiges may still be traced, within the area of an intrenchment of twelve acres; the site of the keep is pointed out by an inner intrenchment by which it was surrounded. The parish comprises 2851*a.* 20*p.*, of which 1967 acres are arable, 706 meadow and pasture, and 153 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 10½., and in the gift and incumbency of the Rev. C. Barnwell, of Mileham Hall: the tithes have been commuted for £645. 15., and the glebe comprises 19 acres, with a small house. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and a Norman arch at the southern entrance; in the churchyard is a lofty cross. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. Twenty-six acres of common were allotted to the poor for fuel, on the inclosure of the parish in 1812. Sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice of the king's bench, was born here.

MILFIELD, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Newton, union of Glendale, W. division of Glendale ward, N. division of Northumberland, 5¾ miles (N. W.) from Wooler; containing 225 inhabitants. This was the residence of the Saxon kings of Bernicia, after the death of Edwin. The township is bounded on the north-east by the river Till, and comprises about 1630 acres, of which 1350 are arable, 250 pasture, and 30 woodland: the soil is light, with a whinstone substratum; the surface is undulated, and the scenery embraces fine prospects of the Cheviot hills and the sea. The Newcastle and Edinburgh road passes through the village. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £265. 12., and the vicarial for £46. 4. Under an immense heap of stones, supposed by some to have been raised by the Britons, a Roman urn, containing ashes and burnt bones, was discovered in the year 1823.

MILFORD, a village and ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Duffield, union of Belper, hundred of Appletree, S. division of the county of Derby, 2 miles (S.) from Belper; the village containing 895, and the district 2100, inhabitants. The village, which is situated on the river Derwent, and on the road from Derby to Matlock, and is now a considerable place, consisted prior to 1781 of only eight houses. At that period Messrs. Strutt built a cotton-mill, and the firm has now a large cotton-manufactory and some extensive bleaching and dye works here: there is also an iron-foundry. These establishments afford employment to the greater portion of the population; about 1000 persons are engaged in the various branches of the cotton manufacture. Messrs. Strutt early built a handsome stone bridge over the Derwent, which is now a county bridge. The Midland railway passes through a tunnel here, half a mile in length, 22 feet wide, and 26 feet high. The ecclesiastical district was constituted in January, 1846, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; its extent is about a square mile, of hilly surface: there are considerable stone-quarries. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately. A church is about to be erected; it will be in the early English style, will seat 516 persons, and will cost £2024. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship, both of stone, the former built in 1842, the latter in 1825. A school is supported by the proprietors of the cotton-works.

MILFORD, a parish, in the union of Lymington, partly in the hundred of Ringwood, New Forest (East) division, but chiefly in the hundred of Christchurch, Lymington and S. divisions, of the county of Southampton, 3 miles (S. W.) from Lymington; containing, with the tythings of Efford, Keyhaven, and Pennington, 1819 inhabitants, of whom 504 are in the tything of Milford. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the Isle of Wight channel; and comprises 4647*a.* 2*r.* 16*p.*, of which 2604 acres are arable, 1308 pasture, 246 woodland, 257 in gardens and pools, and 230 uninclosed common. Its surface is beautifully varied; and a limpid stream, which rises in the New Forest, flows through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with that of Hordle annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 12. 1½.; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford; impropriators, John Pulteney, Esq., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £92, and the vicarial for £290; the glebe comprises 20 acres. A second church was built in the parish, at Pennington, in 1838.

MILFORD, a district, in the parish of St. Martin, union of Alderbury, hundred of Underditch, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, ½ a mile (E.) from Salisbury; containing, with part of Ford tything, 537 inhabitants.

MILFORD, in the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, county of York.—See Kirkby-Wharfe.

MILFORD, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of Sherburn, Upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, W. riding of York, 4¾ miles (N. by E.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 751 inhabitants. A station on the Leeds and Selby railway is fixed at this place, and the York and North-Midland line enters the township soon after passing under the former. A district church was built by the Misses Gascoigne in 1846, on a site given by Lincoln College, Oxford; it is in the style of the 13th century, and cost £1500. In digging for the Leeds and Selby railroad, an ancient burial-ground was discovered, supposed to have belonged to one of the four chapels formerly attached to Sherburn according to Domesday book. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MILKHOUSE-STREET, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of CRANBROOKE, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 1¼ mile (N. E.) from Cranbrooke. A small manufacture for hop-bagging is carried on. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Here are the interesting remains of a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity; also the ruins of Sissinghurst Castle, formerly the seat of Sir Richard Baker, Knt., author of the *English Chronicle*.

MILLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of TROTTON, union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. W.) from Midhurst; containing 138 inhabitants.

MILLAND-VILLE, an extra-parochial liberty, adjacent to the city, and within the liberty of the soke, of WINCHESTER, union of WINCHESTER, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 156 inhabitants.

MILLBROOK (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AMPTHILL, hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, county of BEDFORD, 1¼ mile (W. by N.) from Ampthill; containing 462 inhabitants. It comprises 1749*a*. 2*r*. 3*p*. The soil on the south side is of a light sandy nature, and on the north a strong clay; the surface is varied, and a chain of hills intersects the parish nearly in the centre. The females are employed in making pillow-lace and platting straw. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 3.; net income, £343; patron, the Crown. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795; the glebe comprises 14 acres, with a house. The church, situated on a lofty eminence, is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains some ancient monuments, and one in marble, by Westmacott, to the Hon. Georgiana Fox, youngest daughter of the late Lord Holland; his lordship, who died in 1840, was also interred here. In the parish was a small cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Alban's, who were afterwards removed to the Hermitage of Moddry.

MILLBROOK (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Southampton; containing 4232 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2947 acres, of which 408 are common or waste land. The surface rises gradually from the banks of the Southampton Water, and the scenery is pleasingly varied; the soil is generally light and shallow, resting upon gravel. At Mill Place are a large foundry, and works for the manufacture of long, marine, and locomotive engines; also a brass-foundry, in which 160 persons are employed. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 3.; patron, the Bishop of Winchester: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £554, and those of an impropriator for £266; there is an acre of glebe, with a parsonage-house. The church has been enlarged.—See REDBRIDGE and SHIRLEY.

MILL-HILL, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Edgware; containing 1050 inhabitants. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture, with a fine swelling surface, and varied and beautiful scenery, interspersed with several handsome residences. On Highwood hill is the mansion in which the celebrated Lord Russell dwelt previously to his arrest: the late William Wilberforce, M.P., also resided here; and subsequently Sir Stamford Raffles, to whom we owe the origin of the Zoological gardens, and whose lady is the present occupant. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed; patron, the Vicar of Hendon. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a substantial and neat structure in the later English style, in the centre of the village, erected in 1833, chiefly at the expense of Mr. Wilberforce, and at a total cost of about £3500; attached to it is a cemetery, consecrated in 1842. There is a place of worship for Independents. The Protestant dissenters' grammar school here was founded in 1807, on the site of the residence of Peter Collinson, Esq., an eminent naturalist, at an expense of £25,000. A national school was built in 1834.

MILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of ROSTHERN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Knutsford; containing 312 inhabitants. The township comprises 619 acres, of a good clay and sand soil, cultivated for the dairy. The surface is somewhat more elevated than the surrounding country.

MILLINGTON, a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. E.) from Pocklington, and 16 (E.) from York; containing 268 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2491 acres, of which 1534 are arable, 887 pasture, and 70 wood; the surface is generally hilly, forming beautiful undulations, and the soil light, with chalk and flint. The village is picturesquely situated at the foot of the Wolds. Little Givendale, in the parish, is north of the village, and comprises 500 acres of arable and pasture land. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Great Givendale: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1768. The church was repewed in 1817. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with the interest of £300. Four ancient roads meet at this place, which is supposed to be the Roman *Delgovicia*. Remains exist of a strong camp, defended by immense earthworks from 60 to 90 feet in height, carried indiscriminately over hills and valleys, and encompassed with four, and in some places six, ditches, inclosing altogether an area of 4185 acres, within which are several tumuli; and about half a mile north-east from the village, foundations of a circular temple and two oblong buildings, Roman pavements, tiles, coins, and various other relics of antiquity, have been discovered.

MILL-MEECE, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Eccleshall; containing 122 inhabitants. This place is situated in the Cotes quarter of the parish, and on the Sow river. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £127, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

MILLO, a hamlet, in the parish of DUNTON, union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Biggleswade; containing 68 inhabitants. The chapel here has been demolished.

MILLOM (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; comprising the chapelries of Thwaites and Ulpha, and the townships of Birker with

Austhwaite, Chapel-Sucken, and the Farm of Stainton; and containing 1979 inhabitants, of whom 411 are in the township of Lower Millom, and 511 in that of Upper Millom, 12 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ravenglass. The parish is bounded on the west and south by the Irish Sea, and on the east by the river Duddon, which forms a bay, famous for cockles and muscles, and abounding with salmon and sand-eels. The mineral productions are limestone, slate, and iron and copper ore; the limestone is found in quantities sufficient to be worked with advantage. The Whitehaven and Furness railway runs through the parish, and crosses the Duddon sands by an embankment and timber viaduct. A market and a fair were granted in the reign of Henry III., but they have been long disused. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £189; impropriator, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, an ancient structure, contains a tablet to the memory of the Huddlestone family. At Thwaites and Ulpha are separate incumbencies. Here are the remains of Millom Castle, the ancient seat of the lords of Millom. In Upper Millom are several springs, called Holy wells, impregnated with purgative salt.

MILLSHIELDS, with Espershields, a township, in the parish of Bywell St. Peter, union of Hexham, E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hexham; containing 198 inhabitants. Millshields is situated on the river Derwent, about a mile east of the hamlet of Espershields.

MILNES-BRIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the township of Linthwaite, parish of Almondbury, and partly in the townships of Golcar and Longwood, parish of Huddersfield, union of Huddersfield, Upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York. It is on the river Colne, and on the road from Huddersfield to Manchester. The village is very centrally situated, and its inhabitants have facilities of conveyance by the Manchester canal. Milnes-Bridge House was the residence of the Radcliffe family, of whom Joseph Radcliffe, Esq., received the honour of baronetage in 1813, for his exemplary conduct as a magistrate in quelling the Luddite disturbances about that period. St. Luke's district church, here, consecrated in November 1845, is built on a site given by Sir Joseph Radcliffe, the second baronet, and is in the Norman style; the cost was defrayed chiefly by the Armitage family. The living is in the Vicar's gift.

MILNROW, an ancient chapelry having parochial rights, in the township of Butterworth, parish and union of Rochdale, hundred of Salford, S. division of the county of Lancaster, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Rochdale. This place has long been distinguished for its manufacture of flannels; and of late years, cotton spinning, weaving, and printing have been extensively introduced. The chapelry has regularly-defined boundaries, a church rate, and all parish officers. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150, with a house, built in 1833; patron, the Vicar of Rochdale. The ancient chapel, a small edifice, was taken down in 1796, and the present, a spacious structure, was erected on another site, and consecrated in 1799. A school was endowed by Alexander Butterworth, Esq., in 1726, with £20 per annum, since augmented to £26; and a national, and a Lancasterian school, are partly supported by subscription. There are two other schools, one in Hollingworth and the other in Ogden, the two extremities of the chapelry, endowed in 1727, by John Hill, the former with £30, and the latter with £25, per annum. On a bleak hill to the north of Milnrow, is the scattered village of Gallows, the site of the ancient baronial executions. John Collier, otherwise "Tim Bobbin," the popular author of *The Lancashire Dialect*, an eccentric caricaturist, poet, and musician, resided for 57 years at Milnrow, as the village schoolmaster, and was buried in Rochdale churchyard: some of his paintings are in the village.—See Butterworth.

MILNTHORPE, with Heversham, a township, in the parish of Heversham, union and ward of Kendal, county of Westmorland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Kendal, 32 (S. W. by S.) from Appleby, and 256 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 1599 inhabitants, of whom 1159 are in the market-town of Milnthorpe. The town consists of four short streets, with some detached houses of neat appearance, and is beautifully situated in a valley on the northern bank of the river Bela, which empties itself into the estuary of the Ken: at spring tides the sea flows up to within a mile of the town. There are quarries of marble and limestone, and indications of iron-ore and of coal: a flax-mill and a ropery are in operation. Three-quarters of a mile east, is the Milnthorpe station of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on May 12th, and Oct. 17th, for cattle, sheep, and horses. Courts leet and baron are held annually. St. Thomas' church, consecrated on the 1st of October, 1837, stands prettily in the centre of the town; it is in the early English style, with a tower and pinnacles, and cost about £1600. Attached to it is a district including the hamlet of Ackenthwaite. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Heversham; income, £120, with a house. A national school is partly supported by subscription.—See Heversham.

MILSON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Cleobury-Mortimer, hundred of Overs, S. division of Salop, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from the town of Cleobury-Mortimer; containing 160 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Neen-Sollars.

MILSTEAD (*St. Mary and the Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Milton, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Sittingbourne; containing 229 inhabitants, and comprising 1216*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, of which 277 acres are in wood. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15.; income, £250; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. Hinton. The church is in the early English style. An excellent rectory-house was built in 1833. John Wyatt, in 1722, gave land now producing £20 a year, for instruction.

MILSTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Amesbury, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Amesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Brigmerston, 110 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £275; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Peter Hall. Joseph Addison, the distinguished essayist and poet, was born at the parsonage-house, in 1672, his father being rector.

MILTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of Aslackby, union of Bourn, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 1 mile (E.) of the village of Aslackby; containing 84 inhabitants.

MILTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of Weedon-Loys, poor-law union of Towcester, hundred of Greens-Norton, S. division of the county of Northampton; containing 30 inhabitants.

MILTON (*St. Blaise*), a parish, in the union of Abingdon, hundred of Ock, county of Berks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Abingdon; containing 466 inhabitants. It comprises 1442*a*. 15*p*., of which 979 acres are arable, 366 pasture, and 57 woodland; the surface is hilly towards the north, and more level towards the south. The manor-house was built by Inigo Jones. The Great Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 7., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The Rev. J. G. Warner, late rector, gave about £60 per annum for education.

MILTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Chesterton, hundred of Northstow, county of Cambridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Cambridge; containing 452 inhabitants, and comprising 1378*a*. 2*r*. 4*p*. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of King's College, Cambridge; net income, £485; there is a glebe of 36 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style, with some earlier details.

MILTON, a hamlet, in the township and parish of Weaverham, union of Northwich, Second division of the hundred of Eddisbury, S. division of the county of Chester, 4 miles (W. by N.) from the town of Northwich; containing 25 inhabitants.

MILTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Prittlewell, union and hundred of Rochford, S. division of Essex, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. by E.) from Prittlewell. The hamlet was once a distinct parish, but being encroached on by the sea, the church was destroyed: some remains of the building may be seen at low water. Here are fine beds of oysters.

MILTON, or Middleton-Malzor (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of Hardingstone, hundred of Wymmersley, S. division of the county of Northampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Northampton; containing 607 inhabitants. This parish, consisting of 1445 acres, is situated on the road from Northampton to Oxford; and the Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railway, pass in the immediate vicinity: the Blisworth station of the latter is distant one mile. A few men are employed in the shoe-trade, and the women in making lace. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 10.; patron, Thomas Kershaw, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1780; the glebe altogether comprises 202 acres, valued at £434 a year. The church is a neat structure, repaired in 1838, and has an ancient circular window: there are 19 acres of land for keeping it in repair. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

MILTON, a hamlet, in the parish of West Markham, union of East Retford, South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. W.) of the village of Markham; containing 73 inhabitants. This place, called also Milneton, stands on an eminence on the east bank of the Idle river, and derives its name from an ancient mill which long since disappeared.

MILTON, a chapelry, in the parish of East Adderbury, union of Banbury, hundred of Bloxham, county of Oxford, 3 miles (S.) from Banbury; containing 168 inhabitants, and comprising 800 acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, has been demolished.

MILTON, a township, in the parish of Shipton-under-Whichwood, union of Chipping-Norton, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Burford; with 660 inhabitants.

MILTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Martock, union of Yeovil, hundred of Martock, W. division of Somerset; containing 124 inhabitants.

MILTON, a tything, in the out-parish of St. Cuthbert, city and union of Wells, hundred of Wells-Forum, E. division of the county of Somerset; containing 41 inhabitants.

MILTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Lymington, hundred of Christchurch, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Christchurch; containing, with the tythings of Ashley and Chewton, 1185 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5348 acres, of which 513 are common or waste land; it is situated about midway between the towns of Christchurch and Lymington, and is bounded on the south by Christchurch bay. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Milford, with a net income of £120. The church was rebuilt in 1832, at an expense of £1400. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school.

MILTON-ABBAS (*St. Mary and St. Sampson*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of Blandford, hundred of Whiteway, Blandford division of Dorset, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Blandford; containing 833 inhabitants. The present appellation of this place is a contraction of its ancient name of Middleton, implying its central situation in the county; the adjunct is derived from its lords, the abbots. A Benedictine monastery was founded here, in the year 933, by King Athelstan, and dedicated to the honour of St. Mary, St. Michael, St. Sampson, and St. Branwalader; the revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £720. 4. 1. The conventual buildings, with the exception of the ancient hall, were taken down in 1771, and replaced by the present splendid mansion called Milton Abbey, erected from a design by Sir William Chambers, in the later English style. An old chapel here, dedicated to St. Catherine, has long been desecrated. In 1658 the upper part of the town was destroyed by fire, and a brief was granted for rebuilding it in 1661. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £127; patron and impropriator, Mrs. Damer. The abbey church, which stood northward of the abbey, was destroyed by lightning on September 2nd, 1309, but was handsomely rebuilt, with the exception of the nave, in the reign of Edward II., and is now used as the private chapel of the Damer family. The present parish church was built at the expense of the first earl of Dorchester. An almshouse for six persons was founded and endowed by John Tregonwell, Esq., in 1647.

MILTON-ABBOT (*St. Constantine*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Tavistock, Tavistock and S.

divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Tavistock; containing 1256 inhabitants. In this parish, which is watered by the river Tamar, is the Anglo-Swiss domain of the Duke of Bedford, distinguished for its beautiful scenery and landscape gardening. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 6½.; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Bedford. The great tithes have been commuted for £384, and the vicarial for £416; the glebe comprises 62 acres.

MILTON-BRYANT (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WOBURN, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, 2¾ miles (S. E.) from the town of Woburn; containing 382 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £331.

MILTON-CHAPEL (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Canterbury. The parish contains only 10 inhabitants, and 330 acres of land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 4.; net income, £70; patron, Matthew Bell, Esq.

MILTON-CLEVEDON.—See CLEVEDON, MILTON.

MILTON-DAMERELL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Holsworthy; containing 813 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Cookbury annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 6½., and in the gift of the Earl of Devon: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £315, and the glebe comprises 75 acres.

MILTON-ERNEST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, forming, with Clapham and Oakley, a detached portion of the hundred of STODDEN, in the union and county of BEDFORD, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bedford; containing 446 inhabitants. It is situated on the Ouse, and comprises 1333*a*. 1*r*. 17*p*., of which 740 acres are arable, 510 pasture and meadow, and about 53 woodland; the soil near the river is rich. The surface is undulated. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £285; patron, C. Turnor, Esq.; impropriators, the trustees under the will of Sir E. Turnor, for the benefit of the vicar: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803. The church is an ancient structure of mixed styles, the tower in the Norman, and the nave and chancel in the later English. An almshouse for six persons was founded in 1693, by Sir E. Turnor, who endowed it with lands now producing about £40 per annum.

MILTON, GREAT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THAME, partly in the hundred of BULLINGDON, but chiefly in that of THAME, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Tetsworth; containing, with the hamlets of Ascott and Chilworth, and exclusively of Little Milton, 737 inhabitants. This place is noticed in the Domesday survey as *Midelton*; it had a priory of monks, which, according to Leland, was a cell to the monastery of Abingdon. The parish comprises by computation 4430 acres: in 1840 an act was passed for inclosing 1300 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford; the great tithes have been commuted for £850, and the vicarial for £185. The church is a venerable structure in the later English style, with a massive square embattled tower; the exterior is highly enriched, and there are some handsome monuments. A parochial school is partly supported by an allowance of £22 from a bequest by John J. Kent, Esq.

MILTON or MIDDLETON KEYNES (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 327 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of G. Finch, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The southern porch of the church has an ancient open-work screen on each side, and the windows of the building are of elegant design. Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, was born here in 1662, during the incumbency of his father. Dr. Babingdon was also a native; and Dr. William Wotton, a learned divine, critic, and historian, the author of *Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning*, was rector from 1693 till his death in 1726.

MILTON-LILBORNE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, 1½ mile (E. by N.) from Pewsey; containing, with the tything of Clinch, 709 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 6.; net income, £111; patrons, the Gale family.

MILTON, LITTLE, an ancient parish, in the union and hundred of THAME, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (W.) from Tetsworth; containing 482 inhabitants. A district church has been erected, and the place is now considered to be within the limits of the civil parish of Great Milton: the living is in the Vicar's gift.

MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, forming a union with GRAVESEND, in the hundred of TOLTINGTROUGH, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT; including part of the town of Gravesend (*which see*), and containing 9256 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Thames, and comprises 485*a*. 3*r*., of which 361 acres are arable, 88 pasture, and 30 woodland. It has a fair commencing on the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, and continuing a week. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Rochester, the former having two turns, and the latter one turn; net income, £359. Over the porch of the church is a curious dial, constructed by Mr. Giles, master of Gravesend school; within the church are painted the crests of the kings of England, from Edward III. to James I. An episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1834, for Milton and Gravesend. In 1845 a district named the Holy Trinity, Milton, was formed by the Ecclesiastical Commission: the church is in the pointed style, and cost £4500; of 1000 sittings, 600 are free. The living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop, alternately; net income, £150. Here was a free chapel or hospital, under the government of Regular friars.

MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 12 miles (N. E. by E.) from Maidstone, and 40 (E. by S.) from London; containing 2538 inhabitants. This town was anciently called *Middletun*, a Saxon appellation indicative of its

central position in the county; and also "the King's Town of Milton," having probably been the residence of the kings of Kent, as well as subsequently a part of the demesne of the crown. Its proximity to the Swale, which separates the Isle of Sheppy from the main land, rendered it easily accessible to the invading Danes, by whom it was frequently plundered in the ninth century. Here their veteran chief, Hastings, attempted to establish himself, in the time of Alfred; and the remains of his encampment or fortress in the marshes of Kemsley, between Milton church and the north end of the creek, are still visible. The ancient town was burnt by Earl Godwin, about the year 1052; but it appears to have been rebuilt, and to have become a place of importance in the time of the Conqueror, who, according to Domesday book, held the manor, which for a long while afterwards was vested in the crown, and was frequently bestowed in dower upon the queens of England. From Isabella, consort of Edward II., the grant of a market, and of an annual fair for four days, was obtained.

The TOWN is situated about half a mile from the road between London and Dovor. In the first year of the present reign, an act for paving, lighting, and watching it, received the royal assent; the streets have been repaved in a superior style, at a very considerable expense, and other improvements have been effected. From the town to the river Swale is a navigable river called Milton Creek. The business consists chiefly in shipping the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood for the London market, and in bringing goods in return. The oyster-fishery affords employment to a great number of the inhabitants. The oysters sent to London under the well-known name of "Milton Natives," from the extensive fisheries here, are generally brought from other places, and deposited in the Milton grounds until they arrive at a proper state of maturity; they are esteemed the finest and best-flavoured of any in Europe. The numerous flour-mills, also, contribute to the trade and intercourse with the neighbouring parishes. A portreeve for the hundreds of Milton and Marden, who is supervisor of weights and measures, is chosen on July 25th, being St. James' day, by such of the inhabitants as pay church and poor rates, at a court baron held before the steward of the manor. The manor courts and public meetings are held at the court-hall, under which is the town gaol. The parish comprises 2556*a*. 2*r*. 9*p*., whereof 34 acres are under wood.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 6.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £795, and the vicarial for £362. 10.; the glebe contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The church, situated a mile from the town, is large and handsome, with portions in the decorated English style, and a heavy embattled tower built of square flints; around the north and east sides of the churchyard is a double row of beautiful trees, forming, with the striking exterior of the church, a most picturesque scene. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school is endowed with £10 per annum; there is also a bequest by the late William Hopson, Esq., in 1817, of £800 three per cent. reduced bank annuities, chiefly for education. The poor-law union of Milton comprises 18 parishes or places, containing a population of 11,493: the workhouse is a massive brick building, near the town, erected at a cost of about £6000. The remains of the Danish fortress at Kemsleydown form a square, surrounded by a high vallum and a broad ditch; being overgrown by trees and underwood, it has received the appellation of Castle-rough. A raised causeway, which formerly communicated with the sea-shore, may be still distinctly traced.

MILTON-PODIMORE.—See PODIMORE, MILTON.

MILTON, SOUTH, a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Kingsbridge; containing 475 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1425 acres: the soil is fertile, and the lands are principally arable; the surface is hilly. The living is annexed, with the livings of South Huish and Marlborough, to the vicarage of West Alvington.

MILTON, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish and liberty of POORSTOCK, union of BEAMINSTER, though locally in the hundred of EGGERTON, Bridport division of DORSET, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Bridport; containing 244 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

MILVERTON (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 151 miles (W. by S.) from London; containing 2154 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is probably a corruption of Millford-town is of very great antiquity, and was once a royal borough. The town is delightfully situated, amidst woodland scenery, upon an eminence just above the western extremity of the vale of Taunton-Dean, over the whole of which it commands an uninterrupted view; it consists of three irregular streets. The inhabitants are well supplied with water. Here was formerly an extensive manufacture of serges, druggets, and flannels, but at present the chief employment is silk-throwing, and this has much declined of late years: many of the cottagers are employed in weaving baize by hand-looms. The market is on Friday; and a fair is held on Oct. 10th, for broad-cloth and pedlery. A portreeve and subordinate officers are appointed, but the town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions here. The parish comprises by computation 5000 acres: there are some quarries of conglomerate limestone, and also of sandstone.

The living is a vicarage, with that of Langford-Budville annexed, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Taunton as Prebendary of Milverton in the Cathedral of Wells, valued in the king's books at £21. 19. 2.; net income, £449. The church is a spacious edifice, supposed to be one of the numerous churches in this county which were built in the reign of Henry VII. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Bryanites. In 1721, Mary Lamb devised £300 for the education of children, and the funds having accumulated for several years, the present income is £54 per annum. Mrs. Morgan, of Shepton-Mallet, bequeathed £1500, the interest to be paid for a Sunday-evening lecture in the church. An old house here, called the parsonage, is said to have been erected by Cardinal Wolsey, whose arms are still visible over the door, and who had considerable property in the town. John de Milverton, a Carmelite friar in the fifteenth century, who distinguished himself by writing against Wycliffe, was a native of the place.

MILVERTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Warwick, Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, S. division of the county of Warwick, ½ a mile (N. W.) from Leamington; containing 831 inhabitants. It comprises 1124 acres of rich land, and is situated on the left bank of the river Avon, near the road between Kenilworth and Warwick. The surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron, the Earl of Warwick. The church stands upon elevated ground. At New Milverton is a chapel, also in the Earl's gift. A national school is supported by subscription.

MILWICH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Stone, S. division of the hundred of Pirehill, N. division of the county of Stafford, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Stone; containing 563 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2989 acres; the surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character. The hamlets of Coton, Garshall-Green, and Day-Hills, are in the parish. The village is small, and indifferently built, and occupies a low situation near a small brook, on the Uttoxeter road. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 4.; patron and impropriator, G. Lewis Dyve, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £132. 8., and the vicarial for £138. 13.; the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is a small edifice, rebuilt in 1795, with the exception of the tower, which is of ancient date. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Several small sums have been left for distribution among the poor of the parish.

MIMMS, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Hatfield, hundred of Dacorum, though locally in the hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, county of Hertford, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Hatfield; containing 1118 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4000 acres; the soil is rather light. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons and impropriators, the family of Gaussen: the great tithes have been commuted for £284, and the small for £220. The church is built of flints, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains many effigies, brasses with inscriptions in black letter, and other ancient memorials; on the north side of the chancel is the chantry chapel of St. Catherine, founded in 1323 by Simon de Swonlond, and the windows of which exhibit in stained glass various coats of arms, principally of the Coningsby family. An annual sum of £73. 16. 6., arising from property purchased with bequests by Sir Thomas Hide and others, is distributed among the poor.

MIMMS, SOUTH (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Barnet, hundred of Edmonton, county of Middlesex, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Barnet; containing, with part of the town of Barnet, and the village of Potters-Bar, 2760 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6304*a*. 2*r*. 30*p*., of which 3821 acres are pasture, 959 arable, 97 woodland, and the remainder gardens, orchards, and common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; net income, £336; patron, W. P. Hamond, Esq.; impropriator, the Marquess of Salisbury. At Potters-Bar is a separate incumbency.

MINCHIN-HAMPTON, in the county of Gloucester.—See Hampton, Minchin.

MINCHINGTON, with Gussage, a tything, in the parish of Handley, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, hundred of Sixpenny-Handley, Wimborne division of Dorset, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Cranborne; containing 163 inhabitants.

MINCINGFIELD, a tything, in the chapelry of Durley, parish of Upham, union of Droxford, hundred of Bishop's-Waltham, Droxford and N. divisions of Hampshire; containing 109 inhabitants.

MINDRUM-MILL, a township, in the parish of Carham, union of Glendale, W. division of Glendale ward, N. division of Northumberland, 6 miles (S.) from Coldstream. It comprises about 2100 acres, of which 1320 are arable, and the remainder old pasture, mostly level land on the northern bank of the river Beaumont; the soil on the lower grounds is a gravelly loam, and on the higher inclined to moor: the scenery is in general beautiful. Here is a whinstone-quarry; also two of the best fox-covers in the north of England. The tithes have been commuted for £394. The foundations of an ancient chapel were dug up in 1819, and there are remains of a cemetery. A spring here is strongly impregnated with iron.

MINDTOWN (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Clun, hundred of Purslow, S. division of Salop, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 48 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 930 acres, of which about 530 are inclosed, and in good cultivation; a part of the Longmind Hill is within the parish, and some threads of copper-ore are distinctly visible on the surface. An old mansion here, now a farmhouse, was the seat of the family of Mynde. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £120; patron, the Earl of Powis. The church is a very ancient structure.

MINEHEAD (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, and formerly a representative borough, in the union of Williton, hundred of Carhampton, W. division of Somerset, 38½ miles (W. N. W.) from Somerton, and 160 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the manor of Bratton, and the hamlets of Periton, Vineford, and Woodcombe, 1489 inhabitants. At the period of the Conquest, this town, then called *Manheved*, was given by William to William de Mohun. Between the years 1550 and 1654 it was repeatedly visited by the plague, and it has at various periods suffered from fires. It is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and consists of the Church town, which is composed of mean irregular streets, on a sloping eminence called Greenaleigh; the Lower town, which is the principal part, comprising some respectable streets, and the town-hall, erected at the expense of J. Fownes Luttrell, Esq.; and the Quay town, near the water's edge, including the custom-house. The quay is a solid piece of masonry, with a parapet towards the sea, into which it extends about a quarter of a mile, affording a tolerable shelter for small vessels. The inhabitants were formerly engaged in foreign commerce to a great extent, and even at the commencement of the last century, forty vessels from this harbour were in constant communication with Ireland alone. At present a few vessels only belong to the port; some of these trade with Bristol in grain, malt, bark, timber, flour, and leather, and are freighted back with grocery, iron, &c., and the rest convey com-

modities to Wales, and return with coal, culm, and limestone. Herrings are taken on the coast. The market, for fish and provisions, is held on Wednesday; and there is a chartered fair for pedlery, &c., on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week. The borough first sent members to parliament in the reign of Elizabeth; it was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Mr. Luttrell, the impropriator: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £200, and the impropriate for £104. 2. 3.; there are 26 acres of glebe. The church is a spacious and handsome building, with an embattled tower; in the chancel is an ancient monument, supposed to be that of Judge Bracton, chief justice of England in the reign of Henry III., and author of the earliest treatise on the Laws of England extant. There is a place of worship for Baptists. An almshouse for eleven persons was built and endowed by Robert Quirke, about 1648; and the poor generally have an estate producing about £30 per annum, together with the interest of £1197 three per cent. consols. A species of shell-fish is found at low water on the rocks off Minehead, which affords a peculiar fluid, having the property of communicating to linen a purple tint, supposed to be similar to the *murex*, which produced the Tyrian purple mentioned by Pliny. Dr. Brocklesby, the friend of Johnson and of Burke, distinguished as a physician and medical writer, was a native of the town.

MINETY, or MYNTY (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, N. division of WILTS, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Cirencester; containing 736 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2717 acres, of which a small portion only is arable: the soil is generally a strong clay; the surface is level, and the lands are watered by a stream called Swill-Brook. Here is a station of the railway between Swindon and Gloucester; it is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the former town. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; net income, £166; patron, the Archdeacon of Wilts. The church is in the south-western part of the parish. A mineral spring was discovered some years since.

MININGSBY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Horncastle; containing 498 inhabitants, and comprising 1311*a*. 2*r*. 10*p*. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9.8.$6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; the income arises from 170 acres of land, valued at £280 per annum. The church is very ancient. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MINLEY, a tything, in the parish of YATELY, hundred of CRONDALL, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 32 inhabitants.

MINSHULL, CHURCH (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Nantwich; containing 467 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Weaver, and comprises by admeasurement 2086 acres, of which about 24 are woodland, and the remainder chiefly pasture. Its soil is in some parts sandy, in others a stiff clay; the surface is generally level, and the prevailing trees oak and ash, with some poplar. Cheese is made in great quantities. The living is a donative; net income, £131; patron, H. Brooke, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £120, and the incumbent's for £50. The church is a plain structure of brick, with quoins and cornices of stone, and a tower. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school endowed with about £15 per annum.

MINSHULL-VERNON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union of NANTWICH, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Middlewich, on the road to Nantwich; containing 403 inhabitants. The manor belonged anciently to the Vernons, from whom it passed to the family of Aldeton, sometimes called Oldington and Oulton; it was subsequently divided among the Starkies, Newtons, and Minshulls. In the reign of Elizabeth, the whole manor was purchased by Thomas Aston, Esq., of Aston, whose descendant, Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart., was possessed of it in 1701. It afterwards became the property of Henry Newport, Earl of Bradford; at a later period the Pulteney family had the estate, and on the death of Sir William Pulteney, Bart., in 1806, it passed to the Earl of Darlington. The township comprises 2628 acres: three-fourths of the soil are clay; one-fourth is sand. The surface is level, the air mild and salubrious, and the scenery pretty near the river Weaver, which separates the township from Church-Minshull. Facility is afforded by canal for the conveyance of coal and stone; and here is a station on the line of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. Lord Mansfield, J. F. France, Esq., of Bostock Hall, and Edward Loyd, Esq., are now proprietors of land. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship; and a national school is supported by subscription. There is a moat near a farm called the Mote Farm.

MINSKIP, a township, in the parish of ALDBOROUGH, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 234 inhabitants. The township is on the south side of the river Ure, and comprises by computation 1395 acres. The village lies on the road from Boroughbridge to Knaresborough. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £50; and the appropriate for £260, payable to the Dean and Chapter of York.

MINSTEAD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the hundred, of NEW-FOREST, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Lyndhurst; consisting of the tythings of Cadnam, Canterton with Fritham, London-Minstead, and Minstead; and containing 1155 inhabitants, of whom 926 are in the tything of Minstead. The parish comprises 12,800 acres, of which 725 are common or waste; the soil is chiefly clay. The living is a rectory, with that of Lyndhurst annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the gift of H. C. Compton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £399. 15., and the glebe comprises 3 acres. Near Malwood Castle Lodge, and within the parish, stands a triangular stone about 5 feet in height, erected in 1745, by John, Lord De la Warre, commemorating the site of the tree from which Tyrrell's arrow glanced, and killed William II., in the year 1100: the spot was visited by George III. and his royal consort, June 27th, 1789.

MINSTER (*St. Metherian*), a parish, in the union of Camelford, hundred of Lesnewth, E. division of Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bossiney; containing 573 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and includes a portion of the small sea-port of Boscastle, was distinguished for a castle built by the family of Bottreaux in the reign of Henry I., of which nothing but the site remains. It comprises by computation 3000 acres, the greater portion good pasture land; the surface is generally flat. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 17. 11., and in the gift of W. Kirkness, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £255, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church contains some interesting monuments. There are remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. John. The Wesleyans have a place of worship in that part of Boscastle which is within the parish. In the grounds of Worthyvale is a stone bearing some rudely-sculptured characters, brought from Slaughter Bridge, in the neighbourhood, and supposed to commemorate a battle fought near that place, in 525, between the Britons and the Saxons, in which King Arthur is said to have been mortally wounded. In the vicinity of this spot, where the river Camel has its source, a memorable battle is said to have occurred between the Britons and the Saxons under Egbert, in 820. On Waterpit Downs, in the parish, is an ancient cross, beautifully embellished with sculpture and elegant tracery.

MINSTER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of the Isle of Thanet, hundred of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Margate; containing 1380 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called *Mynstre* and *Meustre*, derives its name from the Saxon word *Minstre*, a church or monastery. It is bounded on the south by the river Stour; and formerly vessels or barges came up to the village, near the church, where is a little creek, once called Minstre-fleet. About half a mile south-east of the village is Ebbes-fleet, which seems to have been the usual place of landing from the ocean in the Isle of Thanet; here, it is said, Hengist and Horsa landed in 449, St. Augustine in 596, and subsequently, from France, St. Mildred, who became the first abbess of a convent of 70 nuns, founded here about 670 in honour of the Virgin Mary, by her mother Domneva, niece of King Egbert. In 980 and 1011, this convent was pillaged and burned, and its inmates murdered, by the Danes; after which, only a few secular priests occupied the remains, its possessions being given to the monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, who removed the body of St. Mildred to their own church. About a mile eastward of the church, St. Eadburgha in 740 built another convent in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, but the Danes landed in 978, and entirely destroyed it by fire. Minster once possessed a charter for a market and a fair. The parish comprises 5568*a.* 35*p.*, of which 3305 acres are arable, 1746 pasture, 31 woodland and plantations, and about 290 waste: the prospect on the downs is not exceeded in this part of the county. Here is a station of the Canterbury and Ramsgate railway, 12 miles from the Canterbury station, and 4 from that of Ramsgate. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £265 payable to the Archbishop, £966. 10. to the Dean and Chapter, and £740 to the vicar; the Dean and Chapter have 113, and the vicar 28, acres of glebe. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, in the early English style, with a lofty steeple; in the choir are eighteen stalls. When the Danes burnt the abbey, they spared the two chapels of St. Mary, and St. Peter and St. Paul; the former chapel was converted into the parochial church, and has since been enlarged. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Rev. John Lewis, author of a *History of the Isle of Thanet*, was buried here. Minster gives the inferior title of Baron to the Marquess Conyngham.

MINSTER-IN-SHEPPY (*St. Mary and St. Sexburgh*), a parish, in the union of Sheppy, liberty of the Isle of Sheppy, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; containing, with the port of Sheerness, which is a vill having independent jurisdiction, 8684 inhabitants. This place is celebrated as the site of a convent founded in 675, by Sexburga, mother of Egbert, King of Kent, for seventy-seven nuns, who suffered greatly during the invasion of England by the Danes, by whom the house was eventually destroyed. It was re-established in 1130, for Benedictine nuns, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburgh, by William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £122. 14. 6.: the remains have been converted into a farmhouse. The parish comprises by admeasurement 6500 acres, of which 4138 are pasture, 1850 arable, 466 meadow, and 46 wood; the lands are generally marshy, and the soil clay. The navigable river Hoale intersects the parish, and, in connexion with the pier at Sheerness, where is a commodious wharf, gives facilities for the conveyance of produce in that direction; while the King's Ferry affords communication with the main land. The village is situated on high land, commanding extensive views; a fair is held in it on Palm-Monday and Tuesday. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £169, with a glebe-house; patron, T. Mitchell, Esq.; impropriator, W. Hopson, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £1602. 11. The church, an ancient structure, with a massive square tower crowned by a turret, appears to have been formerly much larger than at present. At Sheerness is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel.

MINSTER, LOVELL (*St. Kenelm*), a parish, in the union of Witney, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Witney; containing 316 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the establishment of a religious house, and from the family of Lovell. The village is situated on the declivities of two hills, between which runs the river Windrush, dividing the parish into two nearly equal parts, called Great and Little Minster. The estimated number of acres is 2000; the soil is light, and the scenery is enriched with extensive woods. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Eton College: the impropriate and vicarial tithes have each been commuted for £119, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, chiefly in the later Norman style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre: the internal

arrangement is unique and strikingly beautiful; in the south transept is an altar-tomb, with a recumbent effigy of one of the Lovell family, clad in complete armour of the time of Edward IV. An alien priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to the abbey of St. Mary de Ibreio, was founded here in the reign of John, and its revenue was granted at the suppression to Eton College; its site was subsequently occupied by a mansion called the Priory, of which there are considerable remains.

MINSTER, SOUTH (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Maldon, hundred of Dengie, S. division of Essex, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Burnham; containing 1444 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 6066 acres, is bounded on the south-east by the river Crouch, and on the east by the sea; the lands are in a good state of cultivation, and of a mixed quality of loam and gravel. The village consists of two small streets; fairs are held in it on the third day before Easter, the ninth day before Whit-Sunday, and the 29th of September. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21; patrons and impropriators, the Governors of the Charter-House, London. The great tithes have been commuted for £1414, and the vicarial for £418. 10.; there are 10 acres of glebe. The church, a spacious and handsome cruciform structure with a square embattled tower, was enlarged about twenty or thirty years since, by a rate, aided by the Charter-House, and the Society for Building Churches. Some slight remains exist of a chapel at South Minster Hall. The Independents have a place of worship.

MINSTERLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Westbury, union of Atcham, hundred of Ford, S. division of Salop, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from the town of Shrewsbury; containing 914 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, the Marquess of Bath; impropriators, the rectors of Westbury, and J. and T. Lovett, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £433. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

MINSTERWORTH (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Westbury, duchy of Lancaster, W. division of the county of Gloucester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Gloucester; containing 498 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Gloucester to Newnham, and comprises 1827 acres, of which 157 are common or waste. The soil is rich, and chiefly in meadow and pasture, with a moderate portion of arable, and numerous orchards. A great quantity of cider is made, and there is a salmon-fishery in the Severn at this place. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; net income, £125; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, whose tithes have been commuted for £597. 18., and whose glebe comprises 6 acres. A school was built in 1808.

MINTERN MAGNA (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Cerne, partly in the hundred of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, partly in the liberty of Fordington, but chiefly in the liberty of Piddle-Trenthide, Cerne division of Dorset, 2 miles (N.) from Cerne; containing, with the hamlets of Hartley and Tiley, and the tything of Middlemarsh, 354 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road to Weymouth and Bath, comprises 1996*a.* 2*r.*: the soil is generally chalk, alternated with flint; the surface is varied, and enriched with wood. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 2.; net income, £140; patron, H. Sturt, Esq. Round the north aisle of the church, which is the burial-place of the Napiers, are coats of arms, and inscriptions to the memory of several members of that ancient family.

MINTERN PARVA, a tything, in the parish and hundred of Buckland-Newton, union of Cerne, Cerne division of Dorset, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from the town of Dorchester; containing 130 inhabitants.

MINTING (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Horncastle, S. division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Horncastle; containing 280 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2621 acres, of which one-half is indifferent pasture, and the other, with the exception of about 100 acres of woodland, is arable. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 11.; patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £452, and the glebe consists of 18 acres. The church was given, before 1129, to the abbey of Leyr, in France; and an alien priory of Benedictine monks was established here, which continued till its suppression by Henry V., who granted it to the Carthusian priory of Mountgrace. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans.

MINTLYN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, W. division of Norfolk, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from the town of Lynn; containing 36 inhabitants. It comprises about 1250 acres, of which 400 are plantations and heath. The church has been demolished.

MINTON, a township, in the parish and union of Church-Stretton, hundred of Munslow, S. division of Salop; containing 125 inhabitants.

MINVER, ST., a parish, in the union of Bodmin, hundred of Trigg, E. division of Cornwall; containing 1139 inhabitants, of whom 683 are in the Highlands, and 456 in the Lowlands. This parish is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and is separated from Egloshayle by a stream which at high water is navigable to Amble bridge, in the parish of St. Kew: it comprises 6300 acres, of which 1012 are common or waste. Great quantities of corn are sent to Gloucester and other places, for loading which a neat quay has been erected. The substratum contains copper-ore, and a mine was opened and wrought for some time, but the works have been discontinued. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and impropriator, W. S. Sandys, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £1000, and the vicarial for £356; the impropriate glebe comprises 21 acres, and the vicarial 41. The church, situated in the Highlands, has a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. In the Lowlands are two chapels: one, dedicated to St. Michael, is on the margin of the river Camel, across which is a ferry to the town of Padstow, nearly opposite; the other, dedicated to St. Enoduck, is a little to the north of the former, with a low tower, and nearly buried in the sand which has drifted in this part of the parish. There are a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a cemetery for the Society of Friends.

MINWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of Curdworth, union of Aston, Birmingham division of the

hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Coleshill; containing 329 inhabitants.—See CURDWORTH.

MIRFIELD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DEWSBURY, Lower division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Dewsbury; containing 6919 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the heptarchy, formed part of the parish of Dewsbury. It afterwards belonged to Sir John Heton, lord of the manor, whose lady, on her way to the parish church, before dawn, on Christmas-day, being attacked by robbers, and her attendant killed, the pope, on the intercession of her husband, who was then at Rome, granted permission to the family to build a chapel here, which subsequently became parochial. In 1261 the district was severed from Dewsbury, and erected into a distinct parish. Including the hamlets of Battyeford and Hopton, it comprises by admeasurement 3548 acres of fertile land. The surface is finely undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the navigable river Calder, which divides the parish into two unequal portions, the larger of which is on the north side of the stream; the substratum abounds with coal and freestone of good quality. Within the parish is Blake Hall, a handsome modern mansion, erected on the site of the ancient seat of the Hoptons, beautifully situated, and commanding agreeable prospects. Here are also, Castle Hall, erected on the site of the old mansion of the Hetons, and now an inn; Upper Hall, once the residence of the Shepley family; and Hopton Hall, an ancient edifice partly modernised.

The village is on the north bank of the river Calder, along which it extends for a considerable distance; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, and the making of cards for machinery, and there are some large flour-mills and extensive malting establishments. A good trade is likewise carried on in mineral produce, for the conveyance of which the Calder and Hebble navigation affords great facilities; and the Manchester and Leeds railway passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £242; patron and impropriator, Sir George Armytage, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1796. The church was, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt on a larger scale, in 1826, at an expense of nearly £2000, raised by subscription; it is a neat and well-arranged structure, containing 1000 sittings. Churches have been erected at Battyeford and Hopton, *which see*. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists of the Old and New Connexions, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Moravians, and Swedenborgians. A free school is endowed with certain houses and land bequeathed by Richard Thorpe in 1667, and now producing £50 per annum. Near the church is a large circular mound called Castle Hill. Bishop Hopton, who lived in the reign of Mary, was born at Blake Hall.

MISERDEN (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Stroud, and 5 (E. S. E.) from Painswick; containing, with the hamlets of Camp and Sutgrove, 509 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the family of Musard, who had a castle here, of which the foundation, with some broken fragments of wall, still remains. The manor-house is said to have been built with the materials of the castle, and was, with the manor and estates, the property of the Kingston family, and their usual residence prior to the reign of James I., when they sold Miserden to the Sandys family (baronets), who held it for several generations. The mansion, now unoccupied, was at one period during the civil war garrisoned for the king, with whom the gentry of the parish, the Sandys, Kingston, and Partrige families, took part. The manor of Wishanger, here, is of very ancient date, and was the seat of the Partriges, of whom William Partrige, of Cirencester and Wishanger, was summoned by the heralds at their first visitation of the county in the reign of Henry VIII.; from him the manor descended lineally for ten generations, and it was the principal seat of the family until the commencement of the present century, when it was sold. The manor-house, though partly taken down and otherwise injured, is still standing, as a farmhouse; the porch bears the arms of Partrige impaling those of Ernley of Wiltshire, on a large stone over the entrance, Robert Partrige having married into the Ernley family in the 16th century. Almost adjoining the house is a very ancient hamlet of six or seven houses, called The City. The parish comprises by computation 2200 acres, of which about 1300 are arable, 500 pasture, and 300 woodland; the soil is chiefly clay, and the substratum affords good limestone, and clay of excellent quality for tiles. The surface is elevated, and the scenery in some parts, particularly round the castle and about the glen at Wishanger, is beautifully varied. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Yarnton Mills, whose tithes have been commuted for £410, and who has a glebe of 86 acres. The church is a neat edifice of ancient date, with a substantial and handsome, though not lofty, tower; and contains, in a small separate chapel, a superb monument in fine marble, representing in full-length figures a baronet and his lady, of the Sandys family. In the chancel and elsewhere are some good monuments of the Partriges and Kingstons.

MISSENDEN, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Hitchin; containing, with the hamlet of Langley, 170 inhabitants.

MISSENDEN, GREAT (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of AMERSHAM, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 26 miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham; containing 2225 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage; patrons, the Trustees of the late J. O. Oldham, Esq.; impropriator, G. Carrington, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £1204, and the vicarial for £337. 10.; the vicarial glebe contains about one acre. The church has been repaired, and 170 additional sittings provided. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a free school on the British system, established January 1st, 1827, and an agricultural and garden school, supported by subscription. In the parish was an abbey for Black canons, in honour of the Virgin Mary, founded in 1133 by Sir William de Missenden, and the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £285. 15. 9. John Randall, an eminent divine in the reign of James I., was born here.

MISSENDEN, LITTLE (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.)

from Amersham; containing 1011 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3500 acres; the soil is gravel, alternated with loam, and the surface is hilly and richly wooded. The village has one principal street, from which a smaller one diverges nearly at a right angle; and is situated on the road to Aylesbury. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 9.; patron, Earl Howe.

MISSON, a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bawtry; containing, with the hamlet of Newington, 834 inhabitants. The parish consists of 5792 acres of land, of which the soil is generally sandy and light: the village is neat and well built. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £359; impropriator, Earl Spencer. The tithes were commuted for land in 1760, when 286 acres were allotted to the vicar. The church is a handsome building in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free school, erected in 1693, and endowed with land, &c., producing an income of about £65.

MISTERTON (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Lutterworth; containing, with the hamlets of Poultney and Walcote, 589 inhabitants. The river Swift, which at times rises and falls very rapidly, runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the gift of J. H. Franks, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £619. 15., and the glebe comprises 13 acres. Sir John Pulteney and his sister bequeathed rent-charges amounting to £15; and 10 acres of waste land, producing £19 a year, have been given for distribution among the poor.

MISTERTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, North Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Gainsborough; containing, with the township of West Stockwith, 1706 inhabitants, of whom 1055 are in the township of Misterton. The parish is in the north-eastern extremity of the county, where the river Idle and Chesterfield canal terminate in the river Trent, and comprises by computation 4740 acres; a great part of the land was a swamp, which has been drained and brought into cultivation. The village, situated on the north side of the canal, is large and well built; a fair for cattle and horses is held in it in September. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10. 5.; net income, £85; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of York. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1771. The church, an ancient structure, was much injured by a high wind in 1824, when the roof, on which were two tons of lead, was blown down. At West Stockwith is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

MISTERTON (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of CREWKERNE, W. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Crewkerne; containing 475 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester; impropriator, John Hussey, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £205, and the vicarial for £70; the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church has been enlarged. A school is supported by subscription.

MISTLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from Manningtree; containing 976 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 2067 acres, of which 1200 are arable, 600 pasture, 160 woodland and plantations, and the remainder garden-ground. The village is situated on the navigable river Stour, and has good quays, to which vessels of 300 tons' burthen can come up at spring tides; also commodious warehouses for corn, malt, and coal. The petty-sessions for the division of Tendring are held here on Monday, once in five weeks, alternately with Thorpe. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Bradfield united, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and until lately in the gift of Lord Rivers: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £660, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 33 acres. The church stands about a mile north-west from the site of a former structure, and was consecrated in 1735, having been built principally at the expense of Edward Rigby, Esq.

MITCHAM (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of CROYDON, Second division of the hundred of WALLINGTON, E. division of SURREY, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from London; containing 4532 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road to Reigate, is divided into Upper Mitcham, formerly called Whitford or Waterford, and Lower Mitcham, anciently *Michelham*, or "the great dwelling," a name probably derived from the district having been at an early period the residence of persons of distinction. The air is so remarkable for its salubrity, that Dr. Fothergill, an eminent physician of the last century, called the place the Montpelier of England. In various parts are old mansions with spacious walled gardens and pleasure-grounds, and the surrounding scenery is diversified; the river Wandle, which abounds with excellent trout, passes at the extremity of the village. The soil is a rich loam, lying upon gravel of great depth, and is distinguished for its production of elms of stately growth: the greater portion of the land is laid out in plantations of chamomile, liquorice, peppermint, roses, lavender, and other aromatic plants. A small common, at the entrance into the village from London, still retains the name of Figge's marsh, having been the property of Sir Edward Figge in the time of Edward III. The principal business is the printing of calico, silks, and challis; and there are snuff-mills upon a large scale. A pleasure-fair is held for three days, commencing on August 12th.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £456; patron, William Simpson, Esq., in right of his lady, a lineal descendant of Archbishop Cranmer, and owner of the manor of Mitcham; impropriator, D. Watney, Esq. The church, an ancient structure of flint and stone, which had become greatly dilapidated, was taken down in 1822, and handsomely rebuilt in the later English style, with the exception of the tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A Sunday school, established in 1788, has an endowment of £62. 12. per annum; and a national school, supported by subscription, was enlarged in 1839, from a portion of

the funds. The almshouses on the Green, for twelve widows or unmarried women, were founded in 1829, by Miss Tate, who endowed them with an estate producing to each of the inmates £7. 16. per annum. Among the eminent characters who formerly resided at Mitcham, were, *Archbishop Cranmer,* whose mansion is still remaining; *Sir Julius Cæsar,* who entertained Queen Elizabeth in his house for one day at an expense of more than £700; *Sir Walter Raleigh,* whose ancient mansion on the Green, which, previously to his expedition to Guiana, he sold for £2500, was taken down in 1833; *Dr. Donne; Lord Chancellor Loughborough;* and the late *Peter Waldo, Esq.,* the last of the Waldenses, known by his treatise on the Liturgy of the Church of England, and whose mansion, part of which was erected in the reign of Edward II., is still remaining, with some carvings of the time of Elizabeth, and others by Grinlin Gibbons, in excellent preservation.

MITCHELDEVER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Winchester, hundred of Mitcheldever, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 9 miles (S. E. by S.) from Whitchurch; containing, with the tythings of North and South Brook, West Stratton, and Weston-Colley, 1119 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the Russell family, and was for some time the residence of the widow of Lord Russell who was beheaded in 1683. The parish comprises by admeasurement 7094 acres of land, in good cultivation; the village is pleasant, and the South-Western railway has a station here. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Northington, Popham, and East Stratton annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; net income, £326; patron and impropriator, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. The church was rebuilt by Sir Francis Baring, in 1806, at an expense of nearly £10,000; it is a handsome structure in the early English style, and contains a monument by Chantrey, to members of the Baring family. A parochial school is supported by Sir Thomas, who has also built almshouses for 80 aged and infirm poor of both sexes.

MITCHELL-DEAN.—See Dean, Mitchell.

MITCHELMERSH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Romsey, hundred of Buddlesgate, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Romsey; containing, with the hamlets of Awbridge and Brashfield, 1180 inhabitants, of whom 436 are in the hamlet of Mitchelmersh. The parish comprises 3978 acres, of which 20 are common or waste. The Andover canal runs through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 12. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £814, and the glebe comprises 75 acres. Schools are partly supported by subscription.

MITCHEL-TROY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the hundred of Raglan, union, division, and county of Monmouth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Monmouth; containing 383 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Wye, and on the north by the Trothy, and is intersected by the road from Monmouth to Abergavenny. It comprises by computation 1750 acres, of which 500 are arable, 955 pasture and meadow, 160 wood, and 92 common; the surface is a good deal undulated, and the scenery embraces some beautiful views, especially from a hill at the rear of Troy House, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort's. The living is a rectory, with the living of Cwmcarvan annexed, in the patronage of the Duke: the tithes have been commuted for £221. 10., and there is a good parsonage-house, with a glebe of 60 acres. The church is in the early style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a square tower formerly surmounted by a spire which was struck by lightning some years since, and in its fall destroyed the north aisle; the windows are ornamented with modern stained glass, and the communion-table is inlaid with a large slate slab, on which is engraven the Last Supper, Crucifixion, and Ascension. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross.

MITFORD, a parish, in the union of Morpeth, partly in the W. division of Castle ward, in the S., and partly in the W. division of Morpeth ward, in the N., division of Northumberland, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 733 inhabitants, of whom 220 are in the township of Mitford. This manor, in the time of the Saxons, belonged to the family of Mitford, and at the Conquest was part of the possessions of John, lord of Mitford, whose only daughter, Sybil, was married by the Conqueror to Sir Richard Bertram, son of the lord of Dignam, in Normandy. The family of Bertram became very numerous, and acquired large estates in this part of the kingdom, which they retained till the reign of John, when, taking part with the barons against that monarch, their castle here, and also the town, were burnt, and the lands laid waste, by the Flemish allies of the king; the barony, becoming forfeited to the crown, was bestowed upon Philip de Hulcoates. The possessions were subsequently restored by Henry III. to the Bertrams; but after the death of Roger de Bertram in 1242, his son and successor being taken prisoner among the insurgents at Northampton, the castle and estates were seized by the king, and never regained. The castle was taken and dismantled by Alexander, King of Scotland, in 1318, and the barony, at that time the property of the Earl of Pembroke, after his decease passed to Sir Henry Percy, lord of Atholl, whose two daughters conveyed the manor of Mitford, by marriage, to Thomas Brough and Sir Henry Grey. The whole of the manor, in the reign of Henry VIII., belonged to William, Lord Brough, who in 1557 granted the estates to Cuthbert Mitford and his heirs for ever, reserving to himself only the site of the castle and the royalties, which, afterwards falling to the crown, were granted by Charles II. to Robert Mitford, with whose descendants they have since remained. The town of Mitford was of considerable importance, and had a charter of incorporation at a very early period; the records were most probably destroyed in the wars between John and the barons.

The parish consists of the townships of Benridge, Edington, Highlaws, Mitford, Molesden, Newton-Park, Newton-Underwood, Nunriding, Pigdon, Spittle-Hill, and Throphill. It comprises by computation 9500 acres, of which 600 are woodland, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture. The surface is finely varied; the river Wansbeck intersects the parish from west to east, and the river Font, after skirting the north-western portion of it, falls into the Wansbeck at the village. The substrata are chiefly coal, limestone, and sandstone. The present manor-house, erected in 1828, after a design by Mr. Dobson, is a handsome mansion of white freestone, beautifully situated on the brow of

the north bank of the Wansbeck, opposite to the remains of the ancient manor-house, on the other side of the river. The village now consists only of a few neat cottages. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8.; net income £100, with a glebe of 10 acres; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is an ancient and venerable structure: the nave is in the Norman style, and appears to have been damaged by fire, probably during the assault of the castle; the chancel is in the early English style.

MITHIAN, an ecclesiastical district, in the parishes of KEA, KENWYN, PERRANZABULOE, and ST. AGNES, union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of PYDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Truro; containing about 2000 inhabitants, chiefly miners. The district was constituted in July 1846, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. Its mean length is about three and a half, and mean breadth about two miles; and it includes, besides the village of Mithian, two equally considerable villages called Silverwell and Blackwater, and some smaller ones. The exposed parts are barren heaths, capable of cultivation, and in progress of being inclosed either by the landowners or by the miners, who cultivate small plots. The barrenness of the moors, also, is often pleasingly and unexpectedly diversified by sheltered and fruitful valleys of great depth, with streams winding along them; and this is especially the case at Mithian, where a stream passes through a picturesque and romantic ravine interspersed with farmhouses, orchards, plantations, and meadow-land. In these valleys, scarcely a breath of wind is felt though a storm rage on the downs above them. Lands which have been twenty years reclaimed from common, afford good pasturage; those which have been three years reclaimed will bear wheat if well manured, and any part of the crofts or common will yield a fair crop of turnips the first year of breaking up. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter, alternately. There are three Methodist and three Primitive Methodist places of worship.

MITTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CLITHEROE, comprising the townships of Bashall-Eaves, West Bradford, Grindleton, Mitton or Great Mitton, and Waddington, in the W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK; and the township of Aighton with Bailey and Chaigley, in the Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county of LANCASTER; the whole containing 4201 inhabitants, of whom 212 are in Great Mitton, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Clitheroe. This place was the scene of a dreadful slaughter committed by the Scots on their irruption into England in 1319. It was for many generations chiefly the property of the Sherburnes, of whom Sir John de Sherburne attended Edward III. at the siege of Calais. Stonyhurst, the seat of the family, now occupied as a Roman Catholic college, was probably commenced by Sir Richard Sherburne, who died in 1594, and completed by his son in 1596; it is situated at Aighton, and is described in the article on that place. The parish, which comprises by computation 18,540 acres, is bounded on the south by the river Calder, and divided by the river Hodder. In the township of Mitton are 1450 acres, occupying, with the village, a narrow tongue of Yorkshire, at the confluence of the Hodder and Ribble. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 8.; net income, £153, with a glebe-house; patron, J. Aspinall, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, erected in the reign of Edward III., is in the decorated English style, with a lofty square embattled tower; on the north side of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of the Sherburne family. There are churches at Grindleton, Hurst Green, and Waddington, the livings of which are perpetual curacies, that of Grindleton being in the patronage of the Vicar. The Wesleyans have places of worship at Waddington and Bashall-Eaves; and there are numerous schools in the parish, of which those of Aighton, Grindleton, Hurst Green, and Mitton have small endowments. At Longridge, in Aighton, is an almshouse founded by Sir Nicholas Sherburne in 1706, and of which the possessors of the Stonyhurst estate have the patronage and control.

MITTON, a liberty, in the township, parish, and union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Penkridge. It comprises about 600 acres of land.

MITTON, WORCESTER.—See HARDWICK.

MITTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union and parliamentary borough of CLITHEROE, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Clitheroe; containing, with Coalcoats and Hewthorn, 74 inhabitants. It gave name as early as the time of Richard I. to a knightly family, of whom Sir Ralphe de Little Mitton is mentioned in the Townley MSS. The manor was for many generations in the family of Catteral; in 1664 it was sold to Alexander Holt, and subsequently it passed by marriage to the Beaumonts. The township is of small extent, and is on, perhaps, the lowest ground in the parish, near the confluence of the Ribble, the Hodder, and the Calder. It is principally remarkable for its ancient manorial Hall, of the age of Henry VII., the property of the Beaumont family, and now a farm-house.

MITTON, LOWER, a district chapelry, in the parish and union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing, with the town of Stourport (*which see*), 3012 inhabitants. This place, in Leland's time, was distinguished for the number of its corn-mills, for the establishment of which the river Stour, branching in various directions, afforded great convenience. The chapelry contains 936*a*. 2*r*. 34*p*. The living is a perpetual curacy, until recently annexed to the vicarage of Kidderminster: it is now a separate incumbency, in the patronage of the Vicar; net income, with a house, £150. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice of brick with a tower; it was erected in 1790, and enlarged in 1835.

MITTON, UPPER, a hamlet, in the parish of HARTLEBURY, union of DROITWICH, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. E.) from Stourport; containing 269 inhabitants, and comprising 341 acres of a productive soil.

MIXBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Bicester; containing 391 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2800 acres: the

soil is light and thin; the surface is level, but very elevated, and the scenery is enlivened by the river Ouse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 4½.; net income, £180; patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church has a Norman doorway with zigzag mouldings, leading into the south aisle; the nave and chancel are separated by a large Norman arch, and at the east end of the north aisle is the burial-place of the Bathurst family. Here are some remains of an ancient fortification, originally surrounded by a moat, and by the Normans called Beaumont.

MOAT, a township, in the parish of KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Longtown; containing 205 inhabitants. On the bank of the Liddel are the ruins of a strong square tower, called Liddel Strength, surrounded by a double moat. It more than once fell into the power of the Scots, and on one occasion was taken by David, King of Scotland, who caused the two sons of the governor, Sir Walter Selby, to be strangled.

MOBBERLEY (*St. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Knutsford; containing 1272 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4942 acres; 1373 acres are arable, 3233 pasture, and 336 woodland: the surface is level, and the soil principally clay, the remainder being loam, with some bog. The manufacture of cotton is carried on in a factory established 25 years ago, and now employing about 60 hands. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 3. 4., and in the patronage of Mrs. Mallory; net income, £524. The church, which is very ancient, has a rich screen, two sedilia, and a beautiful piscina; it was thoroughly repaired, and the tower rebuilt of stone, in 1533, at the expense of Sir John Talbot. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free school, founded in 1659, by the Rev. William Griffin, was endowed by him with the interest of £210. A priory of Black canons was established here in 1206, by Patrick de Mobberley, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Wilfrid; but it existed only a short time.

MOCCAS (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 14 miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 188 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Wye, and is intersected by the road from Hereford to Hay; it comprises 1130 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 4., and in the gift of Sir V. Cornewall, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £192. 6., and the glebe comprises 84 acres.

MOCKERKIN, a hamlet, in the parochial chapelry of LOWESWATER, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from the town of Cockermouth; containing, with Sosgill, with which it forms a constablewick, 296 inhabitants.

MODBURY (*St. GEORGE*), a market-town and parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 36 miles (S. W. by S.) from Exeter, and 208 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2048 inhabitants. This place, called in Latin records *Motberia,* was in the possession of Wado in the time of the Confessor, and subsequently became the property of the Champernownes, of whom Richard Champernowne, in 1334, obtained permission to fortify his manorial residence here. During the contest between Charles and the parliament, the fortress was taken by the garrison of Plymouth, and in February, 1643, Sir N. Stanning, when intrenched here with 2000 soldiers, was defeated by the Devonshire clubmen. The town is situated at the junction of roads from Plymouth, Kingsbridge, and Dartmouth, and occupies the bottom and declivities of a valley; it consists of four streets, which meet at right angles, the point of union being in the lowest part of the town: the inhabitants are supplied with water from three conduits.

The manufacture of woollen goods, which was formerly of great extent, has decayed: there is still some weaving of long ells; also a considerable trade in corn and malt. A creek, navigable for barges, extends from the estuary of the river Erme, which bounds the parish on the west, to within two miles of the town, and facilitates the importation of coal, and the export of the produce of the soil. The principal general market is on Thursday, and there is another on Saturday for butchers' meat; also a great cattle-market on the second Tuesday in every month. A fair takes place on the 4th of May, unless that day fall later in the week than Thursday, in which case it is postponed till the following Tuesday. The town is governed by a portreeve and subordinate officers, who are appointed at one of the courts leet, which are held at Michaelmas and Lady-day. The borough sent two members to parliament in the 34th of Edward I., but was afterwards relieved from making returns, on the plea of its inability to pay their expenses.

The parish comprises 5977 acres, of which 229 are common or waste; the surface is varied, and the scenery in many parts is highly picturesque. The substratum abounds with limestone, which is quarried both for building and for burning into lime; there are also some quarries of slate-stone. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 0½.; net income, £302; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church, which stands upon an eminence south-westward of the town, is an ancient embattled structure, with modern additions; the tower, rebuilt in 1622, is surmounted by a spire. Here are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans. Some years since, there were slight remains of Modbury House, and also of a Benedictine priory, founded in the reign of Stephen, and dedicated to St. Gregory, as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter *sur Dive*, in Normandy; its possessions, valued at £70 per annum, were given by Henry VI. to Eton College. Sir John Fortescue, a celebrated lawyer, and lord chief justice in the reign of Henry VI.; and Sir George Baker, M.D., president of the Royal College of Physicians, born in 1722; were natives of the place.

MOGGERHANGER, a hamlet, in the parish of BLUNHAM, union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Biggleswade; containing 425 inhabitants.

MOLASH, or MOLDASH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, hundred of FELBOROUGH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Canterbury; containing 391 inhabitants. It com-

prises 1449 acres, of which 120 are in wood. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Chilham: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £98, and those of the incumbent for £138; there is a glebe of 5 acres.

MOLESDEN, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union of MORPETH, W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 40 inhabitants. This township, which takes its name from its situation on the Moles burn, has been for nearly five centuries the property of the Mitford family. It comprises 683 acres; 72 are woodland, and the remainder is arable, the soil being well adapted for the growth of wheat and oats. The land to the south of the village, formerly an open moor, has for several years been under good cultivation. The village is pleasantly seated on the road from Meldon to Mitford, and on the bank of the Mole, which falls into the river Wansbeck at a short distance below it.

MOLESEY, EAST, a parish, in the union of KINGSTON, First division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, W. division of SURREY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Kingston; containing 690 inhabitants. This place belonged to the priory of Merton, which leased it in the reign of Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Heneage, who resided here in a sumptuous mansion, erected by himself, and who, after the Dissolution, held the lands under the crown. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Thames, and intersected by the river Mole, and comprises 692*a*. 1*r*. 10*p*., of which 354 acres are arable, and 337 meadow; the surface is generally level. The village is connected with Hampton Court, by a bridge of wood over the Thames. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £157; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1815. The church contains numerous monuments, of which one is to the memory of Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle, nephew of Edmund Burke.

MOLESEY, WEST, a parish, in the union of KINGSTON, First division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (W.) from Kingston; containing 469 inhabitants. It belonged to Bishop Fox, founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who settled it on that institution, the heads of which eventually exchanged it for other lands, Henry VIII. being desirous of annexing the manor to the chase of Hampton Court. The parish is bounded on the north by the Thames, across which is a ferry to Hampton, and on the south-east by the river Mole. Hampton races are held on Molesey Hurst or Common, in June. This was anciently a chapelry to Walton-on-Thames. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £104; patron, the Right Hon. J. W. Croker. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1815. The glebe land consists of 25 acres. The church presents no indications of an early age, though a church is mentioned in Domesday book; it is a low and irregularly-built edifice, with an embattled tower of stone and flints.

MOLESWORTH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred ot LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Huntingdon; containing 221 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1300 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; net income, £228; patron, the Archbishop of York. The tithes were exchanged for land under an act of inclosure in 1800, with the exception of a small portion since commuted for a rent-charge of £33. 14.; the glebe altogether comprises 296 acres, with a house. The church is a neat ancient structure. Edward Pickering, Esq., in 1697 bequeathed £200, now vested in land let for £27, which sum is distributed among the poor.

MOLLAND (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from South Molton; containing 550 inhabitants. It comprises 5972 acres, of which 2253 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Knowstone. There are vestiges of an ancient earthwork.

MOLLINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CROPREDY, union of BANBURY, partly in the hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, and partly in the Burton-Dassett division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Banbury; containing 385 inhabitants. The Warwickshire portion contains 684 acres. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints, and now consists of a nave and chancel only, a north aisle having been taken down in 1786, and the space between the pillars built up; the font is semi-Norman.

MOLLINGTON, GREAT, a township, in the parish of BACKFORD, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from CHESTER; containing 140 inhabitants. This place is named *Molintone* in Domesday survey, when it was held by Robert de Rodelent, upon whose death it reverted to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. There is afterwards no record of the manor until the reign of Edward II.; William Torrand then obtained lands in Mollington, and early in the following reign he acquired the manor, with other property, from William de Backford. A lapse again occurs in the descent of the estate until the 8th of Henry V., when Edmund de Eulowe died seised of it. His heiress Katherine married into the Booth family, founders of the house of Dunham-Massey, with whom the manor remained until the 44th of Elizabeth, when it passed by marriage to the Mordaunts, of Bedfordshire, whose Cheshire estates fell into the hands of the Gleggs, of Gayton. Mary, sole heiress of Robert Glegg, brought Mollington in 1758 to the Baskervyles, who soon afterwards sold it to the Hunts; and in 1797 it came by purchase to John Feilden, Esq., of Blackburn, in Lancashire. The township comprises 824 acres of land, of which the soil is clay. The road from Chester to Parkgate, and the Ellesmere canal, are convenient to the village; where, also, is a station of the Chester and Birkenhead railway. The site of the ancient manor-house is now occupied by the Hall, the owner of which yet holds court leet and baron for the manor. The tithes have been commuted for £54. 3. payable to the Bishop of Chester, and £65. 10. to the vicar of the parish.

MOLLINGTON, LITTLE, a township, in the union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chester; containing 25 inhabitants. This township, called also Mollington-Banastre, although sometimes considered as part of the parish of Backford, is included in that of St.

Mary on the Hill, Chester. Like Great Mollington, it was anciently part of the estate of Robert de Rodelent, and, like that township, reverted, after his death, to the Earl of Chester. In the 41st of Edward III., it was possessed by the Banastres by gift from the crown; and it passed from them to the Langtons, barons of Newton, under whom it was held by the Hoghtons, of Hoghton Tower, in Lancashire. By the marriage of the heiress of the Hoghtons with William Stanley, of Hooton, 14th Henry VI., a portion of the estate was conveyed to the Stanley family. The remainder is the property of the Rev. John Hamer. The township comprises 223 acres, and is situated on the Wirrall side of the Chester and Ellesmere canal, by which it is separated from the other townships in the parish. The tithes have been commuted for an annual rent-charge of £50.

MOLSCROFT, a township, in the parish of St. John, union, and liberties of the borough, of Beverley, E. riding of York, 1¼ mile (W. N. W.) from Beverley; containing 135 inhabitants. It was held jointly by the Archbishop of York and the canons of Beverley, and in the old provost's books is called "Mylcross," probably from a mile cross which marked the sanctuary limits of the town. The township comprises by computation 1130 acres of land, divided among several proprietors, and lying within the manor of Beverley Chapter: the village is pleasantly situated on the road from Beverley to the village of Cherry-Burton.

MOLTON, NORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union and hundred of South Molton, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from South Molton; containing 2121 inhabitants. This parish, which borders upon Somersetshire, is situated on the Exmoor road, and in a district celebrated for a peculiar breed of cattle, called the North Devon breed, of a brown colour, without any intermixture of white. It comprises 15,149*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.*, whereof 4435 acres are common or waste: the surface is varied, and the low grounds are watered by the river Mole, from which the place takes its name. The substratum contains copper-ore, of which two mines are in operation: there are also numerous quarries of freestone of good quality for building; and a woollen manufactory is carried on, affording employment to about 150 persons. Fairs for cattle, which are the largest in the north of Devon, are held on the Wednesday after May 12th, and on the last Wednesday in October. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Twitchen annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 1.; net income, £110; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Morley, whose tithes have been commuted for £1292. 17.: there are nearly 6½ acres of glebe. The church is a venerable structure, in the decorated and later English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower, and contains a beautifully-carved oak screen, and a very rich octagonal font, with some remains of painted glass, and some handsome monuments. There were formerly three chapels of ease in the parish, at South Radworthy, Holywell, and Ben-Twitchen; the last had in 1772 been converted into a dwelling-house. In 1715 the Presbyterians had a meeting-house at North Molton: at present, the Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. A well here, called the Holy Well, is still much resorted to on Holy-Thursday.

MOLTON, SOUTH (*St. Mary Magdalene*), an incorporated market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of South Molton, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, 28 miles (N. W. by N.) from Exeter, and 181 (W. by S.) from London; containing 4274 inhabitants. This town derives its name from the river Mole, on the western bank of which it is situated, having Exmoor on the north, and Dartmoor faintly perceptible on the south; the streets are well paved, flagged, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. The principal branch of manufacture is that of woollen goods, which are occasionally furnished to the East India Company; shalloons, serges, and coarse woollen-cloth, are the articles chiefly made. The manufacture of lace has been lately introduced. The general market is on Saturday, and others are held on Tuesday and Thursday: there are cattle-fairs on the Wednesday before June 22nd, and the Wednesday after Aug. 26th; and great markets, also for cattle, on the Saturday after February 13th (noted for its fine show of North Devon cattle), and the Saturdays before May 1st, October 11th, and December 12th. For several successive weeks in the spring, there are large markets for sheep.

*Corporation Seal.*

The town received two charters, one in 1590, granted by Queen Elizabeth, and another in 1684, bestowed by Charles II.; but the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, possessing jurisdiction concurrently with the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions in a building over the corn-market. The powers of the county debt-court of South Molton, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of South Molton. The borough sent representatives to parliament once in the reign of Edward I. The town-hall is a handsome stone building; the prison was erected at an expense of £2000. The Living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, whose tithes have been commuted for £840, and who have a glebe of 233 acres. The church is a very spacious structure in the ancient English style, repaired in 1829, at a cost of £2000, and contains a richly carved pulpit of stone. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1684, by Hugh Squire, who endowed it with an annuity of £40; a Blue school was established in 1711; a Diocesan commercial school has been instituted, and a national school is supported by subscription. The union of South Molton comprises 29 parishes or places, containing a population of 20,978. Some vestiges of ancient encampments are visible at Cadbury and other places near the town. The late Mr. Justice Buller received the early part of his education at the free school here; and the Rev. Samuel Badcock, who distinguished himself in a controversy with Dr. Priestley, and assisted Dr. White in writing his celebrated Bampton Lectures, was born at South Molton in 1747.

MONCKTON, BISHOP'S, a chapelry, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Ripon; containing 460 inhabitants. The parish is on the road to Knaresborough, and comprises by admeasurement 2092 acres, of which about 1400 are arable, and the remainder pasture, with a small portion of woodland. The village is pleasantly situated on a small rivulet, on the banks of which are two flax-mills. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt in 1822, and contains 180 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, whose tithes here have been commuted for £46. 10., and certain impropriate tithes for £296. 11. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Methodists of the New Connexion.

MONCKTON-DEVERHILL, in the county of Wilts. —See DEVERHILL, MONCKTON.

MONCKTON, TARRANT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Blandford; containing 246 inhabitants. This place derived its name from a monastic establishment which existed here, and the adjunct denotes its situation on the river Tarrant. The parish is in a valley; the soil is light and chalky, and the chief agricultural produce is wheat, barley, and turnips. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Tarrant-Launceston annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 16. 8.; net income, £55; patron and impropriator, J. J. Farquharson, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £500, and who has a glebe of 56 acres. There are $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of vicarial glebe.

MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of CRANBORNE (though locally in the hundred of MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE), union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET, 2 miles (W.) from Cranborne; containing, with the hamlets of Oakley and Bellows-Cross, 113 inhabitants. The river Allen has its source here.

MONCKTON-COMBE.—See COMBE, MONCKTON.

MONEWDEN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of LOES, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Wickham-Market; containing 220 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the gift of A. Arcedeckne, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £277, and the glebe comprises 55 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, is situated on an eminence, and forms a conspicuous object.

MONEYLAWS, a township, in the parish of CARHAM, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Coldstream. It includes Old Moneylaws, and comprises about 850 acres, all arable land, with the exception of a few acres of grass; the soil is principally loam, and the surface mountainous, with extensive and beautiful prospects. The great tithes have been commuted for £161, and those of the incumbent for £28. In the Castle field here are the remains of a Roman camp.

MONGEHAM, GREAT (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Deal; containing 286 inhabitants. It comprises 874 acres; the surface is varied, and the scenery generally of pleasing character. There is a large brewing and malting establishment. A market granted by Henry III. has long been discontinued; but a fair for cattle and pedlery is still held, on the 29th of October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 5., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £499. 15., and the glebe comprises $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The church is a large handsome structure, in the early English style.

MONGEHAM, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from the town of Deal; containing 100 inhabitants. It comprises 1142 acres, of which 1089 are arable, 40 meadow, and 13 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Sutton consolidated in 1835, valued in the king's books at £5. 15.; net income, £371; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is a churchyard, but no church.

MONGEWELL (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Wallingford; containing 202 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Dr. Barrington: the tithes have been commuted for £370, and the glebe contains 6 acres. The church has some portions in the Norman style.

MONK-BRETTON, county of YORK.—See BRETTON, MONK.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

MONKEN-HADLEY.—See HADLEY, MONKEN.

MONKHILL, a township, in the parish of PONTEFRACT, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of the county of YORK; containing 48 inhabitants. It is a very small township (of about four acres) adjoining the town of Pontefract on the east of the Castle hill, and was anciently the grange and homestead of St. John's Priory.

MONKHOUSE, an extra-parochial place, in the union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, in ISLANDSHIRE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 16 inhabitants.

MONKLAND (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Leominster; containing 184 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the river Arrow, comprises by computation 1032 acres; the soil is a stiff clay on the higher portions, but lighter and richer in the lower parts. The road from Leominster to Hay passes through. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 9., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church, with the manor, was given by Ralph Tony in the time of William Rufus to the abbey of Conches, in Normandy, when a cell of Benedictine monks was established here, the possessions of which, at the suppression, were granted to the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

MONKLEIGH (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Great Torrington, on the road to Bideford; containing 699 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river

Torridge, which separates it from the parishes of Great Torrington and Wear-Giffard. The prevailing soil is a brown loam, resting upon clay; in the southern extremity of the parish is a narrow vein of red land, about a quarter of a mile broad, stretching from east to west. There is a considerable portion of rich woodland, which contributes greatly to embellish the scenery. A small canal belonging to the Rolle family, commencing from the point where the Torridge ceases to be navigable, passes through the parish to Great Torrington, affording conveyance for limestone, which is burnt into lime in several kilns here. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 7., and has a net income of £150: about two-thirds of the great tithes belong to Miss Saltren, who has the patronage; and the remainder to the barton and manor of Annery. The church contains some interesting monuments, among which is one to the memory of Chief Justice Sir William Hankford, who is said to have been accidentally killed at this place, in 1422, by his park-keeper.

MONKRIDGE-WARD, a township, in the parish of Elsdon, union of Rothbury, S. division of Coquetdale ward, N. division of Northumberland, 8 miles (N. E.) from Bellingham; containing 111 inhabitants. About the year 1242, *Munkeriche* was held of Gilbert de Umfraville by Maria de Munkeriche and Roger Dun, by drengage service; in 1398, Maud, widow of Gilbert de Umfraville, died seised of the place. Queen Elizabeth had lands here in 1568; and subsequently to this period, property has been possessed in the ward by the families of Hall, Howard, Potts, and Orde. Within the limits of the district is the estate of Ottercops, comprising 2415 acres, and of which mention occurs in the records of about the time of Henry II. The township is on the east of the river Rede, and south of the road between Elsdon and Elishaw Bridge; and comprises altogether by measurement 5450 acres, whereof about 254 are arable, 20 wood, and the remainder pasture, which is good by the river side; the rest of the pasture land is uninclosed. The hamlet stands on the south side of Elsdon burn.

MONKSEATON, a township, in the parish and union of Tynemouth, E. division of Castle ward, S. division of the county of Northumberland, 3 miles (N. W.) from Tynemouth; containing 581 inhabitants. The township comprises 1238 acres of arable land; the soil is a good loam, and the subsoil clay. A colliery was opened in 1819, and coal is wrought in considerable quantity, and conveyed from the pit near Whitley by a railway to the lower part of Shields, whence it is exported; there is also a portion of Whitley lime-quarry in the township. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £298. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On Monkhouse farm are the remains of a stone, called the Monk's stone, with this inscription, "O horror, to kill a man for a pig's head!" concerning which a curious tradition prevails. A monk of Tynemouth, it is said, was scourged on the spot by a Mr. Delaval for having cut off a pig's head whilst roasting in the kitchen of the latter; and dying within a year and a day, his brethren fixed a charge of murder on Mr. Delaval, who, in order to obtain absolution, assigned to the monastery the manor of Elswick and other estates, and erected an obelisk on the spot where he chastised the monk.

MONKS-ELEIGH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Cosford, hundred of Babergh, W. division of Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Bildeston; containing 732 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 2040 acres. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £422. The tithes have been commuted for £146, and there are 30 acres of glebe. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also some almshouses, built and endowed by Mr. Edmund Colman, in 1731.

MONKSILVER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Williton and Freemanners, W. division of Somerset, 10 miles (S. E.) from Minehead; containing, with the hamlet of Woodford, 308 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by admeasurement 1000 acres, is situated in a narrow vale, remarkable for its fertility. The meadows are exceedingly rich, from the facility of irrigating them, at all seasons of the year, with water which brings with it down the declivities a considerable quantity of the upland soil. A stone-quarry here affords good materials for repairing roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises 35 acres; a glebe-house was built in 1838. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style.

MONKS-PATH, or Monks-Riding, a liberty, in the parish of Tanworth, union of Solihull, Warwick division of the hundred of Kington, county of Warwick, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Birmingham. It is situated on the road between Birmingham and Warwick, and contains 87 acres of land.

MONKSTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of Great Steeping, poor-law union of Spilsby, Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; containing 54 inhabitants.

MONKSTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of Andover, Andover and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from the town of Andover; containing 293 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 11., and in the gift of King's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 69 acres.

MONKSWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Pont-y-Pool, division and hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from the town of Usk; containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £69; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Beaufort.

MONKTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Honiton, hundred of Colyton, Honiton and S. divisions of Devon, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Honiton; containing 141 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Shute, to the vicarage of Colyton: the tithes of Monkton have been commuted for £80 payable to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and £60 to the incumbent.

MONKTON, a township, in the parish of Jarrow, union of South Shields, E. division of Chester ward, N. division of the county of Durham, 5 miles (E.) from Gateshead; containing 135 inhabitants. This place was a very early possession of the monastery of Jarrow,

whence the name is derived; and afterwards was the property of the Hedworths of Harraton, for the alienation of which, John Hedworth had licence in the first year of Bishop Sever, "in order to raise certain trusts and uses therein." The chief part of the township is now leasehold under the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains some respectable houses. The tithes have been commuted for £155. 19. The Venerable Bede was born in the township; he spent his time chiefly in the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow, in which latter he died on the 26th of May, 735. In a field on the north side of the village, is Bede's Well, which was once in repute as a bath for the recovery of infirm or diseased children, and was also one of the spots where the people celebrated the usual sports of Midsummer eve.

MONKTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of the Isle of Thanet, hundred of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Margate; containing 402 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the Stour, and comprises 2364*a*. 3*r*. 21*p*., of which 1560 acres are arable, 726 marshland pasture, and 16 garden and orchard. Fairs are held on July 22nd and October 11th, for toys, &c. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Birchington and Acol (or ville of Wood) united, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4.; patron, the Archbishop; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter, of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £709; and the vicarial for £340, with a glebe of 39 acres.

MONKTON-FARLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Bradford, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of Wilts, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Bradford; containing 435 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury, with a net income of £169; there are 35 acres of glebe. Some remains exist of a convent of Cluniac monks, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, which was founded about 1125, as a cell to the priory of Lewes, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £217. 0. 4. A silver seal of exquisite workmanship, supposed to be that of the last abbot, was lately discovered near the convent.

MONKTON, MOOR (*All Saints*), a parish, in the E. division of Ainsty wapentake, W. riding of York; containing, with the township of Hessay, 454 inhabitants, of whom 305 are in the township of Moor-Monkton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from York, on the road to Ripon. The river Nidd, at its confluence here with the Ouse, forms the north-west boundary of the parish, which comprises by computation 4000 acres of profitable land, chiefly arable; the soil is generally a strong clay, and the surface level. Red House, the residence of George Hopps, Esq., built in the reign of Charles I. by Sir Henry Slingsby, commands an extensive view, including the city and cathedral of York; the chapel is entire, and paved with Italian marble, and its windows are embellished with painted glass. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 19. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £701 per annum. The church, which is situated about half a mile from the village, is an ancient structure with a tower.

MONKTON, NUN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Green-Hammerton; containing 365 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1692*a*. 1*r*. 17*p*., of which 861 acres are arable, 739 meadow and pasture, and 15 woodland and plantations; the surface is generally flat, and the soil a strong clay. The Hall, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Paylin, is now the property of J. J. Tufnell, Esq. The village is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Nidd, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the west of the Shipton station of the York and Newcastle railway, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the road from York to Boroughbridge. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron and impropriator, Mr. Tufnell, whose tithes have been commuted for £76. The church, an ancient edifice in the Norman style, consists only of the nave and chancel of the original structure built in the reign of Stephen; the western entrance is remarkably beautiful. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school which is free for 12 boys and 12 girls, was founded by Dorothy, Thomas, and Leonard Wilson, and has an endowment of £30 per annum, with a house and garden for the master. The church belonged to a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the time of Stephen, by William de Arches and Ivetta his wife; at the Dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £85. 14. 8.

MONKTON, WEST (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, hundred of Whitley, W. division of Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Taunton; containing 1164 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Bath and Exeter road, comprises by measurement 3080 acres; the surface is finely varied. In the upper portion, which forms part of the Quantock hills, stone of good quality is extensively quarried for building, and also for the roads. The river Tone, and the Bridgwater and Taunton canal, flow through the lower part of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Kinglake, whose tithes have been commuted for £630, and whose glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is a beautiful structure, in the decorated and later English styles. A free school, to which John Claymond, Esq., bequeathed £15 per annum for an exhibition to Brasenose College, Oxford, is supported by subscription. Nearly adjoining the town of Taunton is the Spital almshouse, founded in 1270, by Thomas Lambret, destroyed by fire in the reign of Henry VIII., and rebuilt soon afterwards by the abbot of Glastonbury; it is endowed with several parcels of land, producing an income of about £44. 10.

MONMOUTH (*St. Mary*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the division and county of Monmouth, of which it is the chief town, 130 miles (W. N. W.) from London, containing 5446 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Monnow, is by some supposed to have been the *Blestium* of Antoninus, but no antiquities have been

*Arms.*

discovered tending to confirm that opinion. It was of considerable importance during the time of the Saxons, who, to secure their conquests between the Severn and the Wye, and to repel the frequent incursions of the Britons, erected a stately castle, and fortified the town with walls of immense strength, of which, however, there are no remains. In the early Norman times, it was bestowed upon William Fitz-Baderon, one of the Conqueror's followers, who, from that circumstance, assumed the name of William de Monmouth. This chieftain rebuilt the castle; and Edward I., in 1272, erected Dixton, Monks, Wye-bridge, and Over-Monnow-bridge gates, and re-erected the walls: small portions of the castle, and of Dixton and Over-Monnow-bridge gates, still remain. Edward was lord of the honour, castle, and manor, which, with the honour and castle of Lancaster, he erected into a duchy, and granted to his third son, Henry, creating him Duke of Lancaster. The celebrated John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, resided for some time in the castle, which was also the birth-place of Henry V. In the civil war during the reign of Charles I. the castle was garrisoned for the king by Lord Herbert; it was taken by Sir William Waller for the parliament, again recovered for the king, and again taken by the parliamentarians.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Wye, near its confluence with the Monnow, in a luxuriant vale environed by hills of various elevation, some of which are richly crowned with wood. It consists of several streets diverging in different directions to the Wye, over which is a handsome stone bridge of five arches; a spacious street from the market-place leads to the river Monnow, which is crossed by an ancient stone bridge, on which is the arched gate above mentioned, forming an entrance from the Abergavenny road. The houses are in general well built; many of those in the principal streets have gardens and orchards attached to them, and in various parts are ancient buildings interspersed with good modern houses: the town is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water from a reservoir on May hill. Chippenham meadow, an extensive plot of ground, bounded on two sides by the Wye and Monnow, forms a delightful promenade; races are held in October, and assemblies occasionally. The Kymin, a lofty hill from which may be seen thirteen counties, commands a view of the windings of the rivers Wye and Monnow through a varied tract of country, and of the town lying at its base; a marine pavilion was erected on it in honour of Admiral Lord Nelson, and other naval heroes, but this has fallen into decay. Adjoining it is Beaulieu Grove, a fine wood, through which many pleasing walks have been made, affording in different points of view agreeable prospects of the neighbourhood. The steep banks of the Wye are clothed in many places with the most luxuriant verdure; and the windings of the river lead through a succession of scenes not surpassed by any of like character in the country. The beauty of the landscape, the mildness of the air, and the peculiar adaptation of the town as a place of retirement, have made Monmouth the residence of many respectable families.

This place was formerly celebrated for its "caps," and many acts of parliament were passed in the reigns of Edward IV., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, for the purpose of encouraging their wear; in the last-mentioned reign it was enacted that they should be worn by all persons (with a few exceptions for those of "worship and quality") "on Sabbath and holy days, upon pain of forfeiting ten groats for omission thereof." The chief manufacture of these caps, now worn principally by seamen, is removed to Bewdley. The trade at present mostly arises from the navigation of the river Wye, in the traffic carried on with Hereford and Bristol; and immense quantities of bark from the forests of the Upper Wye, are sent to Chepstow for exportation to the south of England and different parts of Ireland and Scotland, employing a considerable number of men, women, and children. The iron and tin manufactures were introduced into this kingdom, and established at Monmouth, by a native of Switzerland, and are still carried on here: the town is well supplied with coal from the neighbouring Forest of Dean, from which a tramroad has been constructed, passing through Coleford and Newland. Paper is largely manufactured at mills situated at Whitebrook; and there are several corn-mills. A market, which is well supplied, is held on Saturday, and an additional one on the first Wednesday in each month, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs. In 1834 an act was obtained for making a new entrance into the town from London, and for the erection of a new market-house; this entrance is on the north side of the town, the road being formed by a series of arches along the banks of the Monnow. The market-house is a handsome freestone building, a pentagon, and of the Grecian-Doric order: the lower part is occupied by butchers, green-grocers, and general traders; and above is a large room, used as the poultry and butter market, and occasionally as a concert and assembly room, and for public business. The fairs are on Whit-Tuesday, for toys; the Wednesday before the 20th of June, for wool and cheese; and September 4th and November 22nd, for cattle, hops, and cheese. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway to Hereford, by way of Ross.

Monmouth had a CORPORATE body so early as the reign of Henry III. The inhabitants were first regularly incorporated by Edward VI., on June 30th, 1550, and received other charters from subsequent monarchs, under which the town was governed till 1836, when the control was vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, by which also the municipal boundaries were made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The borough returns one member to parliament, in conjunction with Usk and Newport: the mayor is returning officer. A court of record was established by the charter of Edward VI., which authorised the mayor and bailiff to hold pleas in all actions to any amount; it is held by the mayor every Monday, on which day petty-sessions for the borough are also held. The assizes for the county, and the petty-sessions for the division of Monmouth, are held here, the latter every Saturday; and the town is within the duchy of Lancaster. The powers of the county debt-

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court of Monmouth, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Monmouth. The shire hall is a handsome Bath-freestone edifice of the Ionic order, standing on six lofty arches in front, and two at each end, the centre supported by six Tuscan columns, with a pediment, and ornamented with a statue of Henry V.; in the rear are the borough courts, erected in 1830. The county gaol and house of correction is a spacious stone building, in the form of a castle, on the road to Hereford.

The parish comprises 3247*a.* 2*r.* 8*p.*, of which 1095 acres are arable, 1627 pasture, and 525 woodland. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 3.; net income, £270; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Beaufort. The church was anciently the church of a Benedictine priory founded about 1080, by Wihenoc de Monmoe, and the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £56. 1. 11. The body was rebuilt in 1736, in the modern style, and the only part remaining of the original building is a buttress on the north side of the tower, which is surmounted by an elegant and finely-proportioned spire, in the early English style, 210 feet high, and forming an interesting feature in the view of the town. St. Thomas's, Over-Monnow, is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, the Vicar. The church is in the Norman style, supposed to have been founded prior to the Conquest, and for many years remained in a ruinous condition, but was restored and fitted up for divine service in 1832, partly at the expense of the Duke of Beaufort, and partly by subscription. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded in the reign of James I. by William Jones, a native of Newland, in this vicinity, and citizen and haberdasher of London, who bequeathed £9000 (which sum was laid out in land at New Cross, near London, now producing a very considerable income) for the endowment of a school, almshouses for 20 aged men and women, and for the establishment of a lectureship in the church. The lecturer, master, and usher have handsome residences; the almshouses were rebuilt in a substantial manner, in 1842, at an expense of £7000, by the Haberdashers' Company, who are the trustees, and who appoint visiters. The boys are provided with books and stationery, are taught the classics, and receive a general English education: two yearly exhibitions of £30 each, for boys from the school, to any college at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, were established out of the funds by the trustees, in 1841. A national school is kept in an ancient room with a fine oriel window, part of the priory of Benedictine monks, said to have been the study of the celebrated Geoffrey of Monmouth, a native of the town, who resided many years in that convent. The poor-law union comprises 32 parishes or places, 24 of which are in the county of Monmouth, 5 in that of Hereford, and 3 in that of Gloucester; altogether containing a population of 24,524. Of the hospitals of the Holy Trinity and St. John, founded in the early part of the thirteenth century by John de Monmouth, there are no remains. The town gave the title of Duke to James, natural son of Charles II.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the west by the counties of Glamorgan and Brecknock, in South Wales; on the north, by part of Brecknockshire and by Herefordshire; on the east, by Gloucestershire, from which it is separated by the river Wye; and on the south-east and south by the river Severn and the Bristol Channel. It extends from 51° 29′ to 51° 59′ (N. Lat.), and from 2° 41′ to 3° 16′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 498 square miles, or 318,720 statute acres. Within its limits are 24,944 houses inhabited, 1432 uninhabited, and 235 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 134,355, of which number 70,606 are males, and 63,749 females.

At the time of the second Roman invasion of Britain, Monmouthshire formed part of the territory of the Silures. In the reign of the Emperor Claudius, it was invaded by Ostorius Scapula, who, from the difficulties of the ground and the spirited and persevering resistance of the inhabitants, was unable to reduce it, and ultimately fell a victim to the fatigue and anxiety which he experienced in the expedition. Julius Frontinus, however, in the reign of Vespasian, achieved the final conquest of this part of Britain; and the district now constituting Monmouthshire became a portion of the Roman division called *Britannia Secunda*. From the stations and camps which the Romans here established, and from the numerous fragments of their buildings and sculptures that have been discovered, it appears that the fine climate and great natural beauty of the county rendered it a favourite resort of the Romans, in the elegant and luxurious, though declining age of Rome.

At a period not long subsequent to the Saxon conquests, Monmouthshire, together with the rest of the country west of the Severn, continued free from the Anglo-Saxon dominion; and Caerleon, at that time its capital, was one of the most flourishing cities of the Britons. Wales then included three regions, or principalities, namely, *Gwynedd*, *Powysland*, and *Dehenbarth*, in the last of which the whole of Monmouthshire was included. In those remote and obscure times it is difficult to trace the particular history of this county, which sometimes formed a separate territory, under the name of *Gwent*, and at other times was comprehended in *Morgannoe*, which included Glamorganshire and part of Carmarthenshire. The petty chieftains of this latter province were professedly tributary to the Prince of South Wales. The attempts of the Anglo-Saxon sovereigns to subjugate Wales were opposed by the Gwentians with extraordinary courage, insomuch that they do not appear to have been ever completely conquered during the Anglo-Saxon period. After the Norman Conquest, when various adventurers received permission to make incursions into Wales with a view to establish themselves upon the territory, several petty feudal sovereignties were erected here. The lands, being held *per baroniam*, with full power to administer justice to the tenants, were invested with *jura regalia*, so that the king's writs did not run in them. But in the event of a contest between two lords marchers (as these territorial proprietors were denominated), concerning the limits of their respective territories, they had recourse to the king as their supreme lord, and justice was administered to them in the superior courts of the realm. This system of feudal jurisprudence was continued here, as in the other Welsh marches, until Henry VIII. in 1535 abolished the government of the lords marchers, divided Wales into twelve shires, and included Monmouthshire

among the counties of England. But as regards the administration of justice, it was considered a Welsh county until the reign of Charles II., when it was first included in the Oxford circuit; and even after that time it seems to have been affected in some degree by the ancient border law, as the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the lords marchers, usually held at Ludlow, in Shropshire, was not absolutely and finally abolished until the 1st of William and Mary, when the gentry and inhabitants within the principality of Wales petitioned for its suppression.

Monmouthshire was formerly partly included within the limits of the dioceses of Hereford and St. David's; but under the arrangements provided by the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the whole has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Llandaff. It is in the province of Canterbury, and comprises the deaneries of Abergavenny, Netherwent, Newport, and Usk, with 123 parishes. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it consists of the hundreds of Abergavenny, Caldicot, Raglan, Skenfreth, Usk, and Wentlloog, each of which is subdivided into Upper and Lower. It contains the borough, market, and sea-port town of Newport; the borough and market-towns of Monmouth and Usk; the market and sea-port town of Chepstow; and the market-towns of Abergavenny, Caerleon, and Pont-y-Pool. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for the boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk conjointly. The county is included in the Oxford circuit; the assizes are held at Monmouth, where is the county gaol, and the quarter-sessions at Usk.

The general ASPECT of the county is pleasingly diversified. A considerable portion is mountainous and rocky, and those parts abutting on the mountain ridges are sterile, affording only a scanty subsistence for the flocks which feed upon them; but the rich land in the valleys and on the slopes of the hills, is finely chequered with woods and pastures, intermingled with spots of tillage: and the beautiful scenery on the banks of the Wye attracts numerous tourists, and has often furnished subjects for the pencil and the pen. In the hundreds of Wentlloog and Caldicot, sea-walls have been raised for a considerable extent, and at a vast expense, to prevent the sea from overflowing the extensive marshes in those neighbourhoods, which would otherwise be subject to continual damage from inundations. In an agricultural point of view, Monmouthshire may be divided into three districts. The first comprises the southern portion, and consists partly of large tracts of moor or marsh land: the second includes the eastern part, and possesses such natural advantages and fertility, that it has the appearance of a garden; while the third comprises the western and more elevated tract, the soil of which, upon the hills, is generally thin. The corn chiefly cultivated is wheat, barley, and oats; and a few peas, or beans, are sometimes sown. The woods and coppices are numerous, and contain a great quantity of various kinds of timber, particularly ash and oak. The most important *Mineral Productions* are iron, coal, limestone, and various other kinds of stone, valuable for building, and other purposes. Although the iron-mines had engaged attention in very remote times, operations in this and the adjacent county of Glamorgan were carried on with little spirit until the latter part of the eighteenth century. The present works on the Welsh border are of considerable extent and importance, producing both pig and bar iron; and attached to some are wire-works. Lead-ore is found; and the coal obtained furnishes more than sufficient fuel for the supply of the inhabitants. Limestone of the finest sort is obtained in almost every part of the county; and there are some quarries of breccia in the parishes of Trelleck and Penalth, celebrated for cider millstones. At Caerleon and Rogerstone are tin-works. The manufacture of flannel has been long established, but is of very limited extent. Some few coarse cloths, woollen stockings, and coarse caps, are made by the inhabitants in the mountainous parts, and brought to the great fairs for sale.

The principal rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Usk, the Rumney, the Monnow, and the Ebwy. The *Severn* first touches the county at the angle where it receives the waters of the Wye; it is a river of great magnitude, with a strong tide, and in its progress widens rapidly, and forms the Bristol Channel. The *Wye* is navigable for large vessels only to Chepstow bridge, but for barges, with some difficulty, as high as Hereford. The *Usk* is navigable for coasting-vessels up to Newport, and for barges as high as Tredunnock bridge. The *Monmouthshire canal* was begun in 1792, and finished in 1798: by an act obtained in 1797, the proprietors were authorised to extend the line eastward one mile and a half; and by another, passed in 1802, various powers were obtained for making collateral tramroads. The *Brecknockshire canal*, which may be considered a branch of this, was formed pursuant to an act obtained in the 33rd of George III. On the banks of the Monmouthshire canal, at Pontnewydd, commences a tramroad to the Blaenavon iron-works, a distance of five miles and a quarter, in which it has a rise of 610 feet from the canal; and there are several other tramroads in connexion with the various works in this extensive mining district.

Five principal Roman stations were fixed in that part of the territory of the Silures, which is included in the present county of Monmouth; *viz.*, *Venta Silurum*, placed by the general consent of antiquaries at Caerwent; *Isca Silurum*, at Caerleon; *Gobannium*, at Abergavenny; and *Burrium* and *Blestium*, which, according to the opinion of Horsley, were respectively at Usk and Monmouth. Although it is probable that most of the great roads connecting the southern part of *Britannia Secunda* with the Roman-British territory east of the Severn, passed through Monmouthshire, yet the only one that can be distinctly traced is that which ran south-westward from Abergavenny to Neath, or some other station in Glamorganshire, and which is called by the natives *Sarn-hîr*, signifying "the long paved causeway." The miscellaneous Roman antiquities discovered at different times are various, comprising aqueducts, baths, sudatories, tessellated pavements, columns, statues, bas-reliefs, hypocausts, altars, votive and sepulchral stones, sarcophagi, urns, medals, coins, fibulæ, &c. Remains of numerous encampments are still visible, the construction of which, as this part of the British territory was never permanently occupied either by the Saxons or the Danes, may be reasonably attributed almost exclusively to the Britons and the Romans. The castles, from the contiguity of the county to the Welsh border, were also very numerous, the sites of not fewer than twenty-five

being still distinguishable. Most of them were of Norman erection, and considerable portions of several still remain, though for the most part ruinous: those of Caerleon, Grosmont, and Skenfreth, are probably the most ancient; that of Raglan presents the most magnificent extent of ruins. The number of religious houses, including two hospitals, was seventeen, and the most interesting remains are those of Llanthony Priory church, and of the Cistercian abbey of Tintern, both which exhibit large masses of beautiful ruins. Many of the churches have a remarkably picturesque appearance; and few of them having undergone much alteration since the Reformation, they still exhibit vestiges of the Roman Catholic worship and discipline, such as rood-lofts, niches, auricular recesses, and confessional chairs.

MONNINGTON-UPON-WYE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Weobley, hundred of Grimsworth, county of Hereford, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 86 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Wye, and on the road from Hereford to Hay, comprises by computation 1000 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 10.; patron and impropriator, Sir V. Cornewall, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £227, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a neat plain structure, built in the reign of Charles II.

MONTACUTE (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of Tintinhull, W. division of Somerset, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Yeovil; containing, with the tythings of Bishopstone and Hyde, 1047 inhabitants. This place, in the time of the Saxons, was called *Logaresburch*, which is said to have been changed for its present name by William, Earl of Morton, who soon after the Conquest built a strong castle here, on the sharp point of a hill. The parish is situated on the road from Yeovil to Ilminster, and comprises 1485*a*. 14*p*., chiefly arable land; the soil in some parts inclines to sand, and in others to clay, and the surface is finely varied. The hill from which the parish is thought to take its name, and another contiguous hill are planted with firs and oaks; the prevailing wood in other parts is elm, which grows with great luxuriance. There is excellent freestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; patron and impropriator, William Phelips, Esq.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £190. 10., and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 308 sittings. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. In the parish is a double-moated Roman camp, about three miles in circuit, the north-west part of which is further defended by a high rampart, partly of stone, inclosing twenty acres, within which many Roman coins have been found. A priory in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded here by William the Conqueror, was in the reign of Henry I. amply endowed, and granted to the monks of Cluny, by the Earl of Morton; its revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £524. 11. 8.

MONTFORD (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union of Atcham, hundred of Pimhill, N. division of Salop, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 490 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Severn, across which is a bridge; the soil is chiefly loam and sand, producing excellent crops of barley, and the surface is generally level. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 6.; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Powis: the tithes of the incumbent have been commuted for £245, and the glebe consists of 40 acres.

MONTPELIER, St. Andrew.—See Bristol.

MONYASH, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Bakewell, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby, 4¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Bakewell; containing 600 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 3000*a*. 3*r*. 16*p*., of which about 100 acres are uncultivated waste. At Rucklow-Dales are extensive rocks of grey and of black marble, of which a large quantity is quarried; and near them rises the river Lathkill, noted for the beautiful scenery on its banks. A court of miners is held at Monyash once in six months, at which all pleas of debt, and disputes as to title, relating to the lead-mines within the hundred of High Peak, are determined by the steward and bar-masters, assisted by a jury of twenty-four persons. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Bakewell; impropriator, the Duke of Rutland. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a low tower and spire. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, and the Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. A school, built in 1750, has an income of £17 per annum, arising from an allotment of land under an inclosure act in 1771. About a mile and a half from the village are "The Arborlows," Druidical remains, which occupy a mound twenty feet above the surrounding level; they consist of a number of stones from ten to twelve feet in length, and from four to five in width, placed in a circular position, each stone pointing to the centre: the diameter of the circle is not less than forty yards.

MOOR, with Batchcott, a township, in the parish of Richard's-Castle, union of Ludlow, hundred of Munslow, S. division of the county of Salop; containing 206 inhabitants.

MOOR, with Hill, Worcestershire.—See Hill.

MOOR, WEST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Langport, hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, W. division of the county of Somerset, 4½ miles (S.) from Langport; containing 13 inhabitants.

MOORBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Horncastle; containing 152 inhabitants. It comprises 950 acres, and has a small village. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8.; net income, £140; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. Besides the church, there is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MOORE, or Moor, a township, in the chapelry of Daresbury, parish and union of Runcorn, hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Warrington; containing 317 inhabitants. This place is parcel of the barony of Halton: in the reign of Charles I. the copyholders enfranchised their lands, which since that time have been held of the crown in fee-farm, as of the manor of Enfield. An estate here was purchased of the Brookes, before 1666, by the family of Rutter, whose heiress conveyed it in marriage to the Herons. The township comprises 828 acres, of which the soil is light, with some moss. The Duke of Bridgewater's and the Old Quay canals, and the Liverpool and Birmingham railway, pass, each for about a mile, through the township, where the last

has a station. Moor Hall is the seat of General Heron. A court leet and a court baron are held by the Marquess of Cholmondeley. The tithes, let on lease from Christ-Church, Oxford, to Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton Priory, have lately been commuted for a rent-charge of £90. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MOORESBARROW, with PARME, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S.division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Middlewich; containing 36 inhabitants. The manor, which had been given by Edward I. to the abbey of Vale-Royal, was granted by Edward VI. to Thomas Browne; it passed afterwards by successive sales to the Brookes, of Norton, and the family of Venables. Lord Vernon, who inherited the Venables estates, sold the manor, about 1792, to Mr. Perrin, of Warrington. The township comprises 407 acres, the soil of which is clay. The Hall and demesne belonged formerly to the Whittinghams: the site of the house is surrounded by a moat.

MOORGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of CLAREBOROUGH, union of EAST RETFORD, North Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 1007 inhabitants. This hamlet, which includes Spittal hill, forms a handsome suburb of East Retford: within the last sixty years the buildings have been greatly augmented. The land is chiefly in grass, or divided into gardens, except the common, which was inclosed in 1799. A very handsome chapel of ease was built in 1829. The tithes of the hamlet and of Bollom have been commuted for £80, and £68, payable respectively to the impropriator and the vicar of Clareborough, the latter of whom has $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres of glebe here.

MOORGREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of GREASLY, poor-law union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 391 inhabitants.

MOORHOUSE, a township, in the parish of BURGH-UPON-THE-SANDS, union of CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from the city of Carlisle; containing 293 inhabitants. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends.

MOORHOUSE, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Durham; containing 45 inhabitants. In the seventeenth century this township was the seat, in succession, of the families of Ingleby and Roper. It lies on the extreme western verge of the parish, near the river Wear, and comprises by measurement 220 acres, of which 140 are arable, 68 grass, and 12 wood: the few houses are convenient to the road from Durham to Sunderland.

MOORHOUSE, a chapelry, in the parish of LAXTON, or LEXINGTON, union of SOUTHWELL, South Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from the town of Tuxford; containing 77 inhabitants. The chapel is a small ancient edifice.

MOORLINCH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of the county of SOMERSET, 7 miles (E.) from Bridgwater; containing 2281 inhabitants, of whom 331 are in the hamlet. This parish, which is situated on the Bath and Exeter road, comprises by measurement 1083 acres; the substratum consists of a blue and white lias, of excellent quality for building, and well adapted for mantel-pieces and other ornamental uses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £440; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. J. Luscombe; impropriators, Mr. Gould, Mr. Sherston, and the Rev. Mr. Baker. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style. At Stawell and Sutton-Mallet are chapels of ease, of similar character; and at Burtle, Catcott, and Chilton-on-Poldon with Edington, are separate incumbencies: the living of Burtle is in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, with an income of £50. There are places of worship for Independents. A cell to the abbey of Glastonbury was maintained here.

MOORSHOLM, or MOORSHAM, a township, in the parish of SKELTON, union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Guisborough; containing, with Girrick, 316 inhabitants. Moorsham Magna and Parva, which now together form the township, were anciently two distinct manors, and at the time of the Domesday survey, wherein the places are styled *Morehusum*, were held by the Earl of Morton; they afterwards came, by grant of the Conqueror, to the family of de Brus, and from them descended to the Thwengs, Lumleys, and others. The name is probably derived from the situation of the township on the border of an extensive moor, over which the road from Whitby to Guisborough now runs. The area of Moorsholm is about 7075 acres, of which 2806 are common or waste land: the village is seated near a mountain rivulet which pursues a winding course northward; and about a mile to the south is Freeburg hill, a detached mountain of conical form, which appears to have been in very ancient times a place for assembling and transacting business of public importance. The tithes have been commuted for £180, payable to the Archbishop of York. There is a meeting-house for dissenters.

MOORSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of BACKWELL, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, E. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 195 inhabitants.

MOORSLEY, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from the city of Durham; containing 821 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Moreslaw*, "the Moor-hill," and belonged to the convent of Durham, on the dissolution of which the possessions of the institution in Moorsley passed to the cathedral. The township comprises 588*a.* 32*p.*, whereof 355 acres are arable, 210 meadow and pasture, and 22 waste: the village lies on a high bare brow, overlooking the vale of Houghton. The Durham and Sunderland railway here joins the Hartlepool railway. A modus of 20*d.* is paid annually to the rector of Houghton in lieu of hay tithe, and the other tithes have been commuted for £82. 12.

MOORTHWAITE, a township, in the parish of CUMWHITTON, union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carlisle; containing 75 inhabitants.

MOORTOWN, a tything, in the parish of FIVEHEAD, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 24 inhabitants.

MOOR-TOWN, a township, in the parish of Brandsburton, union of Skirlaugh, N. division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. riding of York, 10 miles (N. E.) from Beverley; containing 34 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation, anciently belonged to the Moore family, who flourished here at a very early period. The township comprises about 500 acres of land, set out in three farms; the soil of the carrs in the vicinity has the black appearance common to grounds long under water. The river Hull passes on the west, and the road from Brandsburton to Beeford on the east.

MOORWINSTOW (*St. Morvenna*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Stratton, E. division of Cornwall, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Stratton; containing 1050 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7300 acres, of which 730 are common or waste; it is situated at the northern extremity of the county, and is bounded on the west by the Bristol Channel, and on the east by the river Tamar, which, with the Torridge, has its source here. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10.; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropriator, D. Yonge, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £390, and the vicarial for £365; there is a glebe of 70 acres. The church is an interesting structure chiefly in the Norman style, abounding with curious and elegant details; the south porch is a highly-enriched specimen of Norman architecture. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Richard Stanbury, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1471, and Sir William Adams, an eminent oculist, were natives of Stanbury, in the parish.

MORBORN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Peterborough, hundred of Norman-Cross, county of Huntingdon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Stilton; containing 93 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1123 acres, of which about 600 are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of woodland, pasture and meadow; the surface is flat, and the prevailing wood, elm, ash, and oak. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of R. E. Duncombe Shafto, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £164. 14., and the glebe comprises $81\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the later English style.

MORCHARD, BISHOP'S (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Crediton, Crediton and N. divisions of Devon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Crediton; containing 1880 inhabitants. There is a fair for cattle on the Monday after September 8th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36, and in the gift of R. H. Tuckfield, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £750, and the glebe comprises 50 acres.

MORCOTT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Uppingham, hundred of Wrandike, county of Rutland, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Uppingham; containing 516 inhabitants. It comprises 1248 acres, of which 40 are common or waste; the substratum abounds with limestone and freestone of good quality for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 7., and in the patronage of Mrs. Mary Thorold: the tithes have been commuted for £388, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, in the Norman style, with a small spire covered with lead. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. A national school is supported; and there are almshouses for six persons, founded, and endowed with land producing £30 per annum, by George Gilson, Esq., about a century since.

MORDEN, a parish, in the union of Wareham and Purbeck, hundred of Loosebarrow, Wimborne division of Dorset, 6 miles (N.) from Wareham; containing, with the hamlets of Charborough, Sandford, and Sherford, 1001 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Charborough annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 7.; net income, £287; patron and impropriator, J. S. W. Drax, Esq.: the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is an ancient building, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MORDEN (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Croydon, Second division of the hundred of Wallington, E. division of Surrey, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from Mitcham, and 10 miles (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 685 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the river Wandle on the north-east, comprises by measurement 1426 acres; about one-half is arable, and the remainder grass and garden-ground, with a small portion of woodland, and 83 acres of common or waste. There are two tobacco and snuff manufactories. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 11., and in the gift of the Rev. R. S. Garth: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and the glebe comprises $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, a small brick edifice erected about 1636, has a large window of stained glass, the ancient part of which is said to have belonged to Merton Abbey. Several bequests for education, amounting to about £30 per annum, are applied in aid of a national school; and there are £1000 vested in the three per cent. consols. for the support of a Sunday school.

MORDEN, GUILDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Royston, hundred of Armingford, county of Cambridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Biggleswade; containing 808 inhabitants. The parish appears to have taken the affix to its name from the decoration of the steeple of its church with stripes of gilding. It is recorded that Charles Yorke, son of the first lord Hardwicke, died suddenly while the patent for raising him to the peerage by the title of Baron Morden, taken from this place, was in preparation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 6.; net income, £170; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in the reign of George III.

MORDEN, STEEPLE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Royston, hundred of Armingford, county of Cambridge, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Royston; containing 797 inhabitants. It comprises 3853 acres, of which the far greater portion is arable, and one-fifth part pasture and woodland; the soil is fertile, and the substratum generally chalk and clunch. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 6.; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £704. 10., with a glebe of $201\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the vicarial tithes for £235, with a glebe of $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient

and spacious structure, much mutilated, and unsightly from the loss of the steeple, which fell down many years since. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MORDIFORD (*Holy Rood*), a parish, in the hundred of Greytree, union and county of Hereford, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Hereford; containing 595 inhabitants. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Froome, Lug, and Wye, and comprises 1480*a*. 6*p*., of which about 500 acres are arable, 640 meadow and pasture, 170 woodland and coppice, 18 in hop plantations, and 47 in gardens. The substratum abounds with limestone, in which is found a great variety of fossils. The road from Hereford to Gloucester proceeds through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of E. T. Foley, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £310, and the glebe contains 3 acres. The church had a wooden spire rising from the centre, which was many years since taken down; a tower was erected in 1814. On Blackbury Hill, within the parish, are some remains of a work called St. Ethelbert's camp.

MORDON, or Morden, a township, in the parish and union of Sedgefield, N. E. division of Stockton ward, S. division of the county of Durham, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 161 inhabitants. This place gave name to a resident family, of whom mention occurs in the 14th century; and among other landed proprietors of former times were the Trollops, who ceased to possess any interest in the estate in the reign of James I. The name was perhaps originally *Moredun*, or "the moorish hill," from the elevation of the place above a marsh. The township comprises 1537 acres, the greater part of which is arable, and of good quality. The village is surrounded with rich low pasture grounds; and to the south, the slow waters of the Skerne and its numerous feeders form the wide morass just referred to. The York and Newcastle and the Clarence railways pass through the township. The tithes have been commuted for £122.

MORE, a parish, in the union of Clun, hundred of Purslow, S. division of Salop, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bishop's-Castle, on the road to Shrewsbury; containing 246 inhabitants. It comprises 3534 acres, of which 943 are common or waste land; of the remainder, the arable and pasture are in about equal portions. The surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque and well wooded: the river Onney flows through the parish. Good building-stone is obtained. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 2., and in the gift of R. B. More, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £242, and the glebe contains $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres with a house. A school is endowed with £5 per annum.

MOREBATH (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Tiverton, hundred of Bampton, Cullompton and N. divisions of Devon, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Bampton; containing 466 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3449*a*. 1*r*. 8*p*. Freestone of good quality for building, and also for the roads, is obtained. A fair is held on the last Monday in August. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. 9.; patron, T. L. Clarke, Esq.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £115, and the vicarial for £234; the glebe comprises $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, erected in 1688, contains some neat monuments to the families of Bere and Sayer.

MOREBY, with Stillingfleet, a township, in the parish of Stillingfleet, wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, union, and E. riding, of York, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from York; containing 418 inhabitants, of whom 56 are in the hamlet of Moreby. The township comprises by computation 2214 acres, of which about 200 are woodland. Moreby Hall, a magnificent mansion in the Elizabethan style, is seated in a fine lawn on the east bank of the Ouse, and surrounded with trees of gigantic growth; it was commenced in 1827 by Henry Preston, Esq., the present owner of the estate, and is of white freestone from the quarries at Park Springs, near Leeds. The tithes have been commuted for £80 payable to the Dean and Chapter of York, and £48 to the vicar of the parish.

MOREDON, a tything, in the parish of Rodborne-Cheney, union of Highworth and Swindon, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Swindon and N. divisions of Wilts; containing 239 inhabitants.

MORELEIGH, or Morley (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Totnes, hundred of Stanborough, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of Devon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Totnes; containing 202 inhabitants. It comprises 1392 acres, of which 300 are common or waste. A weekly market and an annual fair were formerly held here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 1.; net income, £145: patron, Sir H. P. Seale. Within the parish is Stanborough, the site of an ancient fort from which the hundred is named. The parish gives the title of Earl to the family of Parker.

MORESBY (*St. Bridget*), a parish, in the union of Whitehaven, Allerdale ward about Derwent, W. division of Cumberland; containing, with the township of Parton, 1175 inhabitants, of whom 93 are in the township of Moresby, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Whitehaven. It is evident this was the site of a Roman station, from the numerous foundations of buildings, the caverns, and Roman inscriptions, which have been discovered. Horsley thinks that it was *Arbeia*, where, according to the *Notitia*, the *Numerus Barcariorum Tigritensium* was in garrison. The parish is bounded on the west by the Irish Sea. There is an iron-foundry. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £105; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church has been rebuilt. A school was endowed by Joseph Williamson, Esq., with lands now producing about £42 per annum.

MORESTEAD, a parish, in the union of Winchester, hundred of Fawley, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Winchester, on the road to Bishop's-Waltham; containing 86 inhabitants. It comprises 1318 acres, of which 90 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £157; there is half an acre of glebe.

MORETON, a liberty, in the parish of Dinton, union of Aylesbury, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from the town of Aylesbury; containing 14 inhabitants. It is situated upon a small tributary of the river Thame.

MORETON, with ALCUMLOW, a township, in the parish of ASTBURY, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of CHESHIRE, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Congleton; containing 148 inhabitants. It comprises 791 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand. The tithes have been commuted for £123. 10.

MORETON, with LINGHAM, a township, in the parish of BIDSTONE, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Birkenhead; containing 330 inhabitants. It comprises 1169 acres, of a clayey soil, and is situated in a dreary flat, close to the shore of the sea; most of it is below high-water mark, and the sea is kept out by embankments, at the expense of the corporation of Liverpool and the landowners conjointly. Robert Vyner, Esq., is proprietor of the whole township, with the exception of about 300 acres belonging to John Ralph Shaw, Esq., of Arrowe Hall.

MORETON (*ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of WINFRITH, Wareham division of DORSET, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Dorchester; containing 294 inhabitants. It comprises 2311 acres, of which 801 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 2., and in the gift of James Frampton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £262, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church was rebuilt by James Frampton, Esq., in 1776.

MORETON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Ongar; containing 513 inhabitants. The parish is separated from the parishes of Great and Little Laver by a brook which flows into the river Roden at Ongar, and over which a bridge of brick was built by subscription in 1762. The situation is elevated, in many parts commanding extensive and richly-varied prospects. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £375, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. The church is a small neat edifice, with a tower of brick surmounted by a shingled spire. The eminent Edmund Calamy, afterwards a nonconformist, was rector here.

MORETON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Thornbury; containing 577 inhabitants. It is situated near the road to Berkeley.

MORETON, a chapelry, in the parish of LLANYBLODWELL, hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 3¼ miles (S.) from Oswestry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £669; patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £190, and £21 are paid to the vicar of Oswestry. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael, and is supposed to have been erected by an ancestor of the Earl of Bradford's. Here is a mineral spring.

MORETON, a township, in the parish of COLWICH, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Rugeley; containing 42 inhabitants. It contains a few scattered houses, and lies about a mile north of the village of Colwich. Moreton House is a modern brick mansion, on a lofty eminence.





MORETON, a township, in the parish of GNOSALL, union of NEWPORT, W. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Newport. It lies on the road from Shiffnall to Stafford, and comprises 3478 acres, of which the soil is various, a good deal of it being sandy; the scenery is prettily diversified with hills and woodlands, and the views are extensive: there are quarries of stone for building. In the township are the hamlets of Coley, Bromstead, Wilbrighton, Outwoods, and Chatwell, extending between two and four miles south-west of Gnosall, and bordering upon Shropshire: Chatwell, the most distant hamlet, is said to have its name from St. Chad's Well, formerly in some repute. A church, now a district church, dedicated to St. Mary, and in the Norman style, was erected under the auspices of the late Bishop Ryder, in 1835, by means of subscription: a parsonage-house, of stone, was built by the late Bishop Butler. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Lichfield. Vaults have been discovered near a farmyard here, which strengthen a traditionary notion that a church anciently existed. A meeting-house for Congregational Dissenters was built by the Rev. George Burder, author of *The Village Sermons*. The Ducie family were formerly seated here, and a member of it, Matthew Ducie Moreton, was created Lord Ducie, Baron of Moreton, in 1720; on the death of his successor, without issue, that title became extinct.

MORETON, a hamlet, in the parish of HANBURY, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (N. W.) from Draycott; containing 34 inhabitants.

MORETON-CORBET (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 5¼ miles (S. E.) from Wem; containing 226 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Wellington to Drayton, comprises about 2000 acres; the soil is light and sandy, and a stiff clay, in nearly equal portions. The surface is generally flat, but intersected by a ridge of elevated land, and is watered by the small river Roden, which in its course through the parish turns several mills. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 6., and in the gift of Sir A. Corbet, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The church is a neat structure, containing some fine monuments of the Corbet family, whose magnificent mansion here, built in the time of Elizabeth, was burned in the civil war, by a detachment from Cromwell's army stationed at Wem.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD (*ST. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Exeter, and 184 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2037 inhabitants. The town is romantically situated on the verge of Dartmoor Forest, and occupies a gentle eminence environed by lofty hills; it consists of several streets. The houses in general are ancient, and built in the cottage style, with thatched roofs. Fifty houses were consumed by fire in 1845. The appearance of the surrounding district is somewhat peculiar, the surface being strewn with fragments of rock, while the barren heights of Dartmoor on the west are strikingly contrasted with the

cultivated slopes of land more immediately adjacent to the town. The parish comprises 6512 acres, of which 1766 are common or waste. The woollen-trade was formerly extensive, but only a few blankets and stockings are now made: there are some tanyards, and a rope-manufactory, and in the vicinity are quarries of excellent granite. A market is held on Saturday; and there are great cattle-markets, on Whitsun-eve and the first Saturday in October. Fairs take place on the third Thursday in July and the last Thursday in November, principally for cattle. A new market-house and shambles were built, at the expense of the Earl of Devon, in 1827. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £49. 19. 7.; net income, £401; patron, the Earl. The church occupies the summit of the elevation on which the town is situated, and is an ancient edifice consisting of a nave, aisles, transeptal porch, and chancel, the last being separated from the body by a carved wooden screen. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a free school with a small endowment. Some Druidical remains and Roman antiquities have been found in the immediate vicinity of the town.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH (*St. David*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Shipston-upon-Stour, Upper division of the hundred of Westminster, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 28½ miles (E. N. E.) from Gloucester, and 83 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 1345 inhabitants. The town is situated in a pleasant valley, and on the road from London to Worcester, which is here crossed by the Roman Fosse-way: the manufacture of linen-cloth furnishes employment to about fifty persons. A railway passes hence to Stratford-upon-Avon, chiefly used for the conveyance of coal. In the reign of Henry III., the abbot of Westminster, lord of the manor, procured a charter for a market, which, though on the decline, is still held on Tuesday; and there are small fairs on March 25th and November 1st. The living is annexed to the rectory of Burton-on-the-Hill: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1821. There is a place of worship for Independents. A national school was endowed in 1813, with £4000, by Lord Redesdale and Dr. Winford; the income is about £140 per annum. On a heath here is a modern pillar, marking the point where the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, and Warwick, and a detached portion of the county of Worcester, unite, and near which a memorable battle was fought between the English and the Danes.

MORETON-JEFFRIES.—See Morton-Jeffries.

MORETON, MAIDS' (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, 1¼ mile (N. E.) from Buckingham; containing 570 inhabitants. It comprises 1260 acres, of which 590 are arable, 650 pasture, and about 20 woodland; the soil is clay, alternated with gravel. The river Ouse, and a branch of the Grand Junction canal, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18 2. 11.; net income, £294; patron, the Rev. J. L. Long. The church, built in 1450 by two maiden sisters, daughters of the last male heir of the family of Peyvre, is a handsome structure in the later English style, containing some stalls highly enriched; the porch and belfry have groined roofs. Dr. George Bate, chief physician to Charles II., was born here.

MORETON, NORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of Wallingford, hundred of Moreton, county of Berks, 4¼ miles (W.) from Wallingford; containing 397 inhabitants. It comprises 1037 acres, of which 730 are arable, 257 pasture, and about 50 orchard and garden. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 8.; net income, £83; patron, the Archdeacon of Berks; impropriator, J. T. Wasey, Esq. In the south aisle of the church, called Stapleton's chantry chapel, founded before 1467, are two old tombs of ecclesiastics, with processional crosses; also two ancient mutilated tombs, with Saxon inscriptions.

MORETON SEA or SAY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Drayton, Drayton division of the hundred of North Bradford, N. division of Salop, 3¼ miles (W.) from Drayton; containing 770 inhabitants, of whom 262 are in the township. The parish comprises 4804*a*. 1*r*. 30*p*. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rector of Hodnet: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £550, and the incumbent's for £89. 13.; the glebe comprises 48 acres. The church contains a monument to a member of the Vernon family, whose ancient mansion in the parish is now a farmhouse; the first lord Clive was interred here.

MORETON, SOUTH (*St. John*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of Wallingford, hundred of Moreton, county of Berks, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Wallingford; containing 417 inhabitants. It comprises 1419*a*. 1*r*. 22*p*., of which 878 acres are arable, 370 pasture and meadow, and about 30 woodland; the surface is generally level, and the meadows are watered by a small stream which falls into the Thames at Wallingford. The Great Western railway intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5., in the patronage of the University of Oxford, in trust for the Principal and Fellows of Magdalen Hall; net income, £199. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1818.

MORETON-VALENCE (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of Wheatenhurst, Upper division of the hundred of Whitstone, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 7¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Stroud; containing 344 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 1000 acres, is bounded on the north-west by the river Severn, and the Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £355, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a neat ancient structure.

MORLAND (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in West ward and union, county of Westmorland; comprising the chapelry of Bolton, and the townships of King's-Meaburn, Morland, Newby, Sleagill, Great and Little Strickland, and Thrimby; and containing 1923 inhabitants, of whom 426 are in the township of Morland, 7 miles (S. E.) from Penrith. The parish comprises by computation 28,000 acres, of which about 500 are woodland, 500 common, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is chiefly a red loam, in some parts resting on clay, and in others on limestone. The surface is gently undulated; the river Eden bounds the parish on the east for some miles, and the low grounds are watered

by the river Lyvennet and two small streams. Limestone and freestone of good quality are quarried extensively, and an inferior kind of coal is obtained. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 18.; income, £200; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The tithes were chiefly commuted for land in 1779. The church is a large edifice, originally of Norman architecture of the period of Henry II.; the old cross aisles remain, but the chancel was rebuilt about two centuries since in a more modern style, and the body of the church 80 years ago. The townships of Bolton and Thrimby have each a chapel; and there are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends. A free school has been endowed by the Dean and Chapter with about 30 acres of common. At Chapelgarth formerly stood a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary; and within the parish are the remains of a monastic building, and several old halls now converted into farmhouses.

MORLEY (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby; containing, with Smalley chapelry, 1128 inhabitants, of whom 302 are in the township of Morley, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Derby. In Domesday survey this place is described as one of the manors of Henry de Ferrers. In 1235 the manors of Morley and Smalley were held by the abbot of Chester as of the fee of Hugh, Earl of Chester; and Morley was afterwards held by a family who took their name from the place. Their heiress brought it to Ralph Statham, who died in 1380; and an heiress of that family brought it to John Sacheverell, who was slain at the battle of Bosworth, in 1485: the last male heir of the Sacheverells died in 1714. The parish comprises 3381*a.* 2*r.* 37*p.*, of which 1811 acres are in the township of Morley, and are partly of a clayey and partly of a sandy soil. Stone of good quality for building is quarried extensively, and a fine gritstone is found in one of the quarries, of which scythe-stones are made. The British road called the Ryknield-street, which the Romans repaired for their own use, passed through the township, and is easily traceable in many spots.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £822; patrons, alternately, certain Trustees, and E. D. Sitwell, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £320. 14. 4., and there are 111 acres of glebe in Morley township. The church is a large structure, built at different periods between the 12th and 15th centuries; the nave is a good specimen of Norman architecture, and the spire, which is lofty, was built by Goditha, the widow of Ralph Statham, and her son Richard Statham, in 1403. There are several interesting brasses of the Stathams and Sacheverells, and some monuments of more recent date of the latter family. The stained glass which adorned the cloisters of Dale Abbey, and after the Dissolution was transferred to this church (being presented by Francis Pole, Esq.), has been recently restored by the skill of Mr. Warrington. The principal subjects are, a legendary history of Dale Abbey, a history of the Holy Cross, and full-length figures of St. Mary the Virgin, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Ursula, St. Elizabeth, the Four Evangelists, St. Peter, St. James, St. Robert of Dale, St. John of Bridlington, and William, Archbishop of York. Previously to their restoration, the figures were much mutilated, and many portions were misplaced; they now form perfect pictures, and the ancient glass has been so successfully imitated that the new parts can scarcely be distinguished from the old. The windows of the church are now highly interesting to the antiquary, and do great credit to the labour of Mr. Warrington and the liberality of Mr. Osborne Bateman, by the latter of whom the entire expense has been defrayed. At Smalley is a chapel of ease. A national school is supported by a small endowment, and by subscription. Almshouses for six men were founded in 1656, by Jacinth Sacheverell. There is a tumulus, apparently of Roman origin.

MORLEY (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of Forehoe, E. division of Norfolk, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Wymondham; containing 328 inhabitants. The parishes of Morley St. Botolph and Morley St. Peter comprise 1860*a.* 3*r.* 5*p.*, of which 1409 acres are arable, and 397 pasture and meadow, and 30 woodland. The living is a rectory, with the living of St. Peter's annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. B. Cooper: the tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 44 acres, with a handsome house, nearly rebuilt by the present incumbent. The church is in the early and later English styles with a square embattled tower.

MORLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of Forehoe, E. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Wymondham; containing 191 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Morley St. Botolph. The church is a small ancient structure, with a low tower, and contains a neat monument to the Sedleys, who resided here.

MORLEY, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Batley, union of Dewsbury, Lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Leeds; the township containing 4087 inhabitants. This place was anciently the head of the wapentake to which it gives name, and one of the principal towns in the county; but on the invasion of England by the Scots in the reign of Edward II., it suffered such devastation from the forces of the invaders, who took up their winter quarters here, that it was reduced to a mere village. In the war during the reign of Charles I., Howley Hall, here, for eighteen generations the seat of the Saville family, was garrisoned for the parliament; and the church of the ancient parish of Morley was let on lease by Saville, Earl of Sussex, to the Presbyterian party for 500 years: the building is still in possession of trustees as an Independent meeting-house, forming a solitary exception to the general restitution which took place at the Restoration. The township comprises by measurement 2643 acres of land, chiefly the property of the Earl of Dartmouth: the soil is generally fertile, and the scenery pleasingly picturesque; the substratum abounds with coal and freestone of excellent quality. Howley Hall was demolished in 1730, by order of the Earl of Cardigan, and the park, comprising nearly 1000 acres, has been brought into cultivation; some ruins only of the mansion remain, which, from their elevated site, form a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The village, which is large and irregularly built, occupies the base and acclivities of an eminence rising from a deep valley; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloths.

The present church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £2593, partly by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, and partly by subscription, towards which the Earl of Dartmouth contributed £200, together with the site, an acre of ground for a parsonage-house, the sites for two schools, and all the stone for the respective buildings. The edifice is handsome, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a well-proportioned spire, and contains 1000 sittings, of which 500 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Batley, with a net income of £150. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a second meeting house for Independents. On the east side of the ruins of Howley Hall is Lady Anne's Well, which is much resorted to on Palm-Sunday.

MORNINGTHORPE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Depwade, E. division of Norfolk, 1 mile (E.) from Long Stratton; containing 192 inhabitants. It lies a little to the east of the road between Norwich and Ipswich, and comprises an area of 1001*a.* 13*p.*, of which 970 acres are land in good cultivation, with a moderate portion of wood, and the remainder common and roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 8 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with some earlier details: the chancel has been beautified, and the altar enriched with carved oak; the font is elaborately sculptured. The Rev. Thomas Howes, a learned divine, and author of *Critical Observations on Books, Ancient and Modern*, was rector of Morningthorpe.

*Arms.*

MORPETH (*St. Mary*), a parish, a borough, and the head of a union, partly in the E. and partly in the W. division of Castle ward, S. division, and partly in the W. division of Morpeth ward, N. division, of Northumberland; containing 4415 inhabitants, of whom 3441 are in the town, 15 miles (N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 289 (N.) from London. This town is supposed to derive its name from *Mor-path*, or "the road past the small hills, or Mors," so called in the north. The first certain account preserved of it, is in the grant by the Conqueror of the manor to one of his followers, William de Merlay, whose son Ranulph added largely to his paternal estates by his marriage with Julian, daughter of Cospatrick, Earl of Dunbar; ultimately the family became one of the most powerful in the north of England, and were owners of about a fourth of the county of Northumberland. In 1266, their possessions were vested in two coheiresses, Mary and Isabel, to the elder of whom, wife of William, Baron of Greystock, the manor of Morpeth was allotted. In 1483, it came to Elizabeth, Baroness Greystock and Wemm, who intermarried with Thomas, Lord Dacre, of Gilsland, distinguished as Lord Dacre of the North, from whom it passed to his son and grandson; and the latter dying in 1566, it once more became vested in two coheiresses. These were, Anne, who married Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, and Elizabeth, who married Lord William Howard, third son of the Duke of Norfolk; the manor fell to the share of the latter nobleman, and is now the property of his lineal descendant, the present Earl of Carlisle. In 1215, the town was set on fire by the barons, in order to obstruct the military operations of King John; in 1689 it was nearly destroyed by an accidental conflagration.

Morpeth is agreeably situated in a valley on the northern bank of the river Wansbeck, on the great road from London to Edinburgh; it is in a richly-cultivated district, and in the midst of beautiful and romantic scenery. The river is crossed at the east end of the town by an elegant bridge of three arches, from a design by Mr. Telford, erected in 1831 a little below the old bridge, which was an inconvenient structure of two arches, one of them built about the time of the Conquest, the other at a later period, both being improvements upon the original wooden bridge. The town consists chiefly of one long street, paved, and lighted with gas, by the corporation, out of the borough funds; and an abundant supply of water is obtained from a spring at Stobhill: the houses are of an inferior description. Races are held in September, on Cottingwood. A subscription library was established in 1817, and in 1825 a mechanics' and scientific institute was founded. Little trade is carried on: the principal business is tanning, the ancient staple trade. Here is a station of the Newcastle and Berwick railway. The market-cross, built in 1699, and rebuilt in 1783 at the expense of the corporation, stands in the centre of the town, and is a small edifice, supported by eight stone pillars and arches. Near the market-place is a square tower of freestone, called the Clock-House, which contains a clock and a peal of bells; and there were formerly gates at the several entrances to the town. The market, granted by King John in 1199, is on Wednesday; it is one of the principal markets in the north of England for live cattle, and is generally well supplied with corn and provisions. Fairs are held on Wednesday-week before Whitsuntide, and the Wednesday before July 22nd, for sheep and cattle; two fairs for horses have been lately established, and there is a statute-fair for hiring servants on the Wednesday before Martinmas-day.

*Corporation Seal.*

Morpeth, an ancient borough by prescription, received a charter of confirmation from Charles II.; but the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, agreeably with the provisions of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, having concurrent jurisdiction with the county magistrates. There were formerly seven aldermen, one belonging to each of seven companies; also two descriptions of burgesses, freemen and brothers, the former being entitled to superior privileges, as voting for members of parliament, and filling corporate offices. The freemen were appointed

by the seven companies, who elected from among their own free brothers, the full number of twenty-four; viz., the Merchant Tailors four, the Tanners six, the Fullers and Dyers three, the Smiths three, the Cordwainers three, the Weavers three, and the Butchers two; the whole being sworn and admitted freemen at the ensuing court leet, after which the companies elected twenty-four more. The free brothers became, and are now, such by servitude, or by being sons of freemen, the brothers of some particular company. The companies were trading and benefit societies, sanctioned by many religious observances. They had one common fund for the purchase of materials, which were divided among the several members to be manufactured: bye-laws regulated their trade, punished fraud, and inflicted penalties; their fines were either money or wax, which was rendered to some shrine in the parish church. Each company had its feast day, and the members were supported in sickness. The annual revenue of the corporation, before the passing of the Municipal act, was £300; it is now upwards of £700. On the south side of the town are about 400 acres of common land, the property of the corporation, on part of which each of the freemen and free brothers is entitled to turn two head of cattle. The borough first returned representatives to parliament in 1553, and continued to send two members until the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one by the act then passed to amend the representation, and the boundaries were enlarged: the mayor is returning officer. The county magistrates preside at a petty-session on the first Wednesday in every month, for county business; the borough justices hold monthly sessions; and the Easter quarter-sessions for the county take place here. The powers of the county debt-court of Morpeth, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Morpeth. The town-hall is a plain structure of hewn stone, with a piazza and turrets, erected in 1714, by Sir John Vanbrugh, at the expense of the family of Howard. The castle at Morpeth was formerly used as the prison for Northumberland; and afterwards a tower in Bridge-street, adapted for a gaol, was sold by Lord Carlisle to the county, when it was extensively repaired and enlarged. In 1824 a new prison and court-house were erected on the south side of the river. They form an octagonal outline inclosing three acres; the dwelling-houses of the governor and other officers are in the centre, and are surrounded by the cells and airing-yards, which are built of stone, vaulted, and groined. A grand staircase leads to the sessions-house, an heptagonal semicircular building, the internal arrangements of which are very convenient.

The parish includes the townships of Buller's-Green, Hepscott, Newminster-Abbey, Shilvington, Tranwell with High Church, and Twizell. It comprises 7430 acres, the soil of which varies much in quality; in the vale of the Wansbeck it is light, and suitable for the growth of turnips and barley, while the higher grounds are stronger, some of them poor, and others fruitful. The LIVING is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Ulgham annexed, valued in the king's books at £32. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle, with a net income, exclusively of glebe land, of £1475. The church is situated upon an eminence called Kirk Hill, at a considerable distance from the town, and is a plain structure in the early English style, with a low tower; in the chancel is a fine window, which was formerly of painted glass throughout. On the north of the bridge is a small chapel of ease, built of freestone, now in a ruinous state and disused. A new church, called St. James' the Great, was consecrated in October 1846; it stands in the centre of the town, on a site given by the Earl of Carlisle, and is a substantial edifice in the Norman style, 130 feet long, and containing 1000 sittings: the cost of erection was £5000. There are places of worship for Independents, Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics.

At a remote period the chantry of All Saints and the chapel of St. Mary were founded here, having the bridge over the Wansbeck attached to them as a source of revenue, and it was the duty of the chaplain to instruct in a school the children of the burgesses; but the institution was swept away at the Reformation. In 1552 Edward VI. restored the free grammar school, and endowed it with the lands of this and some other dissolved chantries, the rental of which amounts to £220 per annum; the master, who must be of the degree of M.A. or B.A., and the usher, are both appointed by trustees, in whom the management is vested, subject to the approval of the Bishop of Durham. The institution was lately divided into two departments, one for classical instruction, and the other for English and mathematics on the system of the British and Foreign School Society. The corporation have established, and entirely support, an infants' school and a girls' school. The poor-law union of Morpeth comprises 72 parishes or places, of which 71 are in the county of Northumberland, and one in that of Durham; the whole containing a population of 14,995.

The ancient baronial castle was in existence during the Saxon heptarchy; it was strengthened by Ranulph de Merlay, and demolished by the parliamentary army in the time of the commonwealth. The remains consist of the gateway, having two exploratory turrets, built in 1358, together with the outer wall. Near the gateway, towards the north, but separated from it by a moat with a drawbridge, is a large mound of earth on a natural elevation; here have been found an ancient cairn, or tumulus, and some ruins of Norman architecture. In former times the elevation was, doubtless, the *aula*, or place in which the lords of Morpeth held their courts in the open air; it may have been afterwards converted into a defence for the castle, or an enemy may have used it for a malvoisin. At the distance of a quarter of a mile to the west of the town, are the ruins of Newminster Abbey, of which an account will be found under the article Newminster. William Turner, M.D., the first English writer on botany, who died in 1568; and the late Dr. Robert Morrison, the celebrated Chiness linguist and missionary, and author of a Chinese dictionary, were natives of the place: John Horsley, author of the *Britannia Romana*, was for some time minister of the Presbyterian chapel, in the parish, where he died in 1731. Morpeth gives the title of Viscount to the family of Howard, earls of Carlisle.

MORRELL-ROOTHING, in the county of ESSEX.—See ROOTHING, MORRELL.

MORRICK, a township, in the parish of WARKWORTH, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (S. E. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 79 inhabitants. This

place was the head of the barony of Morwick, held by Hugh de Morwick in the reign of Edward I.; his ancestors were of considerable note, and distinguished for their wealth and power. The township stands on the south bank of the Coquet, and possesses a mansion-house, the grounds around which are laid out with much taste; the general effect being heightened by the banks of the river, which are beautifully picturesque. Rent-charges amounting to £113. 11. have been awarded as commutations for the tithes; £28. 8. are payable to the vicar, and £85. 3. to the Bishop of Carlisle.

MORRIDGE, a township, in the parish of IPSTONES, union of CHEADLE, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2 miles (N. E.) from the village of Ipstones; containing 235 inhabitants. The name is a corruption of *Moor-edge*. The township contains several scattered farm-houses, and includes the small village of Botham-House, on the Leek and Ashbourne road.

MORSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of HOLT, W. division of NORFOLK, 1½ mile (W.) from Blakeney; containing 173 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by Blakeney harbour, and comprises 2110*a*. 2*r*. 36*p*., of which 1305 acres are arable, 40 meadow and pasture, about 80 open common, and more than 400 a salt-marsh abounding with various kinds of shell-fish. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Stiffkey St. John, and valued in the king's books at £18: the tithes have been commuted for £280. 8. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen, in the lower compartments of which are paintings of the Apostles.

MORTHOE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ilfracombe; containing 379 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 4470 acres; the substratum contains stone of a slaty and inferior quality, quarried for building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 3.; net income, £128; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £380, with a glebe of 30 acres; and the vicarial glebe consists of 16 acres. The church contains an altar-tomb, said to be that of Sir William de Tracy, who founded a chantry here, and, after the murder of Thomas à Becket, ended his days in a hermitage in the parish. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. Off the coast is a large isolated rock, termed Mortstone, from the numerous deaths, by shipwreck, which have been occasioned by vessels striking against it.

MORTIMER, WEST, a tything, in the parish of STRATFIELD-MORTIMER, union of BRADFIELD, hundred of HOLDSHOTT, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (N.) from the town of Basingstoke; containing 334 inhabitants.

MORTIMER'S-CROSS, a township, in the parish of AYMESTRY, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; with 40 inhabitants.

MORTLAKE, a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, W. division of the hundred of BRIXTON, E. division of SURREY, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 2778 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1168 acres, of which 150 are common or waste. The village is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Thames, and on the road from London to Richmond; in the neighbourhood are several seats and villas. About the year 1616 a manufactory of tapestry was established, but it was destroyed in the time of the civil war: there are a small pottery for stone-ware, and a brewery; and the making of malt is carried on very extensively. The cultivation of asparagus is considerable; a great part of the land is occupied by market-gardeners. A farm of eighty acres, on the Richmond side of the parish, was the private property of George III.; and a portion of Richmond Park is in the parish. The Richmond railway has a station here, seven miles distant from Nine-Elms, London. The living is a perpetual curacy; net come, £230; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, whose tithes have been commuted for £400. The church was founded in the fourteenth, and rebuilt in the sixteenth, century, and has undergone many modern repairs; the tower, which is very ancient, is of stone and flint, square, and embattled. The font, ornamented with rich tracery, was the gift of Archbishop Bourchier. Sir Philip Francis, supposed by some to be the author of the *Letters of Junius*, is buried here; also Dr. John Dee, and John Partridge, celebrated astrologers, the latter of whom was a native of Mortlake: the late Viscount Sidmouth was buried in the churchyard, in 1844. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school founded in 1700, and endowed by the will of Dorothy, Lady Capel, in 1719, with part of the rental of an estate, from which it now receives about £35 per annum, was enlarged by subscription in 1815, when the national system was introduced. Edward Colston built almshouses in the parish for eight persons; John Juxon, in 1828, founded a house for four widows; and there are several small bequests for apprenticing children, and the benefit of the poor generally. An ancient house here belonged to General Ireton, where, it is said, Cromwell often held his councils; it was subsequently the residence of Edward Colston, the great benefactor to the city of Bristol, who, during his lifetime, expended more than £70,000 in the support of charitable institutions. The only remaining vestige of Mortlake House, anciently the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, is the foundation of a single wall: Archbishops Peckham and Reynolds died here. Edward III. resided in the parish in 1352, and Queen Elizabeth frequently visited Dr. Dee at Mortlake.

MORTON (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (N.) from Alfreton; containing, with the township of Brackenfield, 646 inhabitants, of whom 187 are in the township of Morton. The manor, previously given to Burton Abbey, belonged at the Domesday survey to Walter Deincourt, and Roger Deincourt, in 1330, claimed a park here, and the right of having a gallows for the execution of criminals. The estate passed, with other lands, to the Leakes; and on the death of Nicholas Leake, Earl of Scarsdale, in 1736, the earl's trustees sold it to Henry Thornhill, of Chesterfield, from whom it was purchased in 1749, by the Sitwells; from them it passed, by will, to Richard Staunton Wilmot, who assumed the name of Sitwell. The parish comprises 2714 acres, of which 1157 are in the

township of Morton; of the latter number, 449 acres are arable, 674 meadow, and 34 woodland. The surface is elevated, the soil a cold clay, and the surrounding scenery is diversified: chamomile is extensively grown. The village, which is pleasant, lies on the Matlock and Mansfield road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10., and in the alternate patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Gladwyn Turbutt, Esq.; net income, £360: the glebe comprises 67 acres, with a house. In the church are handsome monuments to the Turbutt family. Brackenfield has been formed into an ecclesiastical district. There are a few small bequests for the benefit of the poor.

MORTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Bourne, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 2½ miles (N.) from Bourne; containing, with the hamlet of Hanthorpe, 952 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Hacconby united in 1732, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 10½.; net income, £280; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church, a handsome cruciform structure with a lofty and finely-groined tower rising from the intersection, has portions in the Norman, and in the early, decorated, and later English styles. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

MORTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Higher division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Lincoln; containing 6 inhabitants. This liberty is situated in the vale of a rivulet, and comprises about 500 acres; the surface is undulated, and the soil a sandy loam and clay. It formerly belonged to the Disneys, and is now the property of the Solly family, of London, and occupied in two farms.

MORTON, a township, in the parish and union of Gainsborough, wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 1¾ mile (N. by W.) from Gainsborough; containing 569 inhabitants. A church, in the pointed style, with a tower, was erected in 1845-6, partly by the Church Commissioners: the living is in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a school endowed with £15 per annum.

MORTON (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of Southwell, Southwell division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Southwell; containing 131 inhabitants. It comprises 502*a*. 1*r*. 30*p*. The living is a perpetual curacy, held with the vicarage of Bleasby, and has a net income of £81; the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is a small brick edifice.

MORTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Helmsley, wapentake of Birdforth, N. riding of York, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Helmsley; containing 31 inhabitants. This liberty comprises about 1600 acres of land, and is part of the manor and constablewick of Newbrough, formerly held by the family of Belasyse. It is situated two miles westward of the river Rye, and a mile and a half north-north-west of Old Byland.

MORTON, a township, in the parish of Ainderby-Steeple, union of Northallerton, wapentake of Gilling-East, N. riding of York, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Northallerton; containing 252 inhabitants. It comprises 1533*a*. 25*p*.: the Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor, and part owner of the soil. The village, which is long and scattered, is on the eastern acclivities of Swaledale: the river Swale is crossed here by a good bridge of four arches. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £241. 5., and there is a glebe of 3 acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

MORTON, a township, in the parish of Ormesby, union of Guisborough, E. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, 4¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Stokesley; containing 34 inhabitants. This place was probably called Morton or Moor-town from its position on the skirts of Barnaldby Moor, which lies north-west of the town of Guisborough: at the time of the Norman survey the lands were the property of Robert de Brus. The township is at the southern extremity of the parish, and comprises by computation 990 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £41. 8., payable to the vicar, and £94 to the Archbishop of York.

MORTON, ABBOT'S (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Alcester, Lower division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, E. division of the county of Worcester, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Alcester, and 12 (E.) from Worcester; containing 234 inhabitants. This place was the residence of Ranulf, brother of Walter, abbot of Evesham, in the reign of the Conqueror; and the site of some conventual buildings here, now called Court Close, with traces of the moat by which they were surrounded, and the remains of gable-fronted buildings of timber frame-work still in the village, are objects of antiquarian interest. The parish is situated on the road from Worcester to Alcester, and on the confines of the county of Warwick; it comprises about 1400 acres, of which two-thirds are arable and the remainder pasture, all fertile land in high cultivation. The surface is elevated; the soil a marly clay, producing good wheat; and the parish is intersected by the river Piddle, its course adding much to the beauty of the scenery. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £146; patron, G. J. A. Walker, Esq., of Norton Villa. The tithes were commuted for land in 1802; the glebe altogether comprises 167 acres, with a house. The church, which belonged to Evesham Abbey, is a cruciform structure of stone, with an embattled tower. In its late restoration and enlargement, the rector, the Rev. Thomas Walker, who is also prebendary of Wolverhampton, expended nearly £500. The east window, which was the gift of the present patron, contains some beautiful stained glass, of the date 1590, representing the history of David and Goliath, &c.; the window of the north transept contains the armorial bearings of the Walker family. The residence of the rector is on the summit of Goom's Hill, adjoining the turnpike-road, and commands fine views of the Morton and Lench woods, Broadway Hill, and other interesting objects. A national schoolroom was built by subscription in 1844, under the auspices of the rector, who presented its site, and who has set out more than 30 acres of land on the allotment system.

MORTON-BAGGOTT (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Alcester, Alcester division of the hundred of Barlichway, S. division of the county of Warwick; 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 170 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by a por-

tion of Worcestershire, and consists of 1113 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £188; patron, Sir F. L. H. Goodricke.

MORTON, EAST and WEST, a township, in the parish of Bingley, union of Keighley, Upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, W. riding of York, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Bingley; containing 1693 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 3290 acres. The soil is fertile, particularly on the west of the hill named Morton Banks; the surface is varied, and the grounds near East Morton are watered by a stream called Morton Beck, on the banks of which are a cotton-mill, some paper-mills, and four considerable worsted-mills. The village of East Morton is large and well built, and finely situated on an eminence; that of West Morton is chiefly a cluster of houses on the north bank of the river Aire, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The substratum abounds with coal, of which two mines are in operation; and there are quarries of very durable stone, which is raised for paving the streets of Leeds and other places. A church district has been formed under the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately. Here are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. Some Roman coins were found near East Morton about 1770.

MORTON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish and union of Houghton-le-Spring, N. division of Easington ward and of the county of Durham, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Durham; containing 185 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the family of Belasyse, to whom Cardinal Wolsey, in 1525, granted a lease of the manor and grange, and of whom was Sir William Belasyse, Knt., of Morton, high sheriff of the county under the see of Durham from 1628 until his death in 1641. The family were remarkable for their loyalty, and suffered much in the civil war. The township lies in the vale of Houghton, and comprises 505*a*. 1*r*. 20*p*., of which 300 acres are arable, 192 grass, 3 wood, and 10 waste. The Durham and Sunderland railway attains its highest elevation at this place, where is a fixed engine of seventy-horse power to work the trains of wagons over an inclined plane 2427 yards in length; the Haswell and Durham branches, also, diverge here, the former connecting Morton with the Hartlepool railway, and the latter proceeding to Sherburn.

MORTON-JEFFRIES, a parish, in the union of Bromyard, hundred of Radlow, county of Hereford, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Bromyard; containing 53 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 647 acres, of which about 20 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture: freestone is quarried for inferior kinds of building. The parish is intersected by the road from Bromyard to Hereford. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is a small neat structure.

MORTON-MORRELL (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick division of the hundred of Kington, S. division of the county of Warwick, 3¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Kington; containing 253 inhabitants. It comprises 1573 acres, and is bounded on the east and south-east by the old Roman Fosse-way. Limestone is quarried for burning into lime, and also for the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron and impropriator, W. Little, Esq. There is a small petrifying spring.

MORTON-ON-THE-HILL, or Helmingham (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of St. Faith, hundred of Eynsford, E. division of Norfolk, 8 miles (N. W.) from Norwich; containing 165 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 977 acres, of which 508 are arable, 202 pasture, and 265 woodland; the surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. 7.; patron, T. Berney, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £179, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a circular tower of ancient date.

MORTON-PALMS, a township, in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, union, and S. E. division of the ward, of Darlington, S. division of the county of Durham, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Darlington; containing 73 inhabitants. It comprises 1316 acres; 749 only are tithable, and of this number 427 are arable, and 322 grass-land: the surface is nearly level, the soil a strong clay. The township is intersected by the Stockton and Darlington railway, and also by the road between those two towns. The tithes have been commuted for £101. 16. There are the remains of an old manor-house of the Tudor era.

MORTON-PINKNEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Brackley, hundred of Greens-Norton, S. division of the county of Northampton, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Towcester; containing 565 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2318*a*. 2*r*. 33*p*.; the soil is partly clay, and the substratum contains some ironstone and sandstone. The living is a rectory; net income, £167; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford; the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1761. There is a mineral spring.

MORTON-TYNEMOUTH, a township, in the parish of Gainford, union of Teesdale, S. W. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 8½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Darlington; containing 28 inhabitants. This was one of the twenty-five vills given up by Bishop Aldhune to the earls of Northumberland. The estate was for some time the property of the prior of Tynemouth, from which circumstance the addition to its name is derived; and it afterwards reverted, probably by exchange, to the see of Durham. Among the families who have held lands here, occur those of Graystaynes, Alwent, Phillip, Birkbeck, and Craddock. The township comprises about 399 acres of land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £30. 12. 3.; and the impropriate for £68. 2. 10., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

MORTON-UPON-LUG (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of Grimsworth, union and county of Hereford, 4¼ miles (N.) from Hereford; containing 81 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 850 acres of land, chiefly rich meadow, on the banks of the river Lug; it is intersected by the road from Hereford to Leominster. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Morton Magna in the Cathedral of Hereford; net income, £144, with a house and half an acre of garden. The church is a neat plain structure.

MORVAH, a parish, in the union of Penzance, W. division of the hundred of Penwith and of the county

of CORNWALL, 6 miles (N. W.) from Penzance; containing 407 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, and comprises 1120 acres, of which 738 are common or waste land: the cliffs on this part of the coast are extremely fine. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Madron. The church was rebuilt in 1828. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans; and a boys' school, chiefly supported by subscription. At Tregominion are the remains of an ancient chapel. Castle Chun, in the neighbourhood, is the most regular Danish fortification in the county; near it is a cromlech.

MORVAL (*ST. WENN*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from East Looe; containing 733 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3000 acres. The substratum abounds with limestone, of which great quantities are raised for the supply of the neighbouring district, and sent to Liskeard by a canal which joins the Looe river near its termination at this place. The scenery is strikingly romantic; and the higher grounds, especially Tregarlin Torr, command a fine view of the winding vale of Morval, terminated in the distance by Bindown, the loftiest point of land in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, J. Buller, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £214, and the glebe comprises 121 acres; the great tithes have been commuted for £260. A free school is endowed with £20 per annum. The late Sir Francis Buller, eminent for his ability as a judge, was a native of the place.

MORVILL (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGNORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Bridgnorth; containing, with the chapelry of Aston-Eyre, 542 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £204; patron and impropriator, Lord Sudeley. The tithes of Morvill were commuted for land in 1773. The church is chiefly a Norman structure of the 12th century; it consists of a nave and north and south aisles of that period, and a chancel of the 17th century. The arch dividing the chancel from the nave has an elaborately carved moulding; and the capitals of the shafts supporting the arches that divide the nave from the aisles, are enriched with foliage of fine workmanship: the original font, which is bell-shaped, still remains. At Aston-Eyre is a chapel of ease. A benefaction of £20 per annum, arising from property bequeathed by Thomas Burte, in 1631, is regularly distributed, one moiety to the minister for preaching twelve sermons, and the other moiety to the poor. In the church was originally a society of Secular canons, and subsequently one of Benedictine monks.

MORWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND.—See MORRICK.

MOSBOROUGH, a township, in the parish of ECKINGTON, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Sheffield; containing 1044 inhabitants. This place stands on an elevated site, on the road from Sheffield to Worksop, by Barlborough, and commands very extensive views. Good building-stone is quarried: the inhabitants are partly employed in collieries; and sickles are made here. The Midland railway has a station at Mosborough. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

MOSEDALE, a township, in the parish of CALDBECK, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of the county of CUMBERLAND; containing 58 inhabitants.

MOSELEY, a hamlet, in the parish of BUSHBURY, union of PENKRIDGE, N. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Wolverhampton; containing 53 inhabitants. It forms a separate manor of about 500 acres. Moseley Hall, then the residence of Thomas Whitgreave, to whose memory there is a marble tablet in the parish church, was the place of temporary concealment for Charles II. on his way to Bentley. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MOSELEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of KING'S-NORTON, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, E. division of the county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (S.) from Birmingham; containing 238 inhabitants. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes on the east. Moseley Park is the seat of James Taylor, Esq., D.L.: the mansion is surrounded by a fine demesne. The village, which is of respectable appearance, is in the northern part of the chapelry, close to the railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was enlarged in 1822: at the west end is a tower with three bells. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school.

MOSS, a township, in the parish of CAMPSALL, union of DONCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Thorne; containing 301 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2283 acres: the village, which is straggling, is about two miles east of Askerne.

MOSSER, a chapelry, in the parish of BRIGHAM, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Cockermouth; containing 107 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £44; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel is dedicated to St. Philip.

MOSSLEY, a chapelry, in the division of HARTSHEAD, parish and union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 3 miles (N. E.) from Ashton-under-Lyne, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ (E.) from Manchester; containing, in 1841, 1081 inhabitants. This is a large village, prettily situated in a valley surrounded by the Saddleworth and Cheshire hills. About the year 1773 it was a small place; in 1794 it had increased to 100 houses; and in 1841 the number was 500, including the portion called Brook-Bottom. Formerly, the staple trade consisted of coarse woollens; cotton has been latterly introduced, and the inhabitants are now employed in both manufactures. Mr. James Buckley's cotton-mill, built in 1817, employs 250 hands; his residence at Quick-Edge, on the side of a hill, commands beautiful and extensive views. The mills of Mr. G. Mayall and Mr. J. Mayall are also in this vicinity. Several stone-quarries and collieries are in operation in the chapelry. The Huddersfield canal passes through it; and here is a station on the Manchester and Huddersfield railway: the river Tame separates Cheshire and Lancashire at Mossley. Fairs for cattle are held on June 21st and the last Monday in October. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150, with a house;

patron, the Rector of Ashton. The chapel, dedicated to St. George, was built in 1755, on land given by Sir Joseph Pickford, and was enlarged in 1789. The Methodists of the New Connexion have a place of worship. Excellent national schools were erected in 1843, and there are schools in the neighbourhood built in the same year.

MOSS-SIDE, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S.) from Manchester; containing 436 inhabitants. Victoria Park, of which part is in this township, and other portions in the townships of Rushulme and Chorlton, is likely to become at no distant time one of the most interesting places in the vicinity of Manchester. It is comprised in a ring fence, extending from the London road, on the north, to the Oxford or Rushulme road, on the south, and contains 140 acres of land. Several villas have been erected in its neighbourhood.

MOSTERTON, a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM and REDHONE, Bridport division of the county of DORSET, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Beaminster; containing 391 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bridport to Taunton, and comprises 958*a*. 31*p*.: the river Axe passes near. The living is annexed to the rectory of South Perrot: the tithes have been commuted for £169, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church was rebuilt, on a different site, in 1833.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Chester; containing 11 inhabitants. The manor, in old records "*Morestón*," was given about 1125 to the convent of St. Werburgh, under which an estate was held here by a family who took their name from the township. After the Reformation it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Rogersons and Astons, of whom both moieties were purchased by John Morgell, in whose family the property continued until 1718, when the heiress of William Morgell sold it to Methusalem Jones. It afterwards passed by sale to Henry Bennet, Esq., whose representatives sold it in 1790 to William Massey, Esq. The township comprises 272 acres, the soil of which is clay. The road from Chester to Birkenhead passes through it. The Chester and Birkenhead railway, also, is here carried over the Ellesmere canal by a viaduct of 11 arches, and is continued by an embankment containing 365,000 cubic yards of clay and sand; the central arch of the viaduct has 50 feet span, and the others a span of 20 feet each.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of WARMINGHAM, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Sandbach; containing 224 inhabitants. It comprises 663 acres, partly of a clayey and partly a sandy soil. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Manchester; containing 671 inhabitants, being an increase of only 53 persons in 40 years, although surrounded by populous manufacturing districts. The township is situated west of the road from Manchester to Leeds, and the Manchester and Leeds railway passes in the vicinity. A colliery is in operation. The ecclesiastical district of Harpurhey includes the township. William Langley, in 1821, bequeathed £100, the interest to be distributed to the poor in bread.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of STANTON-UPON-HINE-HEATH, union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 61 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes of this township and that of Stanton have been commuted for £89, and the impropriate for £27. 15.

MOTCOMB, a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, liberty of GILLINGHAM, Shaston division of DORSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 1538 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with the livings of East and West Stower, to the vicarage of Gillingham: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £350, and the vicarial for £700; the glebe contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The present parish church is in the later English style, and contains 460 sittings: the first stone was laid by Lord Robert Grosvenor in August, 1846. At Enmore Green is a church consecrated in August, 1843; it is a Norman cruciform structure, with a tower at the intersection of the nave and transepts. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MOTHERBY, with GILL, a township, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from the town of Penrith; containing 85 inhabitants.

MOTTINGHAM, a hamlet, in the poor-law union of LEWISHAM, partly in the parish of CHISELHURST, hundred of RUXLEY, but chiefly in the parish of ELTHAM, hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 8 miles (S. E.) from London; containing 124 inhabitants. It comprises 637 acres, of which 70 are laid out in wood.

MOTTISFONT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ROMSEY, hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Romsey; containing 578 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the livings of Lockerley and East Dean annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £900; patron and incumbent, the Rev. O. D. St. John. The tithes of Mottisfont have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises $28\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Mottisfont House, a spacious and venerable edifice, occupies a portion of the site of a priory of Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded in the beginning of the reign of King John, by William Briwere, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In 1494, the establishment being reduced from eleven, its original number of religious, to three, Henry VII. procured a bull from Pope Alexander for its suppression; but it nevertheless continued till the Dissolution, at which period its revenue was valued at £167. 15. 8.

MOTTISTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Newport; containing 176 inhabitants. It comprises 1140 acres, of which 52 are common or waste. The village is beautifully situated in the south-western part of the island, on the road which runs along the coast; and commands extensive views of the adjacent country, and the English Channel. The living is a rectory, with

the vicarage of Shorwell united, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3.; patron, the Rev. Ebenezer Robertson. The tithes of Mottiston have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is principally in the later English style.

MOTTRAM ST. ANDREW, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Macclesfield; containing 380 inhabitants. It comprises 1521 acres, partly of a clayey, and partly of a sandy, soil. Here is a national school.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER; comprising the townships of Godley, Hattersley, Hollingworth, Matley, Mottram, Newton, Stayley, and Tintwistle; and containing 21,215 inhabitants, of whom 3247 are in Mottram township, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Manchester. This place, which was anciently called the lordship of Tintwistle, was in the reign of Edward II. granted by Thomas de Burgh to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, on whose attainder for high treason, in the 15th of that reign, it became forfeited to the crown. The parish comprises 32,000 acres, of which 970 are in the township of Mottram; the soil in the higher parts is rocky, and in the lower a rich loam alternated with clay and gravel. It is separated from the county of Derby, on the south, by the river Etherow, or Mersey, which has its source near the north-eastern extremity of the parish; and from Lancashire on the north by the river Tame. The township is situated on a steep hill at the western extremity of Longdendale; the surrounding scenery is diversified, combining features of picturesque beauty with objects of romantic grandeur. Among the hills in the township is Cat Tor, a precipitous elevation, more than 100 feet in perpendicular height; the sides and summit are planted with trees, and the faces of the precipices exhibit various strata of rock, coal, slate, and freestone, disposed with great regularity. Above this is Mottram Hill, commanding a delightful and extensive prospect up Longdendale, including the beautiful windings of the Mersey, the banks of which are embellished with trees of stately growth.

Till the commencement of the present century, the parish was wholly agricultural, but since that period it has become one of the most flourishing manufacturing districts in this part of the kingdom. About a mile and a half from the village or town, which consists of one broad and well-paved street, the Mersey expands into a broad stream, on which are extensive cotton-mills, built in the excavation of a rock protruding into the river, over which, at a small distance below, is a stone bridge of one arch. There are several large manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, paper, and machinery; also works for the spinning of cotton and the printing of calico, and a foundry for smelting iron. Collieries are worked in the immediate neighbourhood; and stone abounds in various parts, which is soft in the quarry and very easily cut, but, upon exposure to the air, becomes as hard as flint. Within the parish are three stations on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, *viz.*: one distant about a mile from Mottram, one at Newton, and the third at Woodhead, where a tunnel commences, which is upwards of three miles long. Over the Etherow is a splendid viaduct on the line, having three arches, the centre of which is of 150 feet span; the first stone was laid by John Chapman, Esq., deputy-chairman of the company: the cost was £25,000. Fairs for cattle take place on the 27th of April and the 31st of October. A court leet is held on Michaelmas-day, at which a constable is appointed for each of the townships in the parish; and a court baron is held under J. Tollemache, Esq., as lord of the manor.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books, as a rectory and vicarage, at £32. 3. 9.; net income, £219; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Chester. The church is in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower; it contains some ancient and interesting monuments, and sepulchral chapels belonging respectively to the manors of Hollingworth and Stayley. In the churchyard is the tomb of Lawrence Earnshaw, distinguished by his mechanical genius, and as the inventor of some of the earliest machinery introduced into the cotton factories; he was born at this place, and was buried here in 1767. The vicarage-house, near the church, is surrounded with intrenchments resembling those of a Roman station. At Godley, Newton, Stayley, Tintwistle, and Woodhead are separate incumbencies. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school, founded in 1612 by Robert Garsett and Sir Richard Wilbraham, is endowed with land, the proceeds of which, with other benefactions, amount to £65 per annum. John Chapman, Esq., in 1845, gave a library of 400 volumes for the use of the town. Here are some remains of Bucton Castle, supposed to be of British origin.

MOULDSWORTH, a township, in the parish of TARVIN, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chester; containing 165 inhabitants. It comprises 786 acres, chiefly of a clayey soil. Of the tithe rent-charge, £48 are payable to the vicar, and £74 to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

MOULSEY, EAST and WEST.—See MOLESEY.

MOULSFORD (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Wallingford; containing 144 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1415 acres, of which 417 are common or waste land. A station on the Great Western railway is situated here. The living is in the gift of the Rev. G. K. Morrell: the tithes have been commuted for £225, and the glebe comprises 5 acres.

MOULSHAM, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, ¾ of a mile (S. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 2906 inhabitants. A district church, dedicated to St. John, has been built, containing 540 sittings, 300 of which are free: the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Rector, with a net income of £150.

MOULSOE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 297 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1600 acres, of which 150 are woodland, and the remainder arable and rich pasture; the soil is a strong loam, alternated with clay. The views are very extensive, and include Woburn Abbey. The river Ouse flows here: the Grand Junction canal

connects the parish with the town of Newport-Pagnell, and the London and Northampton road passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 3.; net income, £280; patron, Lord Carrington. The tithes were commuted for land in 1802; the glebe altogether comprises 229½ acres, with a house. The church stands on an eminence, and is a plain structure in the early English style, with a tower. A school is endowed with £18 per annum, arising from 14 acres of land left by Lady Northampton.

MOULTON, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S.) from Northwich; containing 318 inhabitants, and comprising 437 acres of land. The soil is partly clay and partly sand. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway passes through.

MOULTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W.) from Holbeach; containing 2038 inhabitants. The parish comprises 11,256*a.* 12*p.*: the village is pleasantly situated about half a mile south of the road from Spalding to Lynn. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £28. 13. 4.; net income, £456; patron, M. Johnson, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1793; the glebe comprises 347 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a tower and spire of graceful proportions, 180 feet in height. There is a chapel in that part of the parish called Moulton-Chapel, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar; net income, £90. The Wesleyans, and Methodists of the New Connexion, have places of worship. A free grammar school was founded in 1561, by John Harrox, who endowed it with land now producing £500 per annum. There are two almshouses for widows, and the poor's lands produce an income of £162. Thomas de Multon, one of the barons who signed Magna Charta, resided here.

MOULTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (S.) from Acle; containing 235 inhabitants. It comprises 1140 acres, of which 650 are arable, and the remainder meadow and marshy ground. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 3.; net income, £177, with a glebe of 24 acres; patron and impropriator, the Rev. George Anguish. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower of ancient date; in the chancel is a monument to several members of the Anguish family. A fund of £18, the rent of land allotted under an inclosure act, is distributed among the poor.

MOULTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Long Stratton; containing 444 inhabitants. The parishes of Great and Little Moulton were formerly distinct, but on the demolition of the church of the latter (All Saints) in 1570, they were united; the site of the ancient church is called the Sanctuary. The living of Great Moulton is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of W. W. Chute, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £453, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; it contains a font elaborately sculptured. A parsonage-house, in the Italian style, was built in 1831, by the Rev. J. S. Wiggett. The living of Little Moulton is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 1½.; patron, S. Webster, Esq. The pious, learned, and eloquent preacher, John Moulton, a Carmelite friar, who flourished about the year 1400, was born at Moulton.

MOULTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of SPELHOE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 1368 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 3060 acres of land, nearly all arable; the soil is a stiff clay, alternated with red sand, and the surface is generally flat: there are some limestone-quarries. The Northampton and Kettering road passes within a quarter of a mile of the village. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 9.; net income, £391; patron, E. S. Burton, Esq.; impropriator, John Nethercoat, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the later English style, with a lofty and handsome tower. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

MOULTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Newmarket, containing 379 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3000 acres: an inclosure act was passed in 1839. The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and the latter at £4. 7. 8½.; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The tithes have been commuted for £587, and the glebe comprises 139 acres. The church is a large and handsome edifice. The poor's land produces a rent of £39.

MOULTON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON-TYAS, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Richmond; containing 209 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2750 acres of land, and includes the hamlets of High and Low Gaterly: the village is in a secluded situation, on the acclivity of a picturesque vale, and on the road from Richmond to Kirk-Leavington. A remarkable ancient hall, belonging to the Northumberland family, still exists, but much reduced from its former importance. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £159, and the impropriate for £81. A chapel of ease was erected in 1837, by the late John Ward, Esq., secretary to the Bishop of Chester. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MOULTON-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of SPELHOE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 18 inhabitants, and comprising 500 acres of land.

MOUNTFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BATTLE, partly in the hundred of STAPLE and HENHURST, but chiefly in that of NETHERFIELD, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (S.) from Robert's-Bridge; containing 601 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Hastings; the surface is finely undulated, and in many parts richly wooded. Blue and grey limestone are found in abundance, and there was formerly an iron-furnace. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; net income, £189; patron and impro-

priator, Earl De la Warr. The great tithes have been commuted for £170, and the vicarial for £210; each of the glebes comprises 20 acres. The church is a neat structure in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire.

MOUNT-HAWKE, Cornwall.—See Agnes, St.

MOUNTHEALEY, a township, in the parish and union of Rothbury, W. division of Coquetdale ward, N. division of Northumberland, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from the town of Rothbury; containing 36 inhabitants. It lies at a short distance north-west from Paperhaugh, and comprises the farmsteads of High Healey, Low Healey, and Healey-Coat. The road between Morpeth and Wooler runs on the east, and in the south direction flows the Coquet river.

MOUNTNESSING (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Billericay, hundred of Chelmsford, S. division of Essex, 2 miles (S. W.) from Ingatestone; containing 925 inhabitants. The parish derives its name from the ancient family of Mountney, and from its luxuriant pasture and meadow lands; it comprises 941 acres, of which 104 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £117; patron and impropriator, Lord Petre. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £210; the impropriate glebe comprises 13 acres, and the vicarial 21. The church is an ancient edifice, on the south side of which is a small chantry chapel, containing several monumental inscriptions. Richard Beyley, in 1743, bequeathed a house and 18 acres of land, producing £30 annually, to teach as many poor children, at one penny a week per head, as the funds will allow. A priory of Augustine canons was founded in the reign of Stephen, at Thoby, in the parish, by Michael Capra, Roise his wife, and William their son; it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Leonard, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £75. 6. 10. The refectory and two arches of the cloisters are still preserved.

MOUNTON, a parish, in the union and division of Chepstow, hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Chepstow; containing 76 inhabitants. The name is supposed to be a corruption of *Monks' Town*; and considerable remains of walls, still traceable in the contiguous woods, manifest that a large town formerly existed here. The parish comprises 380 acres of a hilly and well-wooded surface, and presents some pleasing views, especially in a picturesque valley, through which flows a stream affording water-power to extensive paper-mills, also worked by steam. A loamy soil, resting on limestone, prevails on the cultivated grounds. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron, W. Hollis, Esq.; impropriator, T. Lewis, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £55. The church exhibits several marks of antiquity, and there are the remains of another, dedicated to St. Mary, in a wood between this place and Poolmeyric.

MOUNTSORREL, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of Rothley, but chiefly in that of Barrow, union of Barrow, hundred of West Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, 7½ miles (N.) from Leicester, and 104½ (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1536 inhabitants. The name of this place, prior to the Conquest, appears to have been *Soar-hill*, which, like its present appellation, is evidently derived from its position on a mount or hill near the river Soar. On the highest of a range of hills, impending above the town, and called Castle Hill, stood a fortress, which is mentioned in the reign of Stephen, when it was assigned to Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, and his heirs, on condition that Ralph, Earl of Chester, who also laid claim to it, should, with his family, be amicably received within the borough, bailiwick, and castle, whenever they might choose to reside there. In 1167, Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, on his rebellion against Henry II., was dispossessed of this with his other estates: the latter were subsequently restored to him, but the king retained the castle, and a governor was appointed to hold it. In 1215, it was garrisoned by Saer de Quincy, its governor, for the Dauphin of France, whom the barons had invited to their assistance; and when the royal cause became triumphant, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., it was taken and razed to the ground.

The town is rather romantically situated, amidst rocky and variegated scenery, and consists principally of one long street, which extends about three-quarters of a mile along the high road, and is paved with red granite from the adjacent cliffs; the houses in general are constructed of the same material. Worsted-hose and net-lace are manufactured; about 250 persons are employed in frame-work knitting. The Soar canal affords facility for the conveyance of stone. The market, which is almost disused, is on Monday: there is a fair on the 10th of July, during which a court of pie-poudre is held. The market-house, a small building in the centre of the town, was erected in 1793, at the expense of Sir John Danvers, Bart., who at the same time removed a curious and ancient cross, which occupied a portion of the site, into his own grounds. The chapelry comprises 322*a*. 3*r*. 36*p*.; the substratum abounds with granite, which is of excellent quality for paving, masonry, and other purposes, and is raised in large quantities, affording employment to a number of men, varying from 100 to 300, according to the demand. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £180; patron, the Vicar of Barrow: the chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat structure containing 500 sittings. At Mountsorrel South-End, forming the Rothley portion of the chapelry, is a district church, built, with a parsonage-house, in 1844, at a cost of £5500, by Miss Brinton, who has the patronage of the living: the church is in the early English style, with a spire, and contains a painted east window and a fine-toned organ. There are four places of worship for dissenters; also a school endowed with about £12 a year. Several considerable benefactions have been made for the relief of the poor. The Barrow union workhouse is situated in the township.

MOUSEHOLE, a hamlet, in the parish of Paul, union of Penzance, W. division of the hundred of Penwith and of the county of Cornwall, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Penzance; containing 1014 inhabitants. This place, which is also called Port Enys, is situated on the western shore of Mount's bay in the English Channel; and though at present only a large fishing-village, was formerly of considerable importance. In 1293, Henry de Tyes obtained for it the grant of a market on Tuesday, to which was afterwards added a fair on the festival of St. Barnabas. A quay was constructed in 1392; and the village appears to have advanced in prosperity till 1595, when, with the adjoining village of Newlyn, it was burnt by the Spaniards, since which time

its market and fair have been discontinued. The pilchard and mackerel fisheries are still carried on; and the London market, in the early part of the season, is supplied with mackerel from this place, by way of Portsmouth: about 80 seine-boats are employed in the fisheries belonging to the port, which is defended by two batteries. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and situated near the extreme verge of the shore, was destroyed in 1414 by an encroachment of the sea; and according to Leland, there was a chapel dedicated to St. Clement, on a small island opposite to the village.

MOUSON, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of the ward of BAMBROUGH and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Belford; containing 72 inhabitants. It lies to the north of Bell's Hill, and on the west of the road between Belford and Alnwick. The township is the property of Haydon-Bridge school. Vestiges of a Roman camp are to be traced on the east side of the road.

MOWSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of KNAPTOFT, union of HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Harborough; containing 267 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by admeasurement 1100 acres. The soil is chiefly gravel, alternated with clay; the surface is hilly, the scenery diversified, and the prevailing wood is ash. The Grand Union canal passes on the south. The tithes were commuted for land in 1788.

MOXBY, a hamlet, in the parish of MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Easingwould; containing 20 inhabitants. A Benedictine nunnery, in honour of John the Evangelist, was founded here in 1167, by Henry II., and had at the Dissolution a revenue of £32. 6. 2.

MOXHULL, a hamlet, in the parish of WISHAW, union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4¼ miles (N. by W.) from Coleshill, on the road to Tamworth; containing 73 inhabitants. It is situated to the west of the Birmingham and Fazeley canal; and is chiefly distinguished as the residence of Berkeley Noel, Esq., whose seat of Moxhull Park is bounded on the east by the high road: the house was built about the 14th century, and is a substantial edifice, containing some ancient portraits of members of the Noel and Hacket families.

MOZE, county of ESSEX.—See BEAUMONT.

MUCCLESHELL, a tything, in the parish of HOLDENHURST, union of CHRISTCHURCH, liberty of WESTOVER, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 122 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Stour.

MUCHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of PENN, union, and N. division of the hundred, of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Wolverhampton. It lies on the road from Wolverhampton to the village of Penn; the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque. Muchall Hall, surrounded with 80 acres of land, is the seat and property of William Thacker, Esq.

MUCH BIRCH, county of HEREFORD.—See BIRCH, MUCH.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

MUCHELNEY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of PITNEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 1½ mile (S. S. E.) from Langport; containing, with the hamlet of Thorney, 349 inhabitants, of whom 62 are in the hamlet of Muchelney-Ham. This place was the site of a Benedictine abbey, said by some to have been founded by Athelstan in 939, and by other writers ascribed to Ina, king of the West Saxons; it was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £498. 16. 3. The remains are now converted into a farmhouse called the Abbey. The parish comprises 1558*a*. 1*r*. 36*p*. of land, principally rich meadow subject to inundation from the river Parret: the village is pleasantly situated on the road from Langport to South Petherton. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £93; patron and impropriator, Walter Long, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £336. 11., and who has a glebe of 11¼ acres. The church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and has been recently beautified and repewed by the patron.

MUCKING (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 18 miles (E. S. E.) from Romford; containing 199 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Thames, and comprises 2143*a*. 2*r*. 35*p*., of which 1381 acres are arable, 679 pasture and meadow, and 54 woodland. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £219; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower of stone surmounted by a shingled spire.

MUCKLEFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of BRADFORD-PEVERELL, union of DORCHESTER, hundred of GEORGE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 5¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Dorchester; with 109 inhabitants.

MUCKLESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of SHAWBURY, union and division of WEM, hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 9¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 113 inhabitants.

MUCKLESTON, or MUXON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DRAYTON, partly in the Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, and partly in the N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing, with the townships of Aston, Knighton, Oakley, and Winnington, 1688 inhabitants, of whom 184 are in the township of Muckleston, 4 miles (N. E.) from Drayton. The parish comprises by measurement 8531 acres, whereof 4362 are in Salop; the substratum produces stone of good quality for building, of which some quarries are in operation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 9., and in the gift of the Trustees of Lord Crewe: the tithes have been commuted for £1036, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1789, except the tower, from which Queen Margaret is said to have witnessed the battle of Blore Heath. There is an endowed chapel at Woore, in Salop; also a place of worship for Wesleyans in the parish. Several small sums have been bequeathed for education.

MUCKLEWICK, a township, in the parish of HYSSINGTON, union of CLUN, hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of SALOP; containing 69 inhabitants.

MUCKTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Louth; containing 105 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1027 acres, of which 945 are arable and pasture, and 82 woodland: the surface is diversified, and the soil of a rich quality on the hills, but clayey and not very productive on the level grounds. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1840 to the vicarage of Burwell, and valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 6½. The tithes have been commuted for £150, and the glebe comprises about 19 acres. The church is modern.

MUDDIFORD, a village, in the parish, union, and hundred of Christchurch, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, 1¾ mile (E. S. E.) from Christchurch. This is a fashionable watering-place, situated on the northern bank of the mouth of the river Avon, which here runs into Christchurch bay.

MUDFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of Stone, W. division of Somerset, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Yeovil; containing 436 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 9½.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells; impropriators, W. and O. Heywood, Esqrs. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £322, the vicarial for £225, and £25 are paid to the rector of Ashington; the impropriate glebe contains nearly 41 acres, and the vicarial about one acre.

MUGGINTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Belper, partly in the hundred of Appletree, and partly in that of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby, 7 miles (N. W.) from Derby; containing, with the townships of Mercaston and Weston-under-Wood, and the hamlet of Ravensdale-Park, 773 inhabitants, of whom 289 are in the township of Mugginton. The manor, in Domesday book *Mogintune*, was anciently held under Earl Ferrers, and in the reign of Edward I. was in moieties between the families of Chandos and Stafford. One moiety passed by a female heir to the immediate ancestor of Edward Sacheverell C. Pole, Esq.; and the Staffords' moiety has been successively in the families of Dethick, Rolleston, and Hallowes. The parish comprises 5234 acres, of which 2146 are in Mugginton township; of this latter, the soil is a gravelly marl with some limestone, and about one-third is arable. The village is well built, and pleasantly seated on elevated ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 8½.; net income, £465; patron, E. S. C. Pole, Esq., who, and Lord Scarsdale and T. Hallowes, Esq., are impropriators. The church, situated on a commanding eminence, is a large ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and tower: the interior has been lately thoroughly renovated; in the chancel is the tomb of Sir Richard Kniveton, who died at Mercaston Hall in 1400. The Rev. Samuel Pole, rector, in 1746, and Mrs. Frances Pole, in 1751, gave land now together producing about £21 a year, for education.

MUGGLESWICK, a parish, in the union of Lanchester W. division of Chester ward, N. division of the county of Durham, 14 miles (S. W.) from Gateshead; containing 421 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Muggesley*, was granted by Bishop Pudsey to the convent of Durham in exchange for Hardwick; and in the thirteenth century, Hugh, Prior of Durham, inclosed a park here, with a chapel, hall, and dwellings, and apartments underground for secreting cattle during the incursions of the Scots. The park, now inclosed, was in 1662 the scene of several seditious meetings, at which numerous conspirators had for their object to destroy the reformed clergy. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Derwent, and comprises by computation 5921 acres, whereof 1232 are pasture and meadow, 950 arable, 340 wood, and about 3400 moorland and common; it abounds in game, and the right to shoot is leased by the Dean and Chapter, who are lords of the manor. Along the bank of the river is a range of hills, in which are some very productive mines of lead-ore containing silver, for smelting which there is a mill in the neighbourhood; and at Castle Side, a village whose population is on the increase, are two mills. In the reign of Charles I., Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, held these mines. Cold Rowley, in the parish, is a hamlet on the summit of the bleak heights between the vale of Lanchester and the Derwent. The Stanhope and Tyne railway passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, the appropriators, and has a net income of £93. The church was rebuilt in 1829, at a cost of £300. Dr. John Carr, the translator of *Lucian's Dialogues*, was born here.

MUKER, a chapelry, in the parish of Grinton, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of York, 20 miles (W. by S.) from Richmond; containing 1241 inhabitants. This chapelry, including numerous small hamlets, comprises 30,310*a.* 3*r.* 31*p.*, of which 22,472 acres are uninclosed common; of the remainder, 5 acres are arable, 85 wood, 7897 meadow and pasture, and 325 land lately recovered from waste. The district abounds in mineral wealth; and coal, limestone, and lead and iron ore can be obtained, but in consequence of the difficulty of inland carriage, the iron-ore is not wrought. The lands are watered by the river Swale, which, in its course through the chapelry, forms a romantic cataract named Keasdon Force; and there are several pleasing falls also on the Ivelet beck, one o which is from a considerable height. The village, situ ated in the higher part of Swaledale, is large, and consists chiefly of ancient houses of stone, irregularly built. A customary market is held weekly on Wednesday, and a small fair on the Wednesday before Old Christmas-day; also a fair for sheep, at the hamlet of Thwaite, on the 25th of October. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Vicar of Grinton: there is a parsonage-house. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain structure, built in 1580. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans in the hamlet of Keld, 3 miles to the west of the village. A national school has an endowment of £20. 10. per annum.

MULBARTON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Henstead, hundred of Humbleyard, E. division of Norfolk, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Norwich; containing 582 inhabitants. The parish was consolidated with Keningham in the year 1452, and the whole comprises 1348*a.* 26*p.*, of which 967 acres are arable, 284 pasture, 38 woodland, and 48 common. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Norwich to New Buckenham: petty-sessions are held at the inn,

on the first Monday in every month. The living is a rectory, with the living of Keningham, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £606; patron, G. Lucas, Esq.: the glebe comprises 80 acres, with a house, which has been greatly improved. The church was erected by Sir William de Hoo, and is a handsome structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the windows of the chancel have been lately filled with stained glass. There are no remains of the church of Keningham. Sir Thomas Richardson, chief justice of the common pleas, was born here in 1626.

MULLION (*St. Melan*), a parish, in the union of Helston, W. division of the hundred of Kerrier and of the county of Cornwall, 7 miles (S. by E.) from the town of Helston; containing 808 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5595 acres, of which 2671 are common or waste; it is bounded on the west by Mount's bay, in the English Channel, where is a small cove convenient for fishing, which is the principal employment of the population. Part of Kynan cove is also in the parish; and two miles distant from the village are the soap rocks, producing the celebrated steatite formerly in great repute with the manufacturers of china ware. The scenery around Mullion cove is exceedingly romantic; and the rocks, which are bold and rugged, have an appearance of rude magnificence. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 4.; net income, £178; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropriator, the Rev. J. Ustick. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty tower which forms one of the most conspicuous objects in this part of the county. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MULWITH, with Newby, a township, in the parish and liberty of Ripon, W. riding of York, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Ripon; containing 41 inhabitants. The township comprises about 800 acres, of a fertile soil, the whole the property of Earl de Grey. The hamlet is situated on the north bank of the river Ure.

MUMBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlets of Elsey and Langham-Row, and the chapelry of Chapel-Mumby, 786 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3100 acres, chiefly marsh land, of a clayey soil. The villages of Mumby and Chapel-Mumby are three miles from each other, and the former the same distance from the sea. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 3.; net income, £188; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1804; the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is partly in the later English style of architecture, and has an elegant south porch of Norman character; also a fine tower. There are places of worship in the parish for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

MUMBY, CHAPEL, a chapelry, in the parish of Mumby, union of Spilsby, Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Alford; containing 316 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast. The chapel is dedicated to St. Leonard: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £80.

MUNCASTER (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Bootle, Allerdale ward above Derwent, W. division of Cumberland; comprising the town of Ravenglass and the township of Birkby, and containing 602 inhabitants. This place, formerly called *Meol-Castre*, derives its name from a castle, the ancient residence of the Penningtons, situated at Esk-Meol, near the mouth of the river Esk; the principal tower of the castle is retained in the mansion built by the late Lord Muncaster. The parish comprises 3200 acres, of which 1200 are inclosed; about 1000 acres are arable, and 300 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron, Lord Muncaster, whose title of Baron, in the peerage of Ireland, is derived from this place.

MUNDEN, GREAT (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Ware, hundred of Broadwater, county of Hertford, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Puckeridge; containing, with the hamlet of Munden-Furnival, and part of the hamlets of Dane-End and Haultwick, 477 inhabitants. In the reign of Henry II., a Benedictine nunnery was founded at Rownay, in the parish, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, by Conan, Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond; but falling into decay, it was surrendered in the reign of Henry VI., and its revenues were appropriated to the maintenance of a chantry priest, till the Dissolution, when the income was returned at £13. 10. 9.: there are still some slight remains. The parish comprises by measurement 3300 acres, of which 150 are woodland, 550 pasture, and the remainder arable; the soil is a stiff clay, and the surface undulated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £785, and the glebe comprises 76 acres. The church is a neat structure, in the early English style.

MUNDEN, LITTLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Ware, hundred of Broadwater, county of Hertford, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Puckeridge; containing, with the hamlet of Green-End, and part of the hamlets of Dane-End and Haultwick, 612 inhabitants. It comprises 2250 acres, of which about 110 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture: the soil is a gravelly clay, alternated with chalk, which lies near the surface; the ground is hilly, the scenery finely varied. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of C. Jollands, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 72 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MUNDFORD (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Thetford, hundred of Grimshoe, W. division of Norfolk, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Brandon; containing 437 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Wissey, and comprises 2038 acres, of which 200 are common, and the remainder arable and pasture. The road from Thetford to Lynn runs through the parish. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 6., and in the patronage of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £135, and there is a glebe of 49½ acres. The church is built of flint, and has an embattled tower at the west end, with freestone coping and quoins.

MUNDHAM, St. Ethelred and St. Peter, now forming one parish, in the union of Loddon and Cla-

VERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S.) from Loddon; containing 308 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1550 acres of land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patrons and impropriators, the Trustees of the Great Hospital, Norwich. The tithes have been commuted for £442, and the glebe contains 2 acres. The church of St. Peter is partly in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and a highly-enriched Norman doorway on the south side: the church of St. Ethelred has long been in ruins.

MUNDHAM, NORTH, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Chichester; containing, with the hamlets of Fisher and Runckton, 495 inhabitants. The village is in a sequestered spot, abounding with picturesque scenery. The Arundel and Portsmouth canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 10.; net income, £269; patron and impropriator, J. B. Fletcher, Esq. The church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and has been enlarged. There was formerly a chapel at Runckton.

MUNDHAM, SOUTH, a tything, in the parish of PAGHAM, union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of the county of SUSSEX; containing 93 inhabitants.

MUNDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 3¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Maldon; containing 309 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the navigable river Blackwater, and comprises an area of 3104*a.* 1*r.* 27*p.*, of which 1909 acres are arable, 671 meadow and pasture, 56 woodland, and about 467 marsh and waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £160; impropriators, Lord Western, and the family of Whitehead. The church is a small ancient edifice.

MUNDSLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from North Walsham; containing 454 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast, and comprises by admeasurement 550 acres, of which 530 are arable, and 20 pasture. The scenery is romantic; the coast is girt with lofty cragged cliffs, and indented by a deep ravine, through which a small rivulet discharges itself into the sea. The beach at low water is a broad firm sand, affording excellent opportunities for bathing, and a fine promenade; and within the last twenty years the place has been greatly improved under the auspices of F. Wheatley, Esq., who has built a handsome residence on the cliff near the mouth of the ravine, and two massive sea-walls, forming an upper and lower terrace, to prevent the encroachment of the sea: other villas have been erected, and lodging-houses and a spacious inn for the reception of visiters. Mundsley is a member of the port of Cley, and several vessels are employed: a small jetty projects about 100 feet into the sea. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £168. 14., and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church, a very ancient structure, for many years an extensive ruin, has been partly restored, and a portion of it fitted up for divine service. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

MUNGRISDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 8½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Keswick; containing 222 inhabitants. There are quarries of blue slate and flagstone within the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron, the Rector of Greystock. The chapel was rebuilt in 1754. John Slee, a distinguished mathematician, who died in 1828, was born here.

MUNSLEY (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (N. W.) from Ledbury; containing 238 inhabitants. It is watered by a branch of the river Leden, and comprises 1215 acres of land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Domville: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe consists of about 58 acres.

MUNSLOW (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 9½ miles (N.) from Ludlow; containing 773 inhabitants, of whom 160 are in the township. This parish is situated on the road from Ludlow to Wenlock, and comprises by measurement 3484 acres; the surface is finely varied. An act was passed in 1838 for inclosing 168 acres of waste land. The mansion of Millichope Park, the seat of the Rev. R. N. Pemberton, is in the pure Grecian style, and commands beautiful views: at a distance from it is a temple. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 15. 2½; net income, £665; patron, the Rev. R. Powell. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a low square tower. The pulpit, and the front of the gallery, are of carved oak: the eastern window, and the three side ones, are of stained glass; the latter have been restored to their original open style of colouring. A chantry chapel, restored, and fitted up with carved oak, is used as a vestry. There is a chapel of ease at Broadstone. Munslow gave the title of Baron to Edward Littleton, lord chief justice of the common pleas, and keeper of the great seal, who was born here in 1589, in a house now used as a school.

MURCOT, a hamlet, in the parish of CHARLTON-UPON-OTMORE, union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4½ miles (S.) from the town of Bicester; containing 169 inhabitants.

MURCOTT, a hamlet, partly in the parish of LONG-BUCKBY, and partly in that of WATFORD, union of DAVENTRY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Daventry; containing 81 inhabitants.

MURRAH, with BERRIER.—See BERRIER.

MURRELL-GREEN, a tything, in the parish and hundred of ODIHAM, poor-law union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 554 inhabitants.

MURSLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOE, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3¼ miles (E. by N.) from Winslow; containing, with the hamlet of Salden, 479 inhabitants. This place had formerly a market on Thursday, and two fairs, one

on the day of the Assumption, and the other on the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, all of which have been long disused. The parish comprises 2493 acres. Salden House, the seat of the Fortescue family, was erected by Sir John Fortescue, in the reign of Elizabeth, and was visited both by that queen and by James I., to whom Sir John was chancellor; he died in 1607, and was buried at Westminster, but his remains were removed afterwards to Mursley, and deposited in the chancel of the church. The house has been taken down, and only some slight remains of the offices mark out the site. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Childers; net income, £163. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1814; the glebe altogether comprises 246 acres, with a house. The church contains some monuments to the family of Fortescue.

MURSTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Milton, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Milton; containing 167 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west and north by the Swale, which separates it from the Isle of Elmeley. It comprises 1317*a*. 3*r*. 36½*p*., whereof 706 acres are arable, 437 pasture, 82 woodland, and 60 orchard-ground. About 93 acres are detached nearly five miles from the rest of the parish, and called the Luddenham portion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 14. 2., and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £615, and the glebe comprises 20½ acres. The church is in the Norman style, with a square western tower and wooden turret.

MURTON, or Moor-Town, a township, in the parish of Lamplugh, union of Whitehaven, Allerdale ward above Derwent, W. division of Cumberland, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Whitehaven; containing 156 inhabitants. The manufacture of spades, shovels, &c., is carried on; and there are several lime-works.

MURTON, or Moor-Town, a township, in the parish and union of Tynemouth, E. division of Castle ward, S. division of Northumberland, 2½ miles (N. W.) from North Shields; containing 438 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the coal-mines with which the district abounds. It comprises, exclusively of a moor, 443 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder grass-land: there are excellent quarries of freestone. The villages of New York and Philadelphia are in the township. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £135. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A stone coffin, inclosing a perfect skeleton, was found in one of the quarries, in 1790.

MURTON, a township, in the parish of Bongate, or St. Michael, Appleby, East ward and union, county of Westmorland, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Appleby; containing 172 inhabitants. This township comprises 5766 acres, whereof 3500 are common, moorland, or waste; it has some veins of lead-ore, which are worked. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £27, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MURTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Osbaldwick, union of York, wapentake of Bulmer, N. riding of York, 3 miles (E. by N.) from York; containing 161 inhabitants. The township is on the road from York to Garrowby, and comprises by computation 1060 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture; the surface is level, and the soil various. The chapel, which is ancient, was built by some individual connected with the place; and lands in the parish were charged by the founder with its repairs, and a small payment to a clergyman to perform the duty; but the lands were so ill defined as to lead to repeated disputes and litigation, and there appears at present no remedy except carrying the case into a court of law. The duty was performed by the incumbent of Osbaldwick, until 1834; a violent storm in that year damaged the roof of the edifice, and rendered it unfit for service, and the person then in possession of the lands supposed to be chargeable with its repairs, resisting the claim, it has since remained in a state of dilapidation.

MURTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of Dalton-le-Dale, union of Easington, N. division of Easington ward and of the county of Durham, 8½ miles (E. N. E.) from Durham; containing 521 inhabitants. The manor and vill were the property of the family of Lumley from an early date to the reign of Elizabeth; the ancient tenure is uniformly described to be by homage and fealty, in free and common socage. The monks of Durham, also, at a remote period received a grant of a small portion of land here from Cendune, son of Walter de Morton. The South Hetton Company opened a valuable mine of coal in the township, in 1843, upon a scale unprecedented in the trade: during the progress of sinking through a quicksand, engine power to the extent of 1500 horses was in operation, and the principal seam of coal was found at a depth of 1476 feet from the surface. The Durham and Sunderland railway passes through the township.

MUSBURY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Axminster, Honiton and S. divisions of Devon, 3 miles (S. W.) from Axminster; containing 495 inhabitants. This place was the residence of the Drake family, from the time of Henry VII., for several generations. The parish comprises 2149 acres, of which 136 are common or waste land. A fair is held at Michaelmas. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 8., and in the gift of W. Payne, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £435. The church is a very ancient structure, with a south aisle added towards the close of the fifteenth century, by the Drake family, to whom it contains some monuments. Ash House, now occupied as a farmhouse, derives interest from having been the birthplace, in 1650, of the renowned Duke of Marlborough, whose mother was then on a visit to her father, Sir John Drake. Within the parish is a fortress of elliptical form, called Musbury Castle, having a double intrenchment inclosing an area of 20 acres.

MUSBURY, an ecclesiastical district, in the parishes of Bury and Whalley, union of Haslingden, Higher division of the hundred of Blackburn, N. division of Lancashire, 3 miles (S. W.) from Haslingden; containing 3000 inhabitants, of whom about one-half are in the township of Musbury. From the act of resumption of the crown possessions, passed in the 1st of Henry VII., it appears that a patent office, then existing, of "park-keeper of Musbury," was held by Laurens Maderer, and that his rights and privileges were secured by the act, as were those of various other official persons connected with the county. The ecclesiastical district

was constituted in Sept. 1844, under the provisions of the act of 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; its extent is about three miles by two miles, the township of Musbury forming more than half of it. The surface is very uneven; the land chiefly pasture and meadow, being rather unsuitable for growing corn; and the scenery highly picturesque: among the hills and dales flow four streams, sufficiently large to work a number of small manufactories. The Tor, a beautifully-formed hill standing apart from the rest, is 1100 feet above the level of the sea, and is seen at a considerable distance. A coal-mine is in operation; and excellent freestone is abundant, of which quarries have been opened in different places. The Ogden is the most considerable river within the district; the Irwell is the boundary on the north-east. The East Lancashire railway passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately. W. Turner, Esq., a resident in the district, is about to erect a church at his own cost. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship.

MUSCLIFFE, a tything, in the parish of HOLDENHURST, union of CHRISTCHURCH, liberty of WESTOVER, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 68 inhabitants.

MUSCOATES, a township, in the parish of KIRKDALE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from the town of Helmsley; containing 71 inhabitants. The township is on the Rical rivulet, and comprises by computation 800 acres: the river Rye passes on the south.

MUSCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTON, union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Daventry; containing 40 inhabitants.

MUSDEN GRANGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of UTTOXETER, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 21 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 610 acres, of which 520 are grass-land, 70 arable, and 20 wood. The church and poor's rates, and assessed taxes, are paid to the parish of Croxden, between eight and nine miles distant.

MUSGRAVE, GREAT (*ST. THEOBALD*), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Brough; containing 167 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4080 acres, of which 2400 are common or waste; it is bounded on the south-east by the river Belo, and on the south-west by the Eden, which is crossed by a bridge of two arches, erected in 1826. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £149; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The Rev. Septimus Collinson, D.D., in 1827 left £1500 three per cent. consols. for the endowment of a free school, which is conducted on the national plan.

MUSGRAVE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of CROSBY-GARRET, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Brough; containing 72 inhabitants. The manor, which is co-extensive with the township, is the property of the ancient family of Musgrave.

MUSKHAM, NORTH (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (N.) from Newark; containing, with the township of Bathley, 825 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Trent, across which is a ferry to Holme, and comprises by measurement 2900 acres of land, inclosed in 1771; the soil is fertile. The village is pleasantly situated on the great north road. The living is a discharged vicarage, formerly in medieties, the first mediety valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and the second valued at £8. 19. 7.; net income, £173; impropriators, the Duke of Newcastle and others. The tithes were commuted for land under the act of inclosure; the vicarial glebe comprises 91 acres. The church is a handsome structure on the bank of the Trent. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded in 1727, by Mrs. Woolhouse and the Disney family, who endowed it with land producing upwards of £50 per annum; it had some exhibitions to Pembroke College, Cambridge, founded by a Mr. Smith, but now lost.

MUSKHAM, SOUTH (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Newark; containing 262 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east and south by the river Trent, which is crossed by a bridge leading towards Newark; it comprises 2467*a*. 2*r*., and the soil is fertile. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; patron, the Prebendary of South Muskham in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The great tithes have been commuted for £677. 4. 3., and the vicarial for £139. 10.; the rectorial glebe comprises 141 acres, and the vicarial three. The church is a neat structure in the early English style.

MUSTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Grantham; containing 351 inhabitants. The Grantham canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £400. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MUSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 1 mile (N.) from Hunmanby; containing 417 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurment 2225 acres, of which more than two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a very small portion of woodland: the substratum contains stone which is quarried for the roads, and also for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; patron and impropriator, B. O. Mitford, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £254. 17. 6., and the incumbent's for £126. 18. 9.; the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is a small edifice. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

MUTFORD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Beccles; containing 415 inhabitants. This parish, which gives name to the half-hundred of Mutford, comprises by estimation 1500 acres: the soil is good, and well cultivated; the prevailing scenery is pleasing. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectories of Barnby and Wheatacre All Saints, and valued in the

king's books at £7. 17. 1.: the great tithes of Mutford have been commuted for £245, and the small for £110; there is a vicarial glebe of 29 acres. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower surmounted by an octangular turret, and contains some highly-enriched Norman details, among which is a deeply-moulded arch. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MYERSCOUGH, a township, in the parish of LANCASTER, union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (S.) from Garstang; containing 504 inhabitants. This is one of the forest townships in the parish, the manor of which has been held of the duchy of Lancaster by the Brockholes family, whose ancestor resided here in the beginning of the 17th century. In the time of Leland, who notices the red-deer here, "Merscow Park" belonged to Lord Derby. Myerscough Hall is now the residence of William Humber, Esq. The township comprises 2500 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture land, the surface is generally level, the soil strong, with a marl substratum. The river Brock, and the Lancaster and Preston canal and Lancaster and Preston railway, pass through. Two fairs have lately been established. The township has the advantage of the free school at Billsborough.

MYLOR (*St. Melor*), a parish, in the union of FALMOUTH, E. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Penryn; containing 2569 inhabitants. This is a peninsula, bounded on the east, south, and west by Falmouth harbour; and a creek nearly intersects the parish from south-east to north-west. At the head of the creek is the village of Mylor-Bridge, and on the west the populous sea-port of Flushing, which has much increased in size since the improvements made in the early part of the last century, by Samuel Trefusis, Esq. The parish comprises 3463 acres, of which 2663*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.* are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland; the scenery is diversified, and from different parts are fine views. A large iron-foundry is carried on, for the manufacture of boilers for steam-vessels, and various other articles; and beneath the surface of the water and the mud of the estuary of Carnon, are copper stream-works, which are tolerably productive. At Flushing is a ferry to Falmouth; and on the north-east, at Restronget ferry, passengers and horses may be conveyed to Feock, on the road to Truro. The living is a vicarage with that of Mabe united, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, valued in the king's books at £16. 15.; impropriators, Lord Saye and Sele, and Lord Clinton. The great tithes have been commuted for £350, and the vicarial for £215; the glebe comprises 12 acres, with a house. The church, romantically situated on the margin of Mylor creek, has some Norman details, including a doorway on the north side exquisitely enriched with sculpture: the tower is detached and mantled with ivy. An episcopal chapel has been built at Flushing. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians.

MYNYDDMAEN, a hamlet, in the parish of MYNYDDYSLWYN, union of NEWPORT, Lower division of the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH; containing 856 inhabitants.

MYNYDDYSLWYN (*St. Tyder*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Lower division of the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, 8 miles (S. W.) from Pont-y-Pool, and 9¼ (N. W. by W.) from Newport; containing, with the hamlets of Clawrplwyf, Mynyddmaen, and Penmaen, 5385 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 13,983 acres, of which 2001 are common or waste; the soil is various, the surface boldly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the rivers Sirhowy and Ebbw. Iron-works of considerable extent are in operation; there are extensive coal-mines, and also some quarries of sandstone, large masses of which are raised for the construction of docks or for heavy masonry. The produce is conveyed by canal and by tramroads to Newport, whence it is shipped. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Llandaff; net income, £150. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, with a tower, and contains 1000 sittings. At Penmaen is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Welsh Methodists, and Wesleyans. Some vestiges remain of a religious house; and near the church is a large tumulus on an eminence, supposed to have been a signal station.

MYTHE, with MYTHE-HOOK, a township, in the parish, borough, and Lower division of the hundred, of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 83 inhabitants. It is on the road from Tewkesbury to Worcester, north of the former town; the river Severn flows on the west, and on the east runs the Avon, which shortly after joins the Severn.

MYTHE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of SPARKENHOE, union of ATHERSTONE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 42 inhabitants, and comprising 170 acres of land.

MYTHOLM, or MITHOLM, a small hamlet, in the township of STANSFIELD, parish of HALIFAX, union of TODMORDEN, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK. This place is situated in the beautiful vale of Todmorden, in a mountainous district abounding with romantic scenery. A district church, named St. James' church, Hebden-Bridge (the site being the nearest that could be obtained so as to accommodate the village of Hebden-Bridge), was erected here in 1835, at an expense of £2700, by the Parliamentary Commissioners; the ground was given by the Rev. James Armytage Rhodes, who also presented the stone for the building from his quarries in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Halifax; income, £150.

MYTHOLMROYD, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (W.) from Halifax; containing 3377 inhabitants. This parish was constituted in March, 1846, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. Its extent is about four square miles; it is of very hilly surface, with well-wooded valleys, and altogether of romantic aspect. The river Calder, the road from Manchester to Leeds, and the Manchester and Leeds railway, run through the middle of the parish; and the Calder and Hebble canal also passes through it. There are some quarries of hard gritstone in operation. The village, which lies in the vale of the Calder, extends into several townships, and, with the neighbourhood, contains many factories for spinning

cotton and worsted yarn, and for the manufacture of calicoes and fustians. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately; income, £150. The church, the erection of which was commenced in the summer of 1846, cost, with the purchase of the site, about £2400. The Baptists and Methodists have each a place of worship. A school-house was built in 1841, by W. Sutcliffe, Esq., of Bath, at an expense of £450; it is a neat building, in the later English style.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 3¾ miles (E.) from Boroughbridge; containing 188 inhabitants. It comprises about 1700 acres, of remarkably rich arable and grazing land: the village is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Swale and Ure. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £150; patron, the Archbishop of York; impropriator, R. J. Thompson, Esq. A battle was fought here in 1319, between the Scots and about 10,000 undisciplined Yorkshiremen headed by Melton, Archbishop of York, amongst whom was a great number of priests; the latter were defeated.

## N

NABURN, a parochial chapelry, in the wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, union and E. riding of YORK, 4¼ miles (S.) from York; containing 426 inhabitants. This chapelry is situated on the navigable river Ouse, which bounds it on the west, and over which is a ferry to Acaster-Malbis. It consists of 2720 acres of rich land, two-thirds arable, and the remainder meadow; the surface is generally flat, deriving considerable advantage from its contiguity to the river. Naburn Hall is the seat of George Palmes, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £80, and in the patronage of Mr. Palmes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school, built by Mr. Palmes, is endowed with the interest of £100 bequeathed by Edward Loftus, in the year 1784, for the education of ten poor children.

NACKINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of BRIDGE and PETHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 2¼ miles (S.) from Canterbury; containing 113 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the line of the ancient Stane-street, comprises 887*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.*, whereof 677 acres are arable, 104 pasture, and 93 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; impropriator, the Hon. G. Milles.

NACTON (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S. E.) from Ipswich; containing 765 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Orwell, and comprises 1882*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Levington united, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 1., and is in the patronage of the Rector's family: the tithes have been commuted for £525, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. Near the road between Ipswich and Trimley, within this parish, is a place called the Seven Hills, from a number of barrows, though there are more than the name implies. It has been conjectured that it was here, and not at Rushmere, as stated by some historians, that Earl Ulfketel engaged the Danes in 1010.

NAFFERTON, a township, in the parish of OVINGHAM, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (E.) from Hexham; containing 35 inhabitants. The township comprises 773 acres: coal is obtained within its limits. The hamlet is situated in a pleasant vale, about two miles north-west from the village of Ovingham. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £8. At the north-west end of Whittle-bridge, on the Newcastle and Corbridge road, are vestiges of a castle built in the reign of Henry III. There are many legends respecting it: a celebrated freebooter named Long Lonkin is said to have entered the castle in the absence of the owner, and to have murdered his wife, and buried her in a deep hole in the stream beneath.

NAFFERTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 2¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Driffield; containing 1371 inhabitants, of whom 1129 are in the township of Nafferton. This parish is about seven miles in length, from north to south, and from two to three miles in breadth; and includes the pleasant village of Wansford, and the hamlet of Pockthorpe. The lands are in a profitable state of cultivation, and a portion of them has been greatly improved by the use of bone-dust for manure, first introduced here by Sir Tatton Sykes. The Driffield canal passes through the parish. The village of Nafferton is on the road to Bridlington. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 15. 4.; net income, £139; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Lands worth £20 a year have been left for parish uses, and the poor have some land, of equal value, also bequeathed. About a mile and a half from Pockthorpe, is a place called Danes' Grave, where nearly 200 tumuli are in various states of preservation; many of them have been opened at different times. They are supposed to cover the bodies of the slain in a battle, perhaps with the troops of Harold; or the spot may have been the place of sepulture of a colony of Danes residing at Danes' Dale, which is about a mile distant.

NAILSEA (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET, 8½ miles (W. by S.) from Bristol; containing 2550 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Bristol to Clevedon, comprises by computation 2800 acres. The manufacture of crown-glass has been established more than 50 years, and affords employment to 200 persons. Coal is very abundant; the collieries supply the country for many miles round, and employ more than half the population: there are also large quarries of stone, from which paving-stone and slabs for grave-stones are raised. The Bristol and Exeter railway, which has a station here, passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, in the gift of Mrs. Mary Brown; the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 2½ acres, with a house. The

church is an ancient structure in the decorated and later English styles, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; the pulpit is of stone richly sculptured, and is ascended by a winding flight of steps in the wall. A district church, dedicated to Christ, has been erected: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rector, with an income of £120. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

NAILSTONE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Market-Bosworth; containing, with the chapelry of Normanton-le-Heath, and township of Barton-in-the-Beans, 710 inhabitants, of whom 314 are in the township of Nailstone. The parish comprises by computation 3450 acres of land; the surface is gently undulated, and the prevailing soil is a rich loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. In addition to the parochial church, there is a chapel of ease at Normanton-le-Heath.

NAILSWORTH, a chapelry, chiefly in the parish of Horsley, but partly in the parishes of Avening and Minchin-Hampton, union of Stroud, hundred of Longtree, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Minchin-Hampton; containing 1121 inhabitants. It is in a beautifully-diversified country, on the road from Bath to Cheltenham. The manufacture of superfine woollen-cloth is carried on in several establishments, affording employment to nearly all the population. A philosophical institution is supported by subscription. There is a small customary market on Saturday. A chapel was erected in 1798, in that part of the village which is in the parish of Avening: the living is in the gift of Trustees. The Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans, have places of worship.

NANTWICH (*St. Mary and St. Nicholas*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Nantwich, S. division of the county of Chester; containing, with the townships of Alvaston, Leighton, Woolstanwood, and part of Willaston, 5921 inhabitants, of whom 5489 are in the town, 20 miles (S. E. by E.) from Chester, and 164 (N. W.) from London, on the road to Chester. The origin of this town, which is of uncertain date, has been attributed to the Britons, prior to the Roman invasion, when it is said to have been called *Halen Gwyn*, "the white salt town:" its modern appellation is probably a compound of the British term *Nant*, "a brook or marsh," and the Saxon *Vic*, by corruption *Wich*, "a vill or settlement," which latter term appears indefinably to have been appropriated to towns where salt was made. Previously to the Conquest, the importance of the place consisted in its numerous brine-springs, which became an ample source of revenue to the king and to Earl Edwin, between whom, according to the record of Domesday, the district was unequally divided. It was soon after erected into a barony by Hugh Lupus, the first Norman earl of Chester, who conferred it, together with the whole hundred, on William Malbedeng or Malbank; in consequence of which the town was for some time denominated *Wich Malbank*. At the time of the Norman invasion, Nantwich was defended by a line of earthworks constructed along the bank of the river, but the opposition made to the progress of the invaders was terminated by a battle fought here in 1069. The inhabitants then became subject to the incursions of the Welsh, who are said to have destroyed the town in 1133. In 1146, a predatory band of that people was routed at Nantwich, on returning from one of their plundering inroads; and in 1282 Edward I. came hither, to concert measures of protection for the inhabitants from similar annoyance.

On the return of James I. from Scotland, in 1617, he was received here with demonstrations of joy; yet during the subsequent disastrous reign, the town was remarkable for its firm adherence to the cause of the parliament, and was garrisoned in its behalf. In 1642, it was captured by the royalists, from whom, however, it was soon after taken by Sir W. Brereton, who fortified the place, and made it his head-quarters. Sir Thomas Aston made an effort to dislodge him; but this attempt, as well as a regular investment and vigorous assault of the town by Lord Byron about the close of the year 1643, proved unsuccessful; and Sir Thomas Fairfax having defeated the royalists in the neighbourhood of Nantwich, the parliamentarians held the town during the remainder of the war. On the defeat of the Scottish army in 1646, the Duke of Hamilton, with 3050 cavalry, found a temporary refuge here. In 1438 and 1583, the town suffered severely from fire; in the latter year, the injury it sustained was estimated at upwards of £30,000, and a royal licence was granted for a general collection to assist in its renovation.

The town is situated on the banks of the river Weaver, in a level and fertile tract of country. It is irregularly built, and consists principally of three streets; most of the houses are of timber and brick, having projecting stories, but some, of modern erection, are of respectable appearance: the inhabitants enjoy a plentiful supply of water. Throughout a long period the brine-springs were a source of commerce: during the conflicts between Henry III. and the Welsh, that sovereign imposed a temporary restraint on the manufacture, in order to harass his opponents, who carried on an extensive traffic in salt; but on the restoration of peace it was resumed. In the time of Henry VIII. there were 300 salt-works; but this number, from the destruction of several by fire, and the discovery of springs and mines of superior quality in other parts, where the facility of communication by water was greater, became gradually reduced, and at present only one spring remains. In the time of Elizabeth and of James, the tanning business, and the manufacture of bone-lace and stockings, prevailed; but they have been long superseded by the making of shoes, chiefly for the London and Manchester markets, and the manufacture of gloves and cotton goods, which afford employment to about 2000 persons. Cheese is the principal article of agricultural produce. A canal from Chester, terminating about a quarter of a mile from the town, was completed in 1778, at an expense of about £80,000; and the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction canal, begun in 1826, was opened some years since. The town is only a few miles distant from the great railway station at Crewe. The market is on Saturday; and fairs chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held on March 26th, the second Tuesday in June, September 4th, and December 4th. A market for cattle, likewise, is held

once a fortnight, from Candlemas until the fair in March. The civil government of the town was anciently vested in a guild, and a bailiff and various other officers were regularly appointed until the fraternity was suppressed in the time of Edward VI. Petty-sessions for the hundred, and various manorial courts, are held here; and there is a county debt-court, established in 1847, whose powers extend over part of the registration-district of Nantwich: the inhabitants are exempt from being empanelled on juries beyond the jurisdiction of the place. The town-hall, originally built in 1720, at an expense of £600, by George, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, afterwards George II., was rebuilt some years subsequently; it is used also as a market-house.

The parish comprises by measurement 2925 acres, of which 552 are in Nantwich township. The LIVING is a rectory; net income, £269; patrons, the Trustees of Lord Crewe. The church is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, principally in the decorated and later English styles, and comprises a nave with aisles, a chancel, transepts, and an ornamented octagonal tower rising from the intersection. The chancel has a groined roof, and contains stalls enriched with carved subsellia, and with tabernacle-work; under the north-eastern angle of the arches which support the tower is a stone pulpit projecting from the piers, neatly carved in the ancient English style. A district church was erected at Leighton in 1838; and there are places of worship in the parish for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians. The grammar school, an ancient edifice in the churchyard, vested in the crown at the suppression of the guild to which it belonged, and subsequently purchased for its present purpose, was endowed in 1611, with a small sum, the joint benefaction of John and Thomas Thrush. The Blue-cap school has various benefactions; and a national Sunday school was endowed with £20 per annum, by William Sprout, Esq., in 1829. An almshouse for six men was founded in 1613, by Sir Roger Wilbraham, and endowed by Lady Wilbraham with £12 per annum: another, for the same number, was founded by Sir Edmund Wright, in 1638; a house for four men and their wives in 1722, by Mrs. Ermine Delves; one for six widows by Roger Wilbraham, Esq., in 1676; and one for seven poor persons, in 1767, by the Crewe family. The union of Nantwich comprises 85 parishes or places, containing a population of 33,811. The castle, erected by the first Norman baron, was in ruins prior to the reign of Henry VII., and its site alone is now pointed out. Thomas Harrison, a major-general in the parliamentarian army, and one of the judges at the trial of Charles I.; John Gerarde, the herbalist, born in 1545; and Geoffrey Witney, a minor poet in the reign of Elizabeth, were natives of the town: the widow of the poet Milton was born in the vicinity, where she spent the latter period of her life, and died at an advanced age in the year 1726. The Marquess of Cholmondeley enjoys the inferior title of Baron Cholmondeley of Namptwich.

NAPPA, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Settle; containing 35 inhabitants. It comprises about 440 acres, chiefly meadow and pasture, and is on the road from Gisburn to Settle.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southern division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Southam; containing 951 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3635 acres, of which 2947 are pasture, 668 arable, and 20 woodland. It is situated on the road from Warwick to Northampton, and within its bounds the Warwick and Napton and the Coventry and Oxford canals form a junction. The rateable annual value of canal property in the parish is returned at £2522. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £345, with a house. The impropriate tithes are said to have been granted by Queen Elizabeth to Robert, Earl of Leicester, by whom they were given as an endowment for the hospital founded by him at Warwick. On the inclosure of the parish in 1778, the commissioners awarded to the hospital 490 acres of land, and to the vicar 201 acres, in lieu of tithes. The church is an ancient structure; in the chancel is a stone said to represent a gridiron, alluding to the martyrdom of the patron saint. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; and two national schools sre supported by subscription. The astroites, or star stones, adopted by the Shuckburghs in their armorial bearings, are found at Napton, where the family have held lands from a period prior to the Conquest. Adjoining the parish of Leamington-Hastings, is a tumulus anciently called Tomblay, and now Tomlow, near which human bones are frequently dug up, and which is supposed to indicate the scene of some battle in early times.

NARBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Leicester; containing, with the hamlet of Huncote, and part of Littlethorpe, 1329 inhabitants. Here was Huncote Palace, a residence of the Norman kings of England, at which Henry I. held his court in 1124. The parish comprises by measurement 1500 acres, about one-half arable and the other chiefly meadow and pasture; the surface is flat, with a few gentle undulations, and the soil is in some parts a light mould, and in others a clayey marl, alternated with an intermixture of pebbles. The river Soar, which is here very narrow, is crossed by a bridge on the old Fosse road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Thomas Pares, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £363, and the glebe comprises 89 acres. The church is in the decorated English style. There is a place of worship for Independents.

NARBURGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 360 inhabitants. Narburgh, so called by the Saxons from the river Nar, was a British city in the fifth century, and subsequently, when governed by Earl Okenard, endured a long siege by Waldy, a neighbouring chieftain, who razed it to the ground. The parish comprises 3445*a*. 3*r*. 34*p*., of which about 1562 acres are arable, 667 good pasture and meadow, 342 woodland, and 801 common, sheep-pasture, and furze. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Lynn to Norwich, and on the southern bank of the river Nar, which has a wharf, where is a considerable traffic in

coal, timber, corn, &c. The Lynn and Dereham railway, also, has a station at Narburgh. Here is one of the largest malt-houses in the county, 275 feet in length, and 50 in breadth, with four stories; the quantity of barley steeped in four days is 365 combs. The living is a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the living of Narford united, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Spelman: the tithes have been commuted for £363, and the glebe comprises 94 acres, with a house. The church has at various times received additions and improvements; it contains some handsome monuments to the family of Spelman, one of whom, Judge Spelman, in the reign of Henry VIII., erected the Hall in the parish. There are several earthworks and intrenchments, particularly a large fosse and rampart running hence, from an artificial eminence called the Burgh, to Eastmore Fen, and which defended the western boundary of the hundred.

NARFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Swaffham, hundred of South Greenhoe, W. division of Norfolk, 4¾ miles (N. W.) from Swaffham; containing 113 inhabitants, and comprising 2396*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.* The place seems to have been a Roman station, from the bricks, urns, and other relics that have been discovered. Narford Hall was built by Sir Andrew Fountaine, vice-chamberlain to Queen Caroline (consort of George II.), and the companion of Pope, Swift, and their literary society; he enriched the mansion with a collection of antiquities, paintings, and curiosities, which has been considerably increased by the present proprietor. The park, in which the church is picturesquely situated, contains some very fine timber, and a beautiful lake 60 acres in extent, well stocked with trout. The village, on the north of which runs the river Nar, is said to have been a mile long in the time of William the Conqueror; and in the reign of Edward III. Sir Thomas de Narford obtained for it a market and two fairs, long since fallen into disuse. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the living of Narburgh, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £185, and the vicarial for £144. 17. Brigge Fountaine, Esq., a translator of *Don Quixote*, was a native of the parish, and dying in 1825, in the 82nd year of his age, was buried here.

NASEBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Brixworth, hundred of Guilsborough, S. division of the county of Northampton, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Welford; containing 898 inhabitants. The Nene and the Avon take their rise in the village, which is supposed to be nearly in the centre of England, and is so elevated that the former river flows into the North Sea, and the latter into the Severn at Bristol. The celebrated Naseby Field, consisting of nearly 4000 acres, was inclosed in 1820 by the lord of the manor, who erected a beautiful pillar with a suitable inscription to commemorate the decisive battle fought here on the 14th of June, 1645, between the royalist army commanded by Charles I., and the parliamentary forces headed by Fairfax and Cromwell, when the king's army was irretrievably defeated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £90; patron and impropriator, G. A. Maddock, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1820. The church is very ancient.

NASH, a hamlet, in the parish of Whaddon, union of Winslow, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 5 miles (S. by W.) from the town of Stony-Stratford; containing 366 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1830. Here are two endowed almshouses.

NASH, county of Hereford.—See Rod.

NASH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newport, division of Christchurch, hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Newport; containing 291 inhabitants. It comprises 2000 acres, of which 20 are waste or common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 15.; income, £80; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The great tithes have been commuted for £30; and the vicarial for £26, with a glebe of 1½ acre. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

NASH, county of Salop.—See Weston.

NASSINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Oundle, hundred of Willybrook, N. division of the county of Northampton, 2¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Wansford; containing 721 inhabitants. It is on the left bank of the Nene, and consists of 1543*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.*; the river separates it from the county of Huntingdon. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Yarwell annexed, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; net income, £153. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NATEBY, a township, in the parish and union of Garstang, hundred of Amounderness, N. division of Lancashire, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Garstang; containing 341 inhabitants. This township is said to have been in the tenure of the family of Travers, of Tulketh, so far back as the reign of Henry I.; Laurence Travers, who lived soon after that reign, was succeeded by eleven generations, and Nateby appears in possession of William Travers in the reign of Elizabeth. The greater part of the township now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton; that part not his grace's property was sold, about 1800, by Mr. Hand to various persons. Bower's House, here, was the seat of Richard Green about 1660; his daughter, Dorothy, was married to John Brockholes, Esq., of Claughton. The township comprises 2024 acres of land. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

NATEBY, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-Stephen, East ward and union, county of Westmorland, 1½ mile (S.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 108 inhabitants. The township consists of 2075 acres, whereof 1000 are waste or common. It is bounded on the west by the river Eden, which, flowing over a rocky bed, forms one of the greatest natural curiosities in the kingdom, and is here crossed by Stenkrith bridge. About two miles and a half east of the village, is a lofty fell called the Nine Standards, from some stones erected there to mark the boundary of the counties of York and Westmorland.

NATELEY-SCURES (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 4½ miles (E.) from Basingstoke; containing 278 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Hartford-Bridge to Basingstoke, and comprises 994 acres, of which 544 are arable, 115 pasture, 48 woodland, and

the remainder open common; the surface is varied. Facilities of conveyance are afforded by the Basingstoke canal and the South-Western railway. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 10., and in the gift of Lord Dorchester: the tithes have been commuted for £215, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is an ancient structure with a highly-enriched Norman doorway.

NATELEY, UP (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Odiham; containing 137 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Basingstoke: the tithes have been commuted for £125 payable to Magdalen College, Oxford, and £85 to the vicar.

NATLAND, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of Kendal, county of Westmorland, 2¼ miles (S.) from Kendal; containing 251 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1117 acres, of which about 100 are common, and the remainder old inclosures; the lands are nearly in equal portions arable, pasture, and meadow: the lower grounds are watered by the river Kent. The Lancaster canal, and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, which passes through the whole length of the chapelry, afford facility of conveyance. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £110, with a house; patron, the Vicar of Kendal. The chapel, rebuilt about 1735, was taken down in 1825, and a neat edifice in the early English style, with an embattled tower, erected near its site, at a cost of £550. A school is endowed with £40 a year, arising from Crow Park estate, given by Charles Shipphard in 1779. Water-Crook, a place so called from a bend of the river, was the site of the Roman station *Concangium*, a square fort, the ramparts of which are still discernible, where foundations of buildings, coins, seals, fragments of altars, statues, and urns, with other relics, have been found. There is also a hill called Helm, a mile and a half from the station, on which are remains of a fort, Castlesteads, the inner and outer vallum being distinctly discernible; this was probably an exploratory camp to Water Crook. It is in sight of the beacon on Warton-Crag, which communicates with Lancaster.

NATTON.—See Fiddington.

NAUGHTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Cosford, W. division of Suffolk, 5 miles (N.) from Hadleigh; containing 137 inhabitants, and comprising 800 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 15.; net income, £190; patron, William Edge, Esq., R.N.

NAUNTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Stow-on-the-Wold, partly in the hundred of Bradley, but chiefly in the Lower division of that of Slaughter, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Stow; containing, with the hamlet of Aylworth and tything of Harford, 523 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester: the tithes have been commuted for £130; there are 53 acres of ancient glebe, and an allotment has been made of 444 acres in addition, worth about 20*s.* per acre. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

NAUNTON-BEAUCHAMP (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of Pershore, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 4¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Pershore; containing 176 inhabitants. The parish is watered by the river Piddle, and comprises 1004 acres, of which 498 are arable, 365 pasture, and about 80 meadow; the soil is a strong clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £96. The glebe comprises about 2 acres: the tithes were commuted for 36 acres of land, with a modus, in 1771. The church, which stands near the centre of the village, was rebuilt in 1776.

NAVENBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the Higher division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, union and county of Lincoln, 9½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Sleaford; containing 942 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10.; net income, £588; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land in 1770. The church is in the early and decorated English styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is aided by an annual payment of £31 from lands allotted to the poor, under the inclosure act, and producing £100 per annum.

NAVESTOCK (*St. Thomas the Apostle*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ongar, S. division of Essex, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Romford; containing 887 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4500 acres of land, diversified with hill and dale; the soil on the hills is generally light and gravelly, and in the low lands wet and heavy. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 9., and in the gift of Trinity College, Oxford: the vicar's tithes have been commuted for £570, and those of the college for a like amount; the glebe comprises 19 acres. The church, a small ancient edifice, is ornamented with a belfry tower of wood surmounted by a shingled spire, and has a north doorway with a semicircular arch of Norman character; many of the Waldegraves have been interred here. A school is supported by Earl Waldegrave, whose family became possessed of the manor nearly 300 years since. On a common are some remains of a fortification, near which is an embankment of considerable height, defended on each side by a moat.

NAWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of Brampton, Eskdale ward, E. division of the county of Cumberland, 2¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Brampton; containing 466 inhabitants. Naworth Castle is described in the article on Brampton.

NAWTON, a township, in the parish of Kirkdale, union of Helmsley, wapentake of Ryedale, N. riding of York, 2¾ miles (E.) from Helmsley; containing 337 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1260 acres. The village, which is on the road from Helmsley to Kirkby-Moorside, adjoins that of Beadlam. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. John Stockton, in 1839, left £15 per annum for the instruction of children.

NAYLAND (*St. Stephen*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of Sudbury, hundred of Babergh, W. division of Suffolk, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Colchester, 16 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ipswich, and 57 (N. E.) from London; containing 1114 inhabitants. The town is situated on the navigable river Stour, in a fertile valley surrounded by hills commanding fine views, and on the road to Hadleigh. It consists of

several streets, the principal of which contains some good houses, and has three large flour-mills in the centre; the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The trade is chiefly in flour; and a factory, established in 1838, for the purpose of winding and drawing silk, furnishes employment to about 200 women and children. A fair takes place on the second Wednesday in October, for horses, cattle, and toys. A court leet is held on Easter-Monday, at which the steward of the manor presides. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £139; patron, Sir J. R. Rowley, Bart.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £220, and the incumbent's for £50. 10. The church, situated in the centre of the town, is a fine structure in the later English style, containing a good painting of Our Saviour, and several ancient marble monuments inlaid with brass. There is a place of worship for Independents. A fund, arising from land, is appropriated for the benefit of the clergyman, and various charitable purposes; and a national school is supported by subscription. An ancient building here, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and now occupied as a private residence, is supposed to have been a religious house. Sir Richard Weston was in 1628 made lord treasurer, and created Baron of Nayland. The Rev. William Jones, the intimate friend of Bishop Horne, and author of some theological works of high reputation, was incumbent of the parish.

NAZEING (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Epping, hundred of Waltham, S. division of Essex, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Epping; containing 824 inhabitants. The parish is separated from the county of Hertford by the river Lea, and comprises 3890*a*. 2*r*. 32*p*., of which 823 acres are arable, about 80 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Its surface is undulated, in some parts rising into eminences which command finely-varied prospects. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £255; impropriator, Sir W. Wake, Bart. The church is a spacious structure, with a square embattled tower; the parsonage-house is a handsome ancient mansion, surrounded with a moat. At the eastern extremity of the parish are vestiges of a fortification called Ambersbank, supposed to be British. The learned Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, was at one time vicar of the parish; as was subsequently Dr. Thomas Fuller, the church historian.

NEASHAM, or Nysam, a township, in the parish of Hurworth, union of Darlington, S. W. division of Stockton ward, S. division of the county of Durham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Darlington; containing 364 inhabitants. The manor of Neasham was held by the Greystocks, by subinfeudation, under the old lords of Hurworth; it descended lineally through the heiress of Greystock to the Dacres, and thence passed to the Howards, who occur as proprietors in the seventeenth century. A large portion of the lands, however, had been given by the Greystocks to a Benedictine nunnery here, founded by one of the old barons of that family, and the foundation was confirmed by Henry II.; at the Dissolution, the house and site were granted to the Lawson family. The township comprises about 1250 acres of land. The village consists of one street, extending along the northern bank of the Tees, over which, at this point, are a ferry and two fords. The tithes have been commuted for £155.

NEATESHEAD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the Tunstead and Happing incorporation, hundred of Tunstead, E. division of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Coltishall; containing 697 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey *Snatesherd*, was given by Canute the Dane to the abbey of St. Bennet at Holm, and the manor is now the property of the see of Norwich: the parish comprises about 1600 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop; the great tithes have been commuted for £291; and the vicarial for £170, with a glebe of 46 acres. The church has long been without a steeple. There are places of worship for Baptists and Primitive Methodists.

NEATHAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of Alton, Alton and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 2 miles (E.) from Alton; containing 104 persons, and comprising 1170 acres.

NECTON, or Neighton (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Swaffham, hundred of South Greenhoe, W. division of Norfolk, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Swaffham; containing 991 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3718 acres, of which 2108 are arable, 1360 pasture, and 250 woodland. Necton Hall is a handsome mansion, finely situated in a park abounding with stately timber. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage consolidated, with the living of Holme-Hale annexed, the rectory valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and the vicarage at £8. 1. 8.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. P. Reynolds. The tithes have been commuted for £900, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the east window is embellished with stained glass, inserted by Col. Mason. In the churchyard is a tomb bearing the recumbent effigy of a female, supposed to represent the Countess of Warwick, who died here on a pilgrimage to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham. A free chapel formerly stood at Sparham Hall. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a national school, erected in 1840, at the expense of Col. Mason. A farm of 128 acres, situated in Great Fransham, was bequeathed by the Countess of Warwick, for repairing the church; and there are 14 acres for the same purpose, left by an unknown benefactor.

NEDGING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Cosford, W. division of Suffolk, 1 mile (S. E.) from Bildeston; containing 195 inhabitants. It comprises 825*a*. 3*r*. 33*p*., of which the soil is a rich loam; the surface is gently undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Brent. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 11.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Edge; the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is Norman.

NEEDHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Depwade, hundred of Earsham, E. division of Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from Harleston; containing 310 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Suffolk; it is on the road from Bury to Yarmouth, and comprises about 1100 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and impropriator, W. Adair, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £310, and those of the perpetual curate for £25. 17. The church, originally a chapel to Mendham,

has a circular tower of greater antiquity than the nave and choir, which are in the later English style.

NEEDHAM-MARKET, a chapelry, and formerly a market-town, in the parish of Barking, union and hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, E. division of Suffolk, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ipswich, and 74 (N. E.) from London; containing 1353 inhabitants. The town is situated on low ground, on the road between Ipswich and Bury; it is tolerably well built, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The surrounding country is pleasant, and abounds with agreeable walks; a lake of about 9 acres, called Bosmere, gives name to the hundred. The manufacture of glue is carried on, and there are several flock-mills. The Stow-Market and Ipswich navigation passes along the north-east boundary of the chapelry, and is crossed by a bridge leading towards Stonham; near the town is also a station of the Ipswich and Bury railway, three miles from the Stow-Market station. A fair for toys is held on October 28th. Constables are appointed at the court leet and baron of the lord of the manor, and petty-sessions are held monthly. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron, the Rector of Barking. The chapel, built about 1450, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is in the later English style, with a belfry of wood. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and Independents. Dr. Priestley first settled at Needham-Market, with a small congregation, on a salary of £30 a year. The free school for the parish of Barking was founded here in 1652, by Francis Theobald, Esq., who endowed it with property now producing £65 per annum. In the town is also an almshouse, endowed with land now producing about £18 per annum; eight women reside in it, four of whom receive the above endowment, and four have the dividends of £500 three and a half per cent. consols., bequeathed in 1824 by Samuel Alexander, Esq.: the house was neatly rebuilt in 1836. A house of recovery was erected in 1744, by Ambrose Crowley, Esq., for persons attacked with small-pox; and there is land yielding about £50 per annum, for distribution among the poor.

NEEDINGWORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of Holywell, union of St. Ives, hundred of Hurstingstone, county of Huntingdon, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from St. Ives. A great part of the village was accidentally destroyed by fire, in September, 1847. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, has been long demolished. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

NEEDWOOD-FOREST, a district, in the N. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, formerly extra-parochial, but now included in the parishes of Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, and Yoxhall, to which it was allotted for inclosure. The forest, in its ancient state, was divided into five wards, called Barton, Marchington, Tutbury, Yoxhall, and Uttoxeter; and included thirteen parks, which were given to the earls of Mercia. The kings of England often enjoyed the diversion of hunting here, down to the time of Charles I., whose sales and gifts of various parts of the tract caused a great portion to be disafforested. In 1797 the forest consisted of the four first-named wards only, each having its separate lodge and keeper, and then comprised nearly 10,000 acres; it was wholly inclosed by act of parliament in 1801, up to which period no fewer than twenty-two neighbouring townships had right of pasturage upon it, independently of a numerous herd of deer belonging to the king. The district is still under the superintendence of a lieutenant, chief ranger, surveyor or axe-bearer, four keepers, &c.; and the queen's steward of the honour of Tutbury holds an annual court for the forest, called the Woodmote. It now contains many elegant mansions, with extensive parks. A church, called Christ-Church in Needwood, was erected from funds left by Isaac Hawkins, Esq., and consecrated in 1809: it is a handsome structure, situated at an equal distance from each of the parochial churches, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150. Certain portions of the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the act of inclosure.

NEEN-SAVAGE, a parish, in the union of Cleobury-Mortimer, hundred of Stottesden, S. division of Salop, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; containing 490 inhabitants. It comprises 2700 acres of land. Coal-mines and limekilns are in operation; and a paper-mill employs about 40 hands. The living is a vicarage, endowed with two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Duke of Cleveland, and W. Childe, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £76, and the vicarial for £424; the glebe comprises 9 acres, with a good glebe-house. The church is in the early English style. A school is endowed with about £40 per annum arising from a bequest by Richard Edwards, subsequently augmented by a bequest from John Hinkesman.

NEEN-SOLLARS (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Cleobury-Mortimer, hundred of Overs, S. division of Salop, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; containing 190 inhabitants. The small river Rea and the Kingston canal run through the parish. The living is a rectory, with that of Milson annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Worcester College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £273, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church contains a monument to the memory of Humphrey Conyngsby, an accomplished scholar and great traveller, born about 1567.

NEENTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Bridgnorth, hundred of Stottesden, S. division of Salop, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bridgnorth; containing 114 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bridgnorth to Ludlow, and comprises by computation 1300 acres: there are beds of coal and ironstone, and quarries of building-stone. The river Rea flows through the parish, and is remarkable for fine trout. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. $6\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £196; patron, H. Lyster, Esq.: the glebe comprises 30 acres. A school is supported by the incumbent.

NEITHROP, a township, in the parish, parliamentary borough, union, and hundred of Banbury, county of Oxford; containing, with the hamlets of Calthorpe, Easington, Hardwick, and Wickham, 3007 inhabitants. It is contiguous to Banbury on the north-west side, and the workhouse of Banbury union stands in the township. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1759.

NEMPNETT-THRUBWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Clutton, hundred of Keynsham, E. division of Somerset, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Axbridge; containing 289 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Compton-Martin. Within the parish is a large tumulus of an oval form, the finest in the kingdom, on opening which, in 1789, it was found to contain two rows of cells, running from south to north, formed by immense stones set edgeways, and covered with others of still larger dimensions. Skulls, a vast heap of bones, and other relics, having been discovered, it is conjectured to have been the work of the Druids, and to have been the cemetery belonging to their great temple at Stanton-Drew, three miles distant. An old mansion in the parish, called Reghillbury, where Sir William Wyndham spent the period of his retirement, is supposed to have been once a royal palace.

NENT-HEAD, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Alston, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Alston. It takes its name from its situation near the source of the river Nent, and is principally inhabited by persons employed in the lead-works and smelting-houses of the London Lead Company, whose mines are in the immediate neighbourhood. A market is held on Thursday, chiefly for provisions; and commodious shambles have been erected, with a market-house surmounted by a neat turret. Here is a church dedicated to St. John, with a chapelry district attached: the living is in the gift of the Vicar. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship.

NEOT, ST., a parish, in the union of Liskeard, hundred of West, E. division of Cornwall, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Liskeard; containing 1515 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 14,540 acres, of which about 5000 are arable and pasture, 400 woodland, and the remainder common and waste. The village is situated at the head of a pleasant valley, watered by a branch of the Fowey called the river of St. Neot's, and is encircled with hills abounding with picturesque and beautiful scenery. The substratum produces a great quantity of granite, greywacke, and slate, wrought as occasion requires. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £367; patron, the Rev. R. G. Grylls, who, with Mr. Bowes and others, is impropriator. The church is an elegant structure, ornamented with ancient stained glass, there being not less than sixteen windows enriched with representations of various subjects from Scripture history; the glass was restored by the Rev. R. G. Grylls, in 1824, at an expense of £2000, and the church was repewed in 1832, at a cost of £500. Here are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Luke; also the site of a monastery or college founded in honour of St. Neotus, brother to King Alfred. John Austis, a distinguished herald and antiquary, born in 1699, was a native of the parish.

NEOT'S, ST. (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Toseland, county of Huntingdon, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Huntingdon, and 56 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 3123 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from St. Neot, a learned Christian missionary, whose body was transferred hither from Neotstock, in Cornwall, and in honour of whom a monastery was founded here, which was subsequently endowed by Earl Leofric, as a priory of monks subordinate to Ely. About 1113, it became a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, but being afterwards made independent, it existed till the time of Henry VIII., when its revenue was £256. 1. $3\frac{1}{4}$. The town is on the east bank of the navigable river Ouse, across which is a stone bridge of one central arch, with two smaller arches over the stream, and six others forming a causeway above the low lands adjoining; it consists principally of three streets, and from its low situation is exposed to occasional inundations, which have sometimes rendered it necessary to navigate the streets. The manufacture of paper is carried on to a considerable extent, in a mill upon the river. The great railway from London to York will pass by. The market, held under a grant from Henry I., is on Thursday, for corn; and there are fairs on Holy-Thursday, on that day three weeks, and on December 17th, with a statute-fair for hiring servants on August 1st: the market-place is very spacious and convenient. The powers of the county debt-court of St. Neot's, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of St. Neot's. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £163; impropriator, Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770. The church is a remarkably good specimen of the later English style, with an elegant tower; it has a fine timber roof, also some ancient screen-work. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1760, by Gabriel Newton, alderman of Leicester, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £26, subsequently augmented by Loftus Hatley with a rent-charge of £5, and by Elizabeth Bailey with £500 vested in the three per cent. consols.; the income is about £60. The union of St. Neot's comprises 30 parishes or places, of which 22 are in the county of Huntingdon, 7 in that of Bedford, and one in that of Cambridge; the whole containing a population of 18,035.

NESBIT, a township, in the parish of Hart, union of Easington, S. division of Easington ward, N. division of the county of Durham, 12 miles (N.) from Stockton-upon-Tees; containing 12 inhabitants. Among the families whose names occur as landed proprietors here, have been those of Aske, Wilbefosse, Welbury, Spearman, and Wilkinson. The township lies between the sea on the east, and the road from Stockton to Sunderland on the west, and comprises 130 acres. It pays a prescript rent of 20*s.* for great tithes.

NESBIT, a township, in the parish of Stamfordham, union of Castle ward, N. E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 35 inhabitants. The township is situated on the river Pont, and comprises 843*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.*, of high flat table-land, with a substratum of blue mountain limestone. It is the property of the Riddell family, of Cheeseburn-Grange. The tithes have been commuted for £8. 2. 7. payable to the vicar of Stamfordham, and £87. 8. 4. to the Bishop of Durham.

NESBIT, a township, in the parish of Doddington, union of Glendale, E. division of Glendale ward, N. division of Northumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Wooler; containing 59 inhabitants. It lies a short dis-

tance north-west of the village of Doddington, and not far from the road between Wooler and Berwick.

NESFIELD, with LANGBAR.—See LANGBAR.

NESS, a township, in the parish of NESTON, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1¼ mile (S.S.E.) from the town of Great Neston; containing 485 inhabitants. This place is mentioned in Domesday survey as being part of the possessions of Walter de Vernon; in the time of Richard II., it was held by the Duttons under the king as Earl of Chester, *in capite*, by military service. On the marriage of the heiress of that family, 7th James I., to the heir of Thomas, Lord Gerard, Ness became the property of the Gerards, of Gerard's Bromley; and in 1668 it was purchased from them by the Masseys. By the will of the late Sir Thomas S. Massey Stanley, the manor was bequeathed to his second son, Rowland Errington, Esq. Here are very extensive collieries, situated on the margin of the Dee, under which the veins of coal run for a considerable distance towards the opposite coast of Flintshire: they have yielded an immense supply since they were first opened. The greater part of the township, which altogether comprises 852 acres of a sandy clay soil, is of very inferior quality, and much of it absolutely worthless. The village consists of hovels inhabited by the colliers. Denhall House stands on the bank of the river, and, with the grounds attached to it, forms a pleasing exception to the bleak and dreary prospect; it is the seat of Charles Stanley, Esq. (uncle of Sir William Stanley), who, and Mr. Errington, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and others, are proprietors of the collieries and the township.

NESS, EAST, a township, in the parish of HOVINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Whitwell; containing 46 inhabitants. The township is situated on the river Rye, and comprises about 500 acres, of which two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable; the soil is fertile, the surface undulated, and the scenery picturesque. The substratum abounds with limestone, which is quarried for building and also for burning into lime. Near the site of the ancient Hall is a handsome modern mansion.

NESS, GREAT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, 7½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 622 inhabitants. It comprises 3866*a*. 1*r*. 12*p*., of which about two-thirds are arable, 150 acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is partly light and sandy, and partly a strong clay. The surface is undulated; and nearly in the centre is a rocky cliff called Ness Cliff, which forms a prominent feature in the landscape. There is a remarkable cave, divided into two apartments by a massive pillar of rock, upon which is carved the date 1564, with the initials of the name of the noted outlaw, Humphrey Kynaston. The parish contains quarries of fine red-sandstone, from which it is said the stone was raised for building the castle, abbey, and walls of Shrewsbury. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £305; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, T. J. Bather, Esq., and others. The church, which is ancient, appears to have been built at various periods, and in different styles. At Ness Cliff was a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, the site of which is now occupied by a parochial school, founded by John Edwards, who in 1753 bequeathed £100 for it.

NESS, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of BASCHURCH, union of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, 8 miles (N.W.) from the town of Shrewsbury; containing 238 inhabitants.

NESS, WEST, a township, in the parish of STONEGRAVE, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Whitwell; containing 75 inhabitants. The township is beautifully situated on the river Rye, which abounds with trout; the surface is undulated, and the scenery in some parts beautifully picturesque. The substratum contains excellent limestone, which is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776.

NESTON (*ST. MARY AND ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing with the townships of Ledsham, Leighton, Ness, Little Neston, Raby, Thornton-Hough, and Willaston, 3809 inhabitants, of whom 1701 are in the town of Great Neston, 11 miles (N.W.) from Chester, and 191¼ (N.W.) from London. At the Domesday survey the manor of Great Neston was held in three parts, one by the monks of St. Werburgh, one by William Fitz-Nigel, baron of Halton, and the third by Robert the Cook. Early in the reign of Stephen, the second baron of Halton obtained that portion which belonged to the monastery, in exchange for Raby; and a subsequent arrangement put him in possession of the entire manor. It shortly afterwards passed to Robert de Montalt, and in the reign of Edward III. the last baron of that name, having no heir, presented the manor to Queen Isabella, from whom it came to William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. The heiress of the Salisburys was married in 1454 to Sir Thomas Stanley, afterwards Lord Stanley, whose descendants held the property for several generations. About the middle of the 16th century it was alienated by William, Earl of Derby, to the Whitmores, whose heiress conveyed it in marriage to the second son of Viscount Savage; and their grand-daughter marrying Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn, the manor became vested in that family. The manor of Little Neston is mentioned in Domesday book as held by Robert the Cook. After the various alienations, a large portion of it became the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury, as the descendant of the Troutbecks.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence about a mile from the Dee, and is much frequented during the summer months for the benefit of bathing at Parkgate, a hamlet partly in Great Neston township, and which is separately described. The air is very salubrious, and the views beautiful and extensive. Courts leet and baron are annually held; and petty-sessions monthly. The parish comprises upwards of 9000 acres, whereof 1303 are in Great, and 1307 in Little, Neston; the flatness of the country, and the prevalence of sea breezes, which prevent the growth of timber, have given the surface a rather naked appearance, and may in some measure account for the parish having been for centuries deserted by nearly all its principal landowners. Several coal-mines have long been in operation; and coal of

most excellent quality has been very recently discovered on the lands of the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, which, it is supposed, is a continuation of the Flint and Bagilt coal-field: if this should prove to be the case, Birkenhead may derive from this new source the supplies of coal required for its use, and for exportation, on far easier terms than from any other quarter. A colliery in Little Neston township is leased by the Earl of Shrewsbury to Thomas Cottingham, Esq.

The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £11. 5.; net income, £535; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Hon. Mr. Mostyn, and Sir W. Stanley, Bart. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice of considerable antiquity, having a nave, chancel, and aisles formerly terminating in small chapels, and also a tower, supposed to have been rebuilt in 1697; the edifice was restored in 1792: the font is an extremely elegant piece of workmanship, and was erected rather more than 400 years since. There are places of worship for Calvinists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. A Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Winifred, was built by Pugin in 1843, on a site leased from the Earl of Shrewsbury; the style is early English; there is a residence adjacent for the priest, who has an endowment for his support. In Great Neston is a national school supported by subscription, aided by an endowment of £10 per annum.

NESWICK, a township, in the parish of Bainton, union of Driffield, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Driffield; containing 60 inhabitants. The township comprises about 960 acres. Neswick Hall is a neat mansion standing in a well-wooded lawn, on the north side of a picturesque valley. The hamlet is a mile east of the village of Bainton. The tithes were commuted for land in 1774.

NETHERAVON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Pewsey, hundred of Elstub and Everley, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of Wilts, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Amesbury; containing, with the tything of Chisenbury-de-la-Folly, 505 inhabitants. The parish comprises some fertile tracts, and the scenery is of pleasing character. Netheravon Park, formerly the property of the Duke of Beaufort, and now the seat of Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart., is a handsome mansion of brick, situated in a well-wooded demesne. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £119; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, an ancient structure with some fine Norman details, has been restored.

NETHERBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Beaminster, Bridport division of Dorset, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Beaminster; containing 2162 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the coast, comprises by admeasurement 6000 acres, and is intersected by some small streams flowing through woody ravines towards Bridport harbour; the surface is varied, and the soil generally fertile. Great quantities of cider are made. Here are several quarries of limestone, in which, among various organic remains, are found belemnités, ammonites, large concave and convex shells, with univalves, bivalves, and screw shells. The living is a vicarage, with that of Beaminster annexed, valued in the king's books at £41. 15.; net income, £524; patron, the Prebendary of Netherbury in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £750, and the vicarial for £400. The church is in the later English style, and contains a curiously-carved pulpit, and monuments to Sir John Moore, Dr. Gollop, and Dr. Baddinall. A chapel of ease has been opened at Bowood, and at Melplaish is a separate incumbency. A free grammar school is endowed with £138 per annum. There was formerly a religious society in the parish, called the fraternity of St. Francis and St. Christopher.

NETHERBY, a township, in the parish of Arthuret, union of Longtown, Eskdale ward, E. division of Cumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Longtown; containing 368 inhabitants. Here was a Roman station of considerable importance, connected with the Picts' wall by a direct road, but its name has not been clearly ascertained. Foundations of streets extending to the river Esk, denote its site; and a large collection of Roman coins, altars, fragments of domestic utensils, &c., discovered here, is deposited in Netherby Hall, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart.

NETHERBY, with Kearby.—See Kearby.

NETHER CERNE.—See Cerne, Nether.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

NETHERCOT, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Banbury, hundred of King's Sutton, S. division of the county of Northampton, 1 mile (E.) from Banbury; containing 139 inhabitants.

NETHER-EXE, a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of Hayridge, Wonford and N. divisions of Devon, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Exeter; containing 97 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Exe, and comprises 602 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patrons, certain Feoffees called the "Eight Men of Broad Clist;" impropriator, T. Gould, Esq. There is half an acre of glebe. The church is a very ancient structure.

NETHERMORE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of Chippenham, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of Wilts, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Chippenham; containing 59 inhabitants.

NETHERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Fyfield, poor-law union of Abingdon, hundred of Ock, county of Berks; containing 115 inhabitants.

NETHERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Frodsham, poor-law union of Runcorn, Second division of the hundred of Eddisbury, S. division of the county of Chester; containing 256 inhabitants.

NETHERTON, a township, in the parish of Sefton, union and hundred of West Derby, S. division of the county of Lancaster, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Liverpool; containing 176 inhabitants. Sir William Molyneux, who received the honour of knighthood in the 46th of Henry III., gave by a deed without date, to William, son of his brother Roger, certain lands in Netherton, to hold by knight's service and the yearly rent of one halfpenny; and Sir William, a member of the same family, gave lands in Netherton to his son, John, about the reign of Richard II. The township is still the property of the family of Molyneux. It lies a little to the west of the Liverpool and Ormskirk road, close to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and is separated from Maghull by

the river Alt. The area is 1100 acres, and the land is in equal portions of arable and pasture, and of various, but good, soil; the surface is elevated and level, and the views include the hills round Ormskirk and Billinge: the air, impregnated with sea breezes, is salubrious. Moorbridge House is the picturesque residence of William Wilding, Esq. Stand Park, now converted into farms, was stocked with deer when the Molyneuxs resided at Sefton. The Roman Catholic chapel here, was built in 1790, and is a neat structure, dedicated to St. Bennet: the Rev. Abraham Abram, who was appointed in 1830, is still the priest, and has a good house.

NETHERTON, a township, in the parish and division of Bedlington, union of Morpeth, county of Northumberland 4 miles (S. E.) from Morpeth; containing 436 inhabitants. This place was the residence, at an early period, of a family of the same name; and among the most considerable families that have subsequently owned it, have been those of Swinburne, Ogle, and Heron. Hugo de Hexham held three messuages, 120 acres of land, and four meadows, here; and other lands were held by Hugh Walton, by fealty, and rendering a rose yearly, if required. In the 16th century, it was possessed by the barons of Morpeth, with whom it remained for a considerable period, and from whom it has descended to the earls of Carlisle. Coal is obtained in the township. The village is situated on a fine eminence, upon the road between Morpeth and North Shields. The tithes have been commuted for £13. 6. payable to the vicar, and £229. 17. to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

NETHERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Cropthorn, union of Pershore, Middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Evesham; containing 104 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-east by a portion of Gloucestershire, and consists of 726*a*. 16*p*., in about equal portions of arable and pasture. Here was formerly a chapel, now in ruins, and used as a farm building. The Baptists have a place of worship.

NETHERTON, a district chapelry, in the united parishes of St. Thomas and St. Edmund, Dudley, union of Dudley, Lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, Dudley and E. divisions of the county of Worcester; containing 129 persons. This place is situated in an extensive mining and manufacturing district, and the inhabitants are mostly employed in furnaces for smelting iron-ore, and in the making of nails, which is carried on to a great extent. There are large collieries in the immediate neighbourhood, in full operation, and several mines of ironstone. A neat chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, was erected in 1831, by grant of the Parliamentary Commissioners, on ground given by the late Earl of Dudley: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patron, the Vicar of Dudley. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists.

NETHERTON-NORTH-SIDE, a township, in the parish of Allenton, union of Rothbury, W. division of Coquetdale ward, N. division of Northumberland, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 54 inhabitants. It is situated near the Wreigh burn, a tributary of the river Coquet, and on the road which leads from the highlands to the towns of Alnwick and Morpeth. The village of Allenton is distant about three miles and a half.

NETHERTON-SOUTH-SIDE, a township, in the parish of Allenton, union of Rothbury, W. division of Coquetdale ward, N. division of the county of Northumberland; containing 74 inhabitants. This township adjoins the preceding; and the village belonging to both is on the Wreigh stream.

NETHERWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of Thornbury, union of Bromyard, hundred of Broxash, county of Hereford; containing 37 inhabitants.

NETLEY, county of Southampton.—See Hound.

NETSWELL, or Netteswell, a parish, in the union of Epping, hundred of Harlow, S. division of Essex, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Harlow; containing 336 inhabitants. It comprises 1521 acres, of which 850 are arable, 450 pasture, 173 common or waste, and the remainder woodland; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of C. Phelips, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a tower of wood surmounted by a shingled spire. A school is endowed with £40 per annum.

NETTLEBED (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Henley, hundred of Ewelme, county of Oxford, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Henley; containing 690 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1164 acres, of which 100 are common or waste; it is situated on the road from London to Oxford, 830 feet above the level of the sea, and the air is peculiarly salubrious. The living is a donative, with the perpetual curacy of Pishill united; net income, £101; patron, the Rev. T. L. Bennett; impropriator, Lord Camoys, whose tithes have been commuted for £280. The church, restored and enlarged by subscription, was re-consecrated in December 1846.

NETTLECOMBE, with Mappercombe, in the county of Dorset.—See Mappercombe.

NETTLECOMBE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Williton and Freemanners, W. division of Somerset, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Wiveliscombe; containing 338 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2816 acres, of which 1460 are arable, 350 meadow and pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder uninclosed; the surface is finely undulated, and embellished with stately oak, elm, and Spanish chesnut of luxuriant growth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 3., and in the gift of Sir W. Trevelyan, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £468, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is a small handsome edifice, in the later English style. A school is supported.

NETTLEDEN, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Ivinghoe, and partly in that of Piglesthorne, union of Berkhampstead, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Berkhampstead; containing 108 inhabitants. It comprises 783*a*. 3*r*., of which 120 acres are arable, 179 meadow and pasture, and 410 the demesne of Ashridge Park. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater, with a net income of £58. The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was consecrated in 1470.

NETTLEHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lincoln; containing 841 inhabitants. It comprises 3284*a.* 2*r.* 7*p.*; the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by a small rivulet. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The bishops of Lincoln had a palace here, the foundations of which are still discernible.

NETTLESTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Maidstone, hundred of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Maidstone; containing 326 inhabitants. It comprises 1200 acres, of which 240 are in wood; and is bounded on the east by the navigable river Medway, which is crossed by a wooden bridge. The living is a rectory, with that of West Barming annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 10.; net income, £442; patron, the Earl of Gainsborough. The church is in the later English style, and the windows exhibit some fine specimens of stained glass; it has lately been repaired and embellished, and a vestry and organ-gallery have been added. In the church are two monuments to the family of Scott, of whose mansion, in which Queen Elizabeth is said to have been entertained, there are considerable remains.

NETTLESTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, E. division of Suffolk, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 98 inhabitants, and comprising 1015*a.* 31*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 10½., and in the gift of the family of Jackson: the tithes have been commuted for £193. 10., and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The Hall, formerly in the possession of the Wentworths, and before them of the Tiptofts and Despensers, is situated near the church: the gateway is still in good preservation, and on the spandrils of the arch are two shields sculptured with the Wentworth arms and numerous other quarterings; the mansion itself, however, has been modernised.

NETTLETON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, S. division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Caistor; containing 457 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 10.; net income, £375; patron and incumbent, the Rev. S. Turner. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1791. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NETTLETON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Chippenham, N. division of the hundred of Damerham, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of Wilts, 8½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Chippenham; containing 536 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1940 acres, of which 1200 are arable, 600 pasture and meadow, and 40 in woods and plantations. There are some quarries of stone for repairing roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 1., and in the gift of Joseph Neeld, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The old Roman Fosse-road passes through the parish; on it is a barrow, upon which are three stones of a cromlech.

NETTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Durnford, union and hundred of Amesbury, S. division of the county of Wilts; containing 107 inhabitants.

NEVENDON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Billericay, hundred of Barstable, S. division of Essex, 5¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Billericay; containing 216 inhabitants. The parish is small, and pleasantly situated in a valley, from which circumstance it is supposed to have derived its name. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. V. Edwards: the tithes have been commuted for £254; there are 7 acres of glebe. The church is a small ancient edifice.

NEWALL, with Clifton, a township, in the parish of Otley, Upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, ¾ of a mile (N. N. W.) from Otley; containing 253 inhabitants. The township is situated to the north of the river Wharfe, and comprises about 1440 acres of arable and pasture land, the former chiefly in Clifton, and the latter in Newall. The Hall was anciently the residence of Edward Fairfax, translator of Tasso's *Jerusalem*, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. At Clifton is a school-house in which divine service is performed every Sunday.

NEW ALRESFORD.—See Alresford, New.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

NEWARK, an ancient chapelry, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough, union and soke of Peterborough, N. division of the county of Northampton, 1¾ mile (N. E. by N.) from Peterborough; containing 185 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is in ruins.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the S. division of the wapentake of Newark, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 20 miles (N. E.) from Nottingham, and 124 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 10,220 inhabitants. The origin of this place has been ascribed to the *Coritani*, a tribe of ancient Britons; and it is supposed to have been subsequently a station of the Romans: it was the *Sidnacester* of the Saxons, and the whole town having been destroyed by the Danes, the name of *New wark* was given to that erected on its site. Here was a castle, probably erected by Egbert, the first King of England, and which has been emphatically designated "the Key of the North;" it was repaired by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who was governor and lord of this district in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Leofric and Godiva his wife gave the town to the monastery of Stow, near Lincoln. In 1125, the castle was almost entirely rebuilt by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, who obtained a royal charter for establishing a mint here. In 1139, that prelate, having engaged in an insurrection against Stephen, was sent a captive to his own castle at Newark, and was compelled to purchase his liberty by the surrender of this and other fortresses to the crown. During

*Seal and Arms.*

the baronial wars in the reign of John, Newark was a royal garrison; and in order to put an end to the depredations of the troops, the Dauphin of France, whose interposition had been sought by the barons, ordered Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, to proceed against the garrison with a considerable force; but on intimation of the approach of John at the head of a large body of troops, the earl returned to London. The king himself, having in his march sustained great loss, was seized with a fever; and being carried on a litter to Sleaford, and thence to Newark Castle, he expired here, October 19th, 1216. The fortress was then given up to the barons, who retained possession till it was besieged by the Earl of Pembroke, when, after eight days' resistance, having surrendered, it was restored to the Bishop of Lincoln. In the last year of the reign of Edward III., it was used as a state prison. In 1530, Cardinal Wolsey and his splendid retinue were accommodated here, on their way to Southwell.

In the reign of Charles I., Newark was garrisoned for the king: it held in subjection the whole of this county, excepting the town of Nottingham; and a great part of Lincolnshire was laid under contribution. Here the king established a mint, and issued various pieces of money bearing the impress of a castle, and others with the royal arms and crown, with the dates 1645 and 1646. During this contest the town sustained three sieges: in the first all Northgate was burnt by order of the governor, Sir John Henderson; in the second, when under the government of Sir John (afterwards Lord) Byron, the town was relieved by the arrival from Chester of Prince Rupert, who, according to Clarendon, in an action between his forces and the parliamentarians under Sir John Meldrum, on Beacon Hill, half a mile eastward of the town, took 4000 prisoners and thirteen pieces of artillery. In the third siege, after the display of much prowess and several vigorous sallies, the fortress remained unimpaired: subsequently Lord Bellasis, then governor, surrendered the town to the Scottish army, by the king's order, on May 8th, 1646. At the close of this siege, the works and circumvallations were demolished by the country people, who were ordered to come with pickaxes, &c.; the only portions remaining are two considerable earthworks, called the King's sconce and the Queen's sconce, one of which is nearly entire. About the same time the castle was destroyed.

The TOWN is neatly built, and consists of several streets, which are paved, and lighted with gas, under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1839; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. It is situated in a level tract on the eastern branch of the Trent, which joins the main river about a mile below. A lateral stream, uniting the two rivers above the town, forms rather an extensive island on the north-west, which is remarkably fertile; over this the London road passes, the river being crossed by a handsome bridge. About 350 yards from the site of the old castle is the ancient bed of the Trent, the current of which was diverted, partly by a cut formerly made from it to the brook at Kelham, and partly by obstructions occasioned by the Newark mills. The town is approached from the north by an excellent turnpike-road, constructed about the year 1770, over the Trent vale, from Newark bridge to Muskham bridge, having fourteen bridges and 96 arches, at irregular distances: the undertaking was completed by Mr. Smeaton, at an expense of £12,000. Newark bridge, which crosses the river in the vicinity of the castle, was originally of wood, but in 1775 it was rebuilt of brick, faced with stone, by Henry, Duke of Newcastle. Under the sanction of an act of parliament obtained in 1793, great improvement has been effected in the town, from funds vested in the corporation. The "Newark Stock Library" was established in 1825, and a new building has been erected in the market-place by Lord Middleton, and presented by him, as a library and newsroom, to the shareholders. Concerts and assemblies are held in the town-hall; and there is a theatre.

The prominent commercial feature of the town is its very extensive trade in malt and flour. Of the former, 50,000 quarters are annually sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and London, exclusively of supplies to the midland counties; and of the latter, upwards of 80,000 sacks are disposed of every year, by two mercantile houses alone: the revenue received from the town is about £92,000. The Trent navigation, which has been rendered very convenient by the construction of warehouses, and of wharfs, offers facilities for the conveyance of corn, coal, cattle, wool, and other commodities; and the corn market here is one of the largest in this part of the kingdom. The Nottingham and Lincoln railway passes by the town, and in 1846 an act was obtained for a railway from Rolleston, near Newark, through Mansfield, to Clay Cross, near Chesterfield. Another act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Newark to Gainsborough; and the great railway from London to York will pass by. An extensive iron and brass foundry is carried on; more than 300 persons are engaged in a weaving and bleaching establishment; and among other branches of business is the preparation of *terra alba*, for paper-mills. Large quantities of gypsum and limestone are obtained in the neighbourhood, the former of which is calcined and pulverized for the use of sculptors and plasterers, and sent to London. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs, principally for cattle, are held on the Friday after Mid-Lent Sunday, on May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, Nov. 1st, and the Monday before December 11th. In the year 1800, a cheese-market was established, to be held on the Wednesday before October 2nd: and a market for fat stock, first held on the 12th of November, 1839, takes place every fortnight.

Several incorporated guilds existed, but the town does not appear to have been incorporated before the 3rd of Edward VI., whose charter, confirmed and extended by Queen Elizabeth and James I., was superseded by that conferred by Charles I. in the second year of his reign, which was modified and enlarged by Charles II. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of magistrates is ten. It is uncertain when the borough was first represented in parliament, but there was a contested election in 1592, when one member appears to have been returned; two members were first sent in the 29th of Charles II. The mayor is returning officer. The borough is divided into three wards, and comprises the whole parish of Newark, with the castle precincts and water-mills in the adjoining parish of East Stoke. A court of record is held by the recorder for the cogni-

zance of pleas to the amount of £300; sessions take place quarterly; and the sessions for the hundreds of Newark and Thurgarton are held as often, at the county hall in Cartergate. The county magistrates hold a petty-session on alternate Wednesdays. The powers of the county debt-court of Newark, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Newark and Southwell. The town-hall, which stands in the market-place, is a stone edifice, built by the corporation, under the superintendence of Mr. Carr, out of the produce of testamentary estates for the improvement of the town; the expense of its erection was £1790, and two wings have since been added: the room used for assemblies is handsomely finished.

The parish comprises by computation 1767 acres, of which 1176 are arable, and 490 pasture and meadow. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £325; impropriators, the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Winchilsea. The church, which is one of the largest and most elegant in the kingdom, exhibits portions in all the styles of English architecture, and is a cruciform structure consisting of a nave, aisles, transepts, choir, and sepulchral chapels, with a lofty western tower surmounted by a fine octagonal spire. The base of the tower is Norman, and in the nave are two Norman piers. The choir is of exquisite workmanship, with ancient stone and oak stalls elaborately carved: it is separated from the nave by a rich oak screen, some parts of which, becoming decayed, have been successfully imitated by iron castings, the work of an artist resident at Newark. In this part of the edifice is one of the largest engraved brasses in the kingdom, elaborately ornamented, to the memory of Allan Flemyng, who died in 1361: a portion of this has been restored by the same artist. The large east window is in the later English style, and the piers and arches of the nave and choir are unusually rich. ' There are some excellent specimens of stained glass in the windows. The altar-piece, an admirable painting of the Resurrection of Lazarus, by Hilton, was presented by the artist, whose father was a native of the town. Christ Church, Lombard-street, erected by subscription in 1837, and consecrated by the Archbishop of York, is a handsome structure in the early English style, and contains 1020 sittings, of which 340 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a glebe-house; patrons, certain Trustees appointed by the Subscribers. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists; Independents; Calvinistic, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodists; and Roman Catholics: the chapel of the Roman Catholics, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was completed in July 1837, at a cost of about £3000, and is a neat edifice with a handsome tower.

The *Free Grammar school* wss founded in 1530, by Dr. Thomas Magnus, Archdeacon of the East riding of Yorkshire, and a native of Newark, who, by will in 1550, bequeathed lands for the support of a "school of grammar and a school of song." The income, amounting to nearly £2400, is thus appropriated: to the grammar school, £270; to the song school, £105; to ten singing boys, £37. 16.; to national schools, £150; to a dispensary, £150; to the commissioners for lighting, paving, and improving the town, £290; and to the churchwardens for the repair of the church, clerk's and sexton's salaries, &c., £750; besides incidental disbursements. There are two exhibitions of £80 per annum each, connected with the school, which are continued for three years to those who are elected to them. Henry Stone, by will dated July 6th, 1688, bequeathed to the corporation £700, directing the produce to be appropriated to the foundation and support of a Jersey or working school. Almshouses for fourteen decayed tradesmen and ten widows, were respectively founded and endowed under the wills of William Phillipott, merchant, dated 1556, and George Lawrence, dated 1797; the income is £790. St. Leonard's hospital, for four persons, was founded by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, about 1125, and endowed with lands now producing a rental of £1246. Various other benefactions, amounting to about £500 per annum, are applied under the direction of charity trustees. The union of Newark comprises 49 parishes or places, of which 24 are in the county of Nottingham, and 25 in that of Lincoln, the whole containing a population of 27,350.

The ruins of the castle consist of the outer walls, which inclose a spacious area, and the elegant crypt, with its light groined arches nearly perfect, which is used as a coal-wharf and stables: at the north-east angle of the western front is a square tower, and in the centre of the elevation another; the remains of an ancient portal are visible in the north front. Of conventual buildings there are no vestiges, except the walls of an Augustine Friary, which has been converted into a dwelling-house: the site of the house of certain chantry priests is now occupied by a small elegant mansion. Six entire Roman urns of baked earth, filled with calcined bones and ashes, were found in digging for the foundation of a house, in 1826; and on the site of the castle, more than 100 skeletons have been dug up. The great Roman road from London to Lincoln passed through Newark; and in a straight line near the church are the remains of ancient military works. Amongst the eminent natives of the town may be enumerated, in addition to Dr. Magnus, its munificent benefactor, John Ardern, a learned writer on medicine and surgery in the fifteenth century; Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough; Dr. Lightfoot, the celebrated Hebraist; and William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, born in the year 1698. Newark confers the inferior title of Viscount upon Earl Manvers.

NEWBALD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing 973 inhabitants, of whom 738 are in the township of North Newbald, 4 miles (S. E.), and 235 in that of South Newbald, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.), from Market-Weighton. The parish comprises by computation 5717 acres, of which 3812 are in North, and 1905 in South, Newbald, the former portion principally arable land, and the latter arable and pasture, interspersed with thriving plantations; the surface is undulated, the soil chalk and gravel, and the scenery picturesque. The Monckton family, ancestors of Viscount Galway, who is lord of the manor of South Newbald, were formerly seated here. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £200. The church is a cruciform structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with transepts, and a tower rising from the intersection, and has several

enriched doors and arches; above the principal entrance is a beautiful statue of Our Saviour: the font is early English, curiously formed and ornamented. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. £100 per annum, the bequest of William Gill in 1728, are divided at Christmas among twenty poor families who have not received parochial relief; and there are some minor charities.

NEWBALL, a hamlet, in the parish of STAINTON-BY-LANGWORTH, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from the town of Wragby; containing, with Reasby, 100 inhabitants.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of DACRE, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 3¾ miles (W. by S.) from Penrith; containing 341 inhabitants. It comprises 677 acres, of which 500 are moor. On the inclosure in 1772, land and a money payment were assigned in lieu of tithes.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 12½ miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 516 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 4290 acres, and is bounded on the south by the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire. A mill for smelting lead-ore found in the neighbourhood, employs numerous hands. The village is about two miles and a half north-west of Middleton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by an endowment of £11 per annum, given by Mr. William Tarn, of London, in 1799.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union, and W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle; containing 38 inhabitants. It lies west of the Ponteland road, and comprises 544 acres. Newbiggin House is surrounded by fine plantations.

NEWBIGGIN, a chapelry, in the parish of WOODHORN, union of MORPETH, E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 760 inhabitants. This place, which is bounded on the east by the sea, formerly belonged to the Balliols, from whom it passed successively to the Valentia, Dreux, Denton, and Widdrington families. The ancient town was of some importance, and in the 43rd of Henry III. obtained a charter for a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair. Mention occurs of its pier and shipping in various old documents; and in 1337, as a borough of no inconsiderable note, it sent bailiffs to a council on matters of state, convened by the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earl of Warwick, and other noblemen. The township comprises 503 acres. The village is situated on the shore, which, being a fine smooth beach about a mile in length, is well adapted for bathing, for which purpose the place is much frequented during the season; there are several well-built houses for the reception of visiters, and also an inn, in which is a complete establishment of warm, cold, and shower baths. The bay affords good anchorage for small vessels, but is very little used, except for the numerous boats belonging to the fishery of Newbiggin, in which most of the inhabitants are employed. The fish caught are, herring, cod, ling, haddock, salmon, trout, turbot, halibut, soles, lobsters, and crabs, of which great numbers are taken, not only for the supply of the neighbouring markets, but also for those of Newcastle, Carlisle, Manchester, &c.; and houses for the curing of herrings have lately been erected. The chapel is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire which was built and formerly used as a beacon. In 1805, two boats, with nineteen men, were lost in a storm off this place, upon which occasion £1700 were subscribed by the inhabitants of Newcastle and its vicinity for the relief of the bereaved families.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of SHOTLEY, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9¼ miles (S.) from Hexham; containing 55 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Derwent, was for many years the residence of the Ord family, of whom Robert, who died in 1778, was chief baron of the exchequer in Scotland. The hamlet is about one mile west of Blanchland. The tithes have been commuted for £23.

NEWBIGGIN (*ST. EDMUND*), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 7¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Appleby; containing 140 inhabitants. It comprises 1184 acres, of which 500 are common or waste land. Newbiggin Hall is a fine old castellated mansion, erected in the year 1533, upon the site of the previous manor-house. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 2.; net income, £113; patron, W. Crackenthorpe, Esq. The church is an ancient building, repewed in 1804. Some rocks near the Hall are represented to have formerly borne various Roman inscriptions.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of AYSGARTH, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 8½ miles (W. by S.) from Middleham; containing 132 inhabitants. It comprises 1360 acres of land, rising into bold moorland hills, in some of which lead-ore is found. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £28. 15., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

NEWBIGGIN, EAST and WEST, a township, in the parish of BISHOPTON, union of SEDGEFIELD, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (W.) from Stockton; containing 37 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the Conyers family, with whom it continued until the beginning of the 17th century, when Sir George Conyers, Knt., and his son, alienated the manor in various parcels to their tenants, of whom the family of Widdowes appear to have been the chief, one of them being at the time vicar of the parish of Bishopton. The township comprises about 850 acres, of which 460 are arable, 356 pasture, 25 waste and roads, and 9 wood. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £9. 10.; and the impropriate for £97, payable to Sherburn Hospital.

NEWBOLD, with DUNSTAN, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 1¼ mile (N. W.) from Chesterfield; containing 1527 inhabitants. The manor of Newbold, at Domesday survey, was parcel of the demesne of the crown. At the Dissolution, it was part of the estate of Beauchief Abbey, and appears to have been granted to Sir William West, whose son sold it in 1570 to the Eyre family: the manor was afterwards exchanged with the Duke of Portland. The

township comprises 3002 acres. Newbold village is situated on a considerable elevation, commanding extensive views over a well-wooded and highly cultivated country. There are extensive coal and iron mines, and several manufactories of brown earthenware and stone bottles. A Methodist place of worship was built in 1842. A school-house was erected by the executors of George Milnes, Esq., who endowed it with land producing an income of £23. 8.; and an almshouse was founded in 1781, by Mrs. Elizabeth Tomlinson, who endowed it with £400 four per cents., for three women.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet, in the parish of OUSTON, union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 24 inhabitants.

NEWBOLD, a liberty, in the parish of BREEDON, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ashby; containing 341 inhabitants.

NEWBOLD, a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, though locally in the Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Shipston; containing, with the hamlet of Armscott, 439 inhabitants, of whom 300 are in Newbold. This parish comprises 1692 acres, of which 161 are common or waste. It was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Tredington, from which it was separated pursuant to an act passed in 1833, which also directed that a church should be erected, and a burial-ground and parsonage-house provided. The living is a rectory, in the gift of Jesus College, Oxford. The church was built in 1835, by grants from the Church-Building Society and Jesus College, and is of stone, in the pointed style, with a tower and spire; it contains 383 sittings, of which 322 are free. One of the free schools established under the will of Thomas Eden is in the parish.

NEWBOLD-GROUNDS, a hamlet, in the parish of CATESBY, union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Daventry; with 16 inhabitants.

NEWBOLD, LEA.—See LEA-NEWBOLD.

NEWBOLD-PACEY (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Kington; containing, with Ashorn hamlet, 357 inhabitants, and comprising 1786 acres. This place had its distinctive appellation from the family of Pacey, who were anciently its lords. Ashorn is supposed by Dugdale to derive its name from its eastern situation from Newbold, *ash*, anciently written *esse*, implying "east," and *horn*, altered from *hyrne*, signifying "a corner." The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 9.; net income, £639; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.

NEWBOLD-REVEL, with STRETTON-UNDER-FOSS, county of WARWICK.—See STRETTON-UNDER-FOSS.

NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Rugby; containing, with the hamlets of Cosford, Little Harborough, Little Lawford, and Long Lawford, 1248 inhabitants, of whom 476 are in the hamlet of Newbold. In the time of the Conqueror, Newbold was held by Geoffrey Wirce; in the reign of Henry I., by the Pantolfs; and in that of Edward I., by the convent of Pipewell and the monks of Kirby. After the Dissolution, the lands called Newbold Grange were granted to the Boughtons, but the manor was obtained by Thomas Wightman, who sold it, 4th of Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Leigh, Knt., alderman of London, to whose heir, Lord Dunsmore, it was confirmed, 15th Charles I. The estate which belonged to the monks of Kirby was obtained by the Boughtons of Lawford. The parish is situated on the river Avon, and the river Swift, and comprises 3971 acres, of which 1433 are in the hamlet. Limestone of good quality for building and for manure is extensively quarried. The Oxford canal, and the London and Birmingham and the Midland railways pass through the parish. The rateable annual value of the canal property here is returned at £2588, and of the railway property at £1246. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the family of Leigh; net income, £382; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The glebe comprises 180 acres. The church is a handsome structure, beautifully situated near the Avon: it contains several monuments to the different branches of the Boughtons. A chapel of ease was erected at Long Lawford, by the late J. Caldecott, Esq.

NEWBOLD-VERDON (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Market-Bosworth; containing, with the hamlet of Brascote, 660 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £500; patron, the Rev. W. W. Greenway. The church has been enlarged. Lord Crewe, in 1720, bequeathed a rent-charge of £20, for teaching children; and the poor have some small sums.

NEWBOROUGH, a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Peterborough; containing 572 inhabitants. This place, formerly called Borough-Fen common, was some years since elevated into a parish, and a church erected, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown; net income, £252, with a house, and a few acres of glebe. The village is situated midway between Peterborough and Crowland.

NEWBOROUGH, a chapelry, in the parish of HANBURY, union of UTTOXETER, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Abbot's-Bromley; containing 742 inhabitants, several of whom are employed in weaving linen and checks. The manor of Newborough belonged in the reign of the Conqueror to Robert, son of Henry de Ferrers, who enfranchised 101 of his tenants here, and granted them several immunities, so that there are now a number of freeholders. The manor of Agardsley, belonging to Earl Talbot, is in the chapelry. Holly Bush, a neat mansion, stands upon a fine eminence. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron, the Vicar of Hanbury, whose tithes in Newborough and Thorney-Lane have been commuted for £154. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is a plain building

with a tower, erected about a century since. There are several small bequests for instruction, and a school is conducted on the national plan.

NEWBOROUGH, a township, in the parish of COXWOLD, union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (S. W.) from Helmsley; containing 111 inhabitants. It comprises 2313*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.* Newborough Hall is a handsome mansion, standing in an extensive and richly-wooded park. A priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Mary, was founded here in 1145, by Roger de Mowbray, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £457. 13. 5. William de Newburgh, the celebrated monkish historian, was a member of the establishment.

NEWBOTTLE, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Durham; containing 1835 inhabitants. This place, the name of which in the Saxon signifies "new dwelling," comprises 1388*a.* 2*r.* 32*p.*, whereof 945 acres are arable, 365 grass, and 78 waste. The village is considerable, and stands in a high exposed situation about a mile north of the village of Houghton; the population is principally employed in collieries and potteries. A division of the town-fields took place in 1691, when lands called the Hall-moor and Dobmire-moor were allotted, the chief claimants for which were the families of Wilson, Watson, Chilton, and Byers. The tithes have been commuted for £265. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWBOTTLE (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Brackley; containing, with part of the hamlets of Astrop, Charlton, and Purston, 384 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1665*a.* 3*r.* of arable and pasture land, in nearly equal portions. The surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified; the soil of the arable land is for the most part light, producing wheat and barley, with a few beans. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 10.; net income, £120; patron and impropriator, W. R. Cartwright, Esq. The church is of various dates, with a tower of the 15th century: in the chancel is a rude and curious piscina, apparently semi-Norman. At Charlton Hill, in the parish, is an ancient fortification called Rainsborough Camp.

NEWBOURN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing 163 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 800 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2.; net income, £192; patron, Sir Joshua R. Rowley, Bart. The crag-pits here, at the depth of 20 feet, are full of shells, teeth of fish, &c.; and through the marine deposit, several copious springs rise up, even in the driest seasons.

NEWBROUGH, a parochial chapelry, in the union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Hexham; containing 547 inhabitants. This place was formed into a borough by the Cumin family, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III., when they obtained a charter for a market at Thornton, which was the name of the estate where the new burgh was situated. Its position on Carel-street and the road out of North into South Tindale, and on sheltered and fertile grounds, rendered it very suitable as a resting-place for travellers; here Edward I. and his court lingered, in their march westward, in 1306. The chapelry is on the north side of the South Tyne, and comprises about 6967 acres, of which 2500 are arable, 150 wood, and the remainder moorland and pasture; the soil in the valley of the Tyne is rich, but in the higher grounds of inferior quality. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through. The old mansion-house was rebuilt by the late Richard Lambert, Esq., in a handsome style, and is embellished with a lawn and gardens: Newbrough Lodge was erected at the close of the last century by William Ord, Esq. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Warden: the chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, having become ruinous, was rebuilt in 1797, and is a plain edifice, but occupying a beautifully-sequestered situation, in a cemetery of more than two acres, surrounded by lands rich in herbage and trees.

NEWBURGH, LANCASTER.—See LATHOM.

NEWBURN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, and chiefly in the W. division, of CASTLE ward, but partly in the E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 4156 inhabitants, of whom 943 are in the township of Newburn, 5¼ miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. At this place, which in the reign of John was styled a borough, Lord Conway, at the head of the royalists, in 1640, disputed the passage of the Tyne with the Scots under General Leslie; but the latter, after a violent conflict, at length succeeded. The parish consists of the townships of Butterlaw, Black Callerton, Dalton, East and West Denton, North and South Dissington, Newbiggin, Newburn, Newburn-Hall, Sugley, Throckley, Wallbottle, East and West Whorlton, and part of High Callerton. It abounds with coal, and stretches along the northern bank of the river, where are some coal-staiths, iron-foundries, crown-glass works, and brick and tile manufactories, chymical-works, and a paper-mill. The village occupies a picturesque situation on the Tyne, and consists of irregularly-built houses, with pleasant gardens attached. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £230; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, partly rebuilt and considerably enlarged in 1827, at an expense of about £1200, is a neat cruciform structure of stone, containing some ancient monuments to the Delavals; the east window exhibits in stained glass the figure of St. James, and the arms of those families who contributed to the renovation of the building. A national school was erected in 1822, by the Duke of Northumberland, who endowed it with £10. 10. per annum; and there are two chapels, respectively dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Saviour. Severus' Wall passed through the parish, but its course is not traceable.

NEWBURN-HALL, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 665 inhabitants. The name is derived from an old mansion, now converted into a farmhouse, and the walls of which are in some places nearly seven feet thick. In this township, which comprises 741 acres, are the eastern suburb of Newburn, and the greater part of the village of Lemington, *which see.*

*Corporation Seal.*

NEWBURY (*St. Nicholas*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Faircross, county of Berks, 17 miles (W. by S.) from Reading, and 56 (W. by S.) from London, on the road to Bath; containing 6379 inhabitants. This place, which is said to have risen from the ruins of the ancient *Spinæ*, a Roman station whose site is occupied by the village of Speen, was, in contradistinction to the old town, called *Newbyrig*, of which its present name is only a slight modification. It was of some importance at the time of the Conquest, and was bestowed by William on Ernulph de Hesdin, whose grandson was killed in the battle of Lincoln, in the reign of Stephen. In the reign of Edward I. Newbury returned two members to parliament, and in the 11th of Edward III. sent three deputies to a grand council of trade held at Westminster. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom, and was particularly distinguished for its manufacture of woollen-cloth. At this period lived the celebrated John Winchcombe, commonly called Jack of Newbury, said to have been the most eminent clothier in England, and to have sumptuously entertained Henry VIII. and his queen Catherine on their visit to the town. When the Earl of Surrey marched against James IV., King of Scotland, who was ravaging the borders of the kingdom, this spirited man, at his own expense, armed and clothed 100 of his workmen, and at the head of this little band, accompanied the earl to Flodden-Field, where he greatly signalized himself by his intrepid conduct. On the termination of the war, he returned to his native place, and at his own charge built part of the parochial church, in which he was interred in 1519. During the parliamentary war, two battles occurred in the vicinity, in both which the king commanded in person: the first was fought on September 18th, 1643, on the common called the Wash; and the second on Oct. 27th, 1644, in the fields between Newbury, Speen, and Shaw. In this latter engagement the king, though he kept possession of the field, suffered the Earl of Essex to march with his army to London, and the royal cause sustained an irreparable loss in the deaths of many distinguished officers, among whom were the Earls of Sunderland and Caernarvon, and the celebrated Lord Falkland. The parliamentarians in the following year obtained possession of the town, which they fortified, and held till the close of the war.

The town is one of the largest in the county, and is pleasantly situated in a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Kennet, over which was an ancient wooden bridge of one arch, rebuilt of stone at the expense of the corporation in 1770. The houses are mostly of brick, generally well built and of modern appearance; the streets, diverging obliquely from the market-place, are spacious, well paved under an act lately obtained, and lighted with gas by a company, whose works are much admired: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. In the hamlet of Speenhamland, adjoining the borough, is a small theatre, which is open for about two months in the year. The environs are pleasant, and afford many agreeable walks on the banks of the Kennet, and in the vicinity of the village of Speen. The trade is principally in malt and flour, for the latter of which are many large mills on the river: there are also a small paper-mill, and a mill for throwing silk; and in the parish of Speen, about a mile from the town, is a manufactory for ribbons and galloons. The river, which was made navigable to Reading in the reigns of George I. and II., and the Kennet and Avon canal, which commences at this place, afford great facilities to the trade; and the Reading and Hungerford railway runs by the town. The market is on Thursday, and is one of the most extensive in the county for corn, which is pitched in the market-place for sale. Fairs are held on Holy-Thursday, for horses and cattle; July 5th, for horses, cows, and hogs; and September 4th and November 8th, for horses and cheese: on the first Thursday after Oct. 11th is a statute-fair for hiring servants.

Newbury is said to be a borough by prescription. The earliest charter known is that bestowed by Elizabeth in 1596, wherein the place is styled an "ancient and populous borough, which had enjoyed divers liberties, franchises, and privileges, by the charters of many of her ancestors and predecessors, kings of England." This grant was confirmed by Charles I. and II., and another charter was conferred in the first of James I. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 11 councillors, under the provisions of the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 75, and the number of justices is four. The recorder presides at quarterly courts of session for the borough; petty-sessions take place as often as cases require, and a court leet once a year at Michaelmas. The Easter quarter-session for the county is held here, and the petty-sessions for the division every Thursday. The powers of the county debt-court of Newbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Newbury and Kingsclere. The town-hall, or mansion-house, is a substantial brick building, erected in 1740, supported on piers and arches; the lower part affords an area for the market, and the upper consists of a handsome suite of rooms, in the largest of which the courts are held, and assemblies during the season. Part of the workhouse has been converted into a borough gaol; but the inhabitants being liable to the payment of the county rate, all prisoners committed by the borough magistrates are sent to the county gaol at Reading.

The parish comprises by measurement 1388 acres, of which 486 are arable, 267 pasture, 17 woodland, and 46 gardens; there is a large tract of uncultivated common, and some marsh land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £38. 16. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £358, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a spacious edifice in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles: the tower and the western part of the nave were the portions built by John Winchcombe, whose effigy on a brass plate removed from over his tomb, is placed against the east wall of the north aisle; above the altar is some beautiful screen-work. There is an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Bartholomew; and the Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, have

places of worship. In 1847 an act was passed for a general cemetery. A Blue-coat school was founded in 1706, by the corporation, to whom, in 1624, John Kendrick had given the sum of £4000, for the purchase of a house and garden, the employment of the poor, and other charitable uses. A diocesan school was opened in January, 1840, for the instruction of youth in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as taught by the Established Church, and in the classics and mathematics. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supposed to have been founded by King John, and comprising houses for the reception of men and women, was by charter of Elizabeth vested in the corporation: ten houses have been added to the original establishment, and the endowment now exceeds £700 per annum. Opposite to St. Bartholomew's are some almshouses endowed in 1676 with £600, to be laid out in the purchase of land, by Philip Jemmett, Esq., and in 1709 with £400 by Lady Raymond: the income is £379. 10. Besides these, are some almshouses of less importance. The poor-law union of Newbury comprises 18 parishes or places, 17 of which are in the county of Berks, and one in that of Southampton, the whole containing a population of 19,963.

On both sides of the Kennet, extending 16 miles in length, are strata of peat half a mile in breadth, and varying in depth from one to eight feet: the peat sells for ten shillings per load, and in digging for it have been found oaks, alders, willows, and firs, indiscriminately mixed, which appear to have been torn up by the roots; also the horns, skulls, and bones of different kinds of deer; the horns of the antelope, the heads and tusks of boars, and the heads of beavers. In rebuilding the bridge, in 1770, a leaden seal of Pope Boniface IX., a pix, some knives of singular construction, and several coins from the time of Henry I. to William III., were discovered. Within a mile and a quarter of the town is the hamlet of Sandleford, where a small Augustine priory was founded about the year 1200, by Geoffrey, Earl of Perche, which was given by Edward IV. to the Collegiate Church of Windsor; the revenue at the Dissolution was £10. Newbury gives the title of Baron to the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

NEWBY, a township, in the parish of Irthington, union of Brampton, Eskdale ward, E. division of the county of Cumberland, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Carlisle; containing 124 inhabitants.

NEWBY, a township, in the parish of Morland, West ward and union, county of Westmorland, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from Penrith; containing 284 inhabitants. Coal and limestone are obtained, and there are limekilns at Towcett, in the township. Some tithes were commuted for land in 1806; and under the late act, rent-charges have been awarded of £174. 16. 10. to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and £13. 19. 9. to the vicar. There is a glebe of $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

NEWBY, with Rainton, York.—See Rainton.

NEWBY, a township, partly in the parish of Seamer, and partly in that of Stokesley, W. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Stokesley; containing 132 inhabitants. The township is situated on the road from Stokesley to Stockton, and comprises about 1211 acres, of which 623 are in the parish of Seamer. The Meynells, of Whorlton, anciently held some land here of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The tithes have been commuted for £181.

About midway between the villages of Newby and Seamer, is the remarkable tumulus named How Hill, in the vicinity of which, it is said, armour, swords, and human bones have been found, and near which was probably fought the battle wherein the Saxons were overthrown by Prince Arthur, called the battle of Badon Hill.

NEWBY, a township, in the parish of Scalby, union of Scarborough, Pickering lythe, N. riding of York, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from the town of Scarborough; containing 54 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1000 acres of land: the hamlet is on the road from Scarborough to Burniston.

NEWBY, W. riding of York.—See Clapham.

NEWBY, with Mulwith, a township, in the parish and liberty of Ripon, W. riding of York, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Ripon; containing 41 inhabitants. It comprises about 800 acres, and is situated on the river Ure, which occasionally inundates and enriches the adjacent lands. Newby Hall was built by Sir Edward Blackett, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, and was much enlarged by the late owner, Mr. Weddell, who built the wings, and by the present possessor, the Earl de Grey. Among its many elegant and spacious rooms is a fine gallery, in which, it is said, is the best private collection of ancient statuary in the kingdom.

NEWBY-WISK, a township, in the parish of Kirby-Wisk, union of Thirsk, wapentake of Gilling-East, N. riding of York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Northallerton; containing 231 inhabitants. It comprises 1372 acres of fertile land. The village is on the west side of the Wisk, over which is a bridge of five arches. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWCASTLE, a township, in the parish and union of Clun, hundred of Purslow, S. division of the county of Salop; containing 176 inhabitants.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (*St. Giles*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the N. division of the hundred of Pirehill, N. division of the county of Stafford, 16 miles (N. N. W.) from Stafford, and 149 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 9838 inhabitants.

*Seal and Arms.*

It is supposed that this place was of some note even before the Conquest, but known by a different name, its present appellation of *Newcastle* being derived from a castle built here by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, probably about the year 1180, and so called in reference to an older castle, then fallen into decay, at Chesterton, within two miles. Its descriptive affix of *Under Lyme*, distinguishing it from Newcastle in Northumberland, appears to have arisen from the proximity of the place to the ancient and very extensive forest of Lyme, so designated from being on the *limes* or borders of Cheshire. A charter, now lost, was granted to Newcastle under its present name by Henry II. In the reign of John, the town had a market, and in 1203 was amerced for changing its market from Sunday to Saturday. It suffered much in the barons' wars, at which period the castle was demolished.

The TOWN is situated on a small stream tributary to the neighbouring river Trent, on the great road from London and Birmingham to Lancashire, and consists of several principal with smaller streets, which are paved (the foot-paths with brick), and lighted with gas, under the provisions of an act passed in 1819. The inhabitants are supplied with water by means of pipes leading from an ancient well called Browning's Well, near the Castle pool, the water being raised by a steam-engine: an act for a better supply of water was passed in 1847. Under the provisions of an act obtained in the year 1816, for inclosing the open town fields by which the town was then surrounded, extensive public walks or promenades, for the use of the inhabitants, were laid out and planted, which are under the management of trustees. The streets are wide; and the houses are generally good, but being mostly built of blue brick, they have rather a dull appearance. There are, a small handsome theatre, a concert or assembly room, a permanent subscription library, and a reading society: in the year 1836 a literary and scientific institution was established. The races are held in the first week in August, on an excellent course about two miles from the town, and are well attended. Among the manufactures of the place is that of hats. Silk throwing and weaving, cotton-spinning, tanning, malting, brewing, and the manufacture of tissue-paper for the potteries, are also carried on; considerable business is done in corn, and in the vicinity are extensive iron and coal works. Its commercial prosperity has been much promoted by the neighbouring potteries, which occupy a district above eight miles in length, whose centre is within a mile and a half of Newcastle. A branch canal, about four miles long, connects the town with the Trent and Mersey line at Stoke-upon-Trent; and another branch, communicating with a private canal, belonging to R. Edensor Heathcote, Esq., is chiefly used for the conveyance of coal for the supply of the town from the collieries of that gentleman, at Apedale. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway passes within five miles of Newcastle; and in 1846 an act was passed for a railway through the Potteries, with a short branch to Newcastle. The markets are on Monday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Monday after Twelfth-day (or New Market), Shrove-Monday (for cattle), Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, the Monday before July 15th (for wool), the Monday after September 13th, and the first Monday in November; and five additional fairs have been lately established.

The earliest charter of incorporation that has been preserved was granted in the 19th of Henry III., and was enlarged by several subsequent monarchs. Under the recent Municipal act, however, by which the borough was divided into two wards, the corporation now consists of 6 aldermen and 18 common-councilmen, out of whom the mayor is elected; the council is assisted by a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and a crier. The freedom, since the passing of the act, is confined to the sons of resident sworn burgesses, and to persons serving an apprenticeship of seven years within the borough. The town has returned members to parliament from the 27th of Edward III.; the elective boundaries were enlarged by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV.: the mayor is returning officer. The borough has a court of quarter-sessions, of which the recorder is sole judge, with a clerk of the peace appointed by the council; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and there is a coroner. The powers of the county debt-court of Newcastle, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Newcastle, and part of the two districts of Stoke, and Wolstanton and Burslem.

Newcastle was formerly a chapelry in the rectory of Stoke, but the incumbencies were separated by an act of parliament in 1807. The LIVING is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Rev. Charles Simeon; net income, £285. The church, prior to the dissolution of monasteries, had a chantry annexed to it: the body is a modern edifice of brick, having been rebuilt in 1720, but the tower is of red sandstone, and very ancient. A handsome district church, in the same patronage as the parochial church, and dedicated to St. George, was completed in 1828, the Parliamentary Commissioners granting £4400 towards defraying the expense, the Rev. C. Simeon £1000, and the corporation £500. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Methodists of the New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Particular Baptists, and Unitarians; and a very large Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school originated in a benefaction from Richard Cleyton, Esq., in 1602, augmented by bequests from John and William Cotton, Esqrs., and others; the income is about £90, and the house has lately been rebuilt. An English school was founded in 1704, by means of a bequest from the Rev. Edward Orme; it has a revenue of about £160 per annum. A national school, in the Elizabethan style, was erected some years since, at an expense of £1400; and a commodious British school was built more recently on a spacious piece of land presented by the Duke of Sutherland, at a cost of about £1000. Almshouses for twenty aged widows were erected and endowed under the will of Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle, dated July 4th, 1687. The poor-law union of Newcastle comprises nine parishes or places, containing a population of 19,476. There was a small monastery at the bottom of Friars'-Lane, near a part of the town called the Friars' Wood, but no vestige of it can be traced; its site forms part of the south-eastern corner of the Lower Street. John Goodwin, an eminent nonconformist divine and controversialist, was born here about 1593. The town also gave birth to the republican Major-Gen. Harrison, one of the regicides, who possessed the manor, and whose residence yet stands on the west side of the market-place; John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., was recorder of the borough. Newcastle confers the title of Duke on the family of Clinton.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, a borough, port, and market-town, a county of itself, and the head of a union, on the northern bank of the river Tyne ($10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth), locally in CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 276 miles (N. N. W.) from London, and 117 (S. E.) from Edinburgh; containing, within the town and county of the town, 49,860, and, including the environs, about 70,000 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Pons Ælii*, from a bridge

*Seal and Arms.*

erected by the Emperor Adrian on his return from an expedition against the Picts and Scots, to whose incursions this part of the island was particularly exposed, and as a barrier against whom the Emperor Severus, in the year 207, constructed the wall called after his name. The wall extended from Bowness, on the south shore of Solway Frith, in the county of Cumberland, and, passing through this town, terminated at the village of Wallsend, about three miles to the east, on the north bank of the Tyne; it was more than 80 miles in length, and was defended by numerous stations and exploratory towers, one of which latter at Pandon-gate was remaining till the year 1796, when it was removed for the purpose of widening the street. During the heptarchy, the kings of Northumbria held their court here; and in 653, Peada, King of Mercia, on a visit to Osweo, whose daughter he obtained in marriage, was converted, with all his retinue, to the Christian faith, and baptized by Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarn. Being a fortified place, it afforded protection to numerous ecclesiastics from the neighbouring convents of Tynemouth, Jarrow, Lindisfarn, and Wearmouth, and thus obtained the name of *Monkchester*. It subsequently suffered severely from the Danes, who, under their chieftain Halfden, entered the Tyne in 876, destroyed the sacred edifices of the town, and massacred the monks and nuns who had found an asylum within the walls. From the union of the several kingdoms of the heptarchy under Egbert till the Conquest, it was the residence of the earls of Westmorland and Northumberland; and on the partition of the kingdom between Edmund Ironside and Canute, it fell, together with the rest of Northumbria, and with East Anglia and Mercia, into the hands of the latter.

In 1068, Edgar Atheling, and Malcolm, King of Scotland, with a numerous retinue of native troops and foreign auxiliaries, marched from the town to oppose the sovereignty of William the Conqueror, who, hastening to crush the league formed against him, met the northern forces at Gateshead Fell, and, entering the town after the defeat of his opponents, levelled it nearly with the ground. Robert Curthose, eldest son of the Conqueror, built a fortress here in 1080, which, in contradistinction to the old Roman *castrum* of *Pons Ælii*, was called the *New Castle*, whence the present name of the town. The barons who, under the conduct of Earl Mowbray, conspired to dethrone William Rufus, seized the castle; but it was besieged by that monarch, and taken by storm, in 1095. After the death of Henry I., the town was held by David, King of Scotland, in support of the claims of Matilda, and continued in the possession of the Scots till 1157, when it was restored by treaty to Henry II. In 1173, William of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, marching into England with an army of 80,000 men, was made prisoner by a small number of troops under the command of Ralph de Glanville, sheriff of Yorkshire, and brought into this place.

As a frontier station, Newcastle participated largely in all the border feuds, and was frequently selected as a place of rendezvous for the troops designed for the invasion of Scotland, and as a place of interview between the contending monarchs. Balliol, King of Scotland, in 1292 did homage for that crown to Edward I., in the hall of the castle, before a numerous assembly of nobles of both countries. To arrest the progress of the Scots under Wallace, who had pillaged the neighbourhood, Edward, having returned from Flanders, assembled the parliament at York in 1298, summoned the military force of the country, collected here in eight days an army of 100,000 men, and, marching into Scotland, defeated the enemy at Falkirk. During this reign the town was fortified with strong walls, which were begun by an inhabitant, on whose capture in an incursion of the Scots, they were completed by his fellow-townsmen, who, stimulated by his efforts, had joined him in the work. Edward II., in 1311, retired with his favourite Gaveston, from the pursuit of the exasperated barons, to Newcastle, where he remained till the arrival of the baronial troops headed by the Earl of Lancaster. In 1322, the town was besieged by the Scots, who, renewing their attempts a few years afterwards, were vanquished by Edward III. in their own territory. It was again attempted by David II., King of Scotland, during the absence of Edward in France; but his queen Philippa, assembling at Newcastle an army of 16,000 men, marched against the assailants, and defeated them at Nevill's Cross, near Durham, with the loss of 15,000 of their men and the capture of their king. In the reign of Richard II., a grand rendezvous of the military was appointed here, in 1388; and in the same year, the Scots, having again advanced to Durham, encamped on their return before this town, from which, after several skirmishes, they were compelled to retreat. In the reign of Henry IV., an army of 37,000 men was assembled here, in 1405, to oppose an insurrection under the Earl of Northumberland; and in that of Henry VI., commissioners met in the church of St. Nicholas, to arrange the terms of a treaty of cessation from hostilities between the English and the Scots, which was signed in August, 1451. Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., was sumptuously entertained here, in 1503, on her way to Scotland, to celebrate her nuptials with James IV., to whom she had been affianced. In 1513, the Earl of Surrey passed through the place, with an army of 26,000 men, on his way to Flodden-Field.

In the insurrection of the Covenanters, during the reign of Charles I., the town was surprised and taken by the Scottish army, under Leslie, Montrose, and other disaffected leaders, who are said to have destroyed some of the public documents. At the commencement of the war between the crown and the parliament, the inhabitants declared for the former; and the town, being put into a state of defence, was held for the king, to whom the mayor and common-council presented a loyal address, with a loan of £700; also electing the Earl of Newcastle, the governor of the castle for the king, an honorary burgess. After frequent efforts of the parliamentarians to obtain possession of the town, it was besieged by the Earl of Leven, and, after a gallant resistance, was taken in October, 1644, and kept by that party till the conclusion of hostilities. In the beginning of 1646, Charles, having surrendered himself to the Scots at Newark, was conveyed to Newcastle, where he continued till the arrival of the parliamentary commissioners, to whose custody he was transferred in 1647, and by whose directions he was conducted to London. In the rebellion of 1745, Newcastle was the head-quarters of the king's forces under General Wade, prior to their advance into Scotland.

The TOWN is situated on the acclivities and summits of three lofty eminences rising abruptly from the north

bank of the river Tyne, along which it extends for nearly two miles in a direction from east to west. It is connected with the borough of Gateshead, on the opposite shore, by an elegant stone bridge of nine elliptical arches, erected in 1781, at an expense, including subsequent alterations, of £60,000, to replace the ancient bridge, which had been destroyed by a flood in 1771. In the more ancient portion of the town, the streets are inconveniently narrow, and the houses irregularly built, chiefly in the Elizabethan style; and in various parts are considerable remains of the walls that surrounded Newcastle. These walls, which were first raised in 1087, extended for more than two miles in circuit, were eight feet in thickness and twelve feet in height, and were defended by twenty-four embattled gateway and other towers, several of which, in a greater or less degree of preservation, are yet standing; they were encircled by a fosse twenty-two yards broad, now filled up. In the more modern parts of the town are spacious and well-formed streets, and uniform ranges of elegant buildings, with numerous streets erected since 1834, on a site formerly a field in the centre of the town, under the superintendence of Mr. Richard Grainger. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas by a company whose works are situated in Manor-place, and in Forth-street. The whole supply of water was until lately brought from extensive reservoirs on the town moor and Car hill at the head of Gateshead, and from the Tyne at Low Elswick; an act, however, was passed in 1845 for supplying Newcastle and Gateshead with water from Whittle Dean, in the parish of Ovingham, and other places.

There are several public subscription and circulating libraries, exclusively of those belonging to the various literary and other institutions; also four subscription newsrooms, of which one forms part of the Exchange building, and another is in the building containing the assembly-rooms. The *Literary and Philosophical Society* was founded in 1793, and a handsome building was erected for its use in 1822-5, providing also accommodation for the *New Institution*, which had a few years previously been associated with it. The buildings, situated in Westgate-street, form a neat plain structure in the Grecian style, and comprise a library of about 15,000 volumes, a spacious theatre for the delivery of lectures, and the *Natural History Society's* museum of specimens and curiosities, among which is an Egyptian mummy. The principal entrance opens into a noble saloon, from which a handsome stone staircase, embellished with casts from the Elgin marbles, leads to the library, to the west of which is the museum, occupying two rooms, the larger of them 100 feet long. Beneath the museum, are two good rooms for the *Society of Antiquaries* (established in 1813), one in the early English and the other in the Egyptian style; and besides these, the building contains apartments for the *Law* and *Medical Societies.*

The *Northumberland Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts* was established in 1822; it is under the management of a president, treasurer, and secretary, and some elegant rooms have been erected in Nun-street, where an exhibition of paintings by the best masters, ancient and modern, annually takes place. The *Mechanics' Institution* was established in 1824, and consists of about 500 members; attached to it is a valuable library, and meetings are held for the discussion of scientific and philosophical questions monthly. The *Botanical and Horticultural Society* was established in 1824, and holds annually five meetings in the town, to award prize medals for the finest specimens of plants, flowers, and fruits. *Assemblies* are held periodically, in a handsome building erected in 1776, at an expense of £6700, raised by subscription; the centre of the principal front has a slight projection, and is embellished with a range of six Ionic columns, of which those at the angles are duplicated, rising from the parapet over the entrance to a considerable height above the wings, and supporting a pediment. The interior comprises a splendid ball-room, 94 feet in length, 36 feet wide, and 32 feet in height, lighted by seven brilliant cut-glass chandeliers; adjoining is an assembly-room for private parties, which, on public occasions, is used as a tea-room, with card and refreshment rooms, and beneath the large room is a supper-room, of equal dimensions, though less lofty.

The old *Theatre*, in Mosley-street, was a plain edifice, erected in 1787, at an expense of £6390, and had a neat portico in the centre of the front, above which, in an arched recess, were some dramatic emblems; this theatre proved an obstacle to Mr. Grainger's improvements, and he therefore erected an elegant building of stone in Grey-street, in exchange for that in Mosley-street, which was pulled down. The *Circus*, a spacious building in the Forth, was erected by the corporation, in 1789, and was opened for equestrian performances and pantomimes by a London company for some time; at present it is used chiefly as a riding-school. The *Racket-court* behind the assembly-rooms, was built in 1823, by subscription, at an expense of £3000; besides the court, which is 61 feet long and 32 feet wide, there are billiard-rooms and a bath on the premises. *Races* are held annually, in the third week of June; the course is two miles in circumference, and from the grand stand, a good building of stone, erected in 1800, a fine view of the whole is obtained. The *Barracks* and military depôt, on the town moor, were erected in 1806, at an expense of £40,000; they form a handsome range surrounded by a stone wall inclosing an area of 11 acres, and comprise a magazine and hospital, stabling for 200 horses, and extensive grounds for exercise and parade. The *Forth* was, till lately, a spacious and pleasant promenade, on the summit of an ascent from the Tyne, and was shaded with rows of lime-trees planted on each side; it comprised an area of 3 acres of fine meadow-land. The environs of Newcastle are agreeable, and afford walks and rides through tracts of picturesque and romantic character, among which are Jesmond and Heaton denes. Bridges have been thrown over the dells in several places; and at Scotswood, about three miles above the town, is a beautiful suspension-bridge across the Tyne, opened to the public on the 12th of April, 1831: it is 630 feet in length, the distance between the two points of suspension being 370 feet.

Newcastle has been one of the principal seats of TRADE from a very early period. The extensive mineral districts in the neighbourhood abound with coal, of which prodigious quantities are exported, not only to London and every part of Great Britain, but also to France, Holland, Germany, and other countries; and the numerous foundries and manufactories, for the establishment of which the abundance of coal has afforded the greatest facility, have contributed materially to the

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increase of its commercial prosperity and importance. The articles of MANUFACTURE are, every description of goods in cast and wrought iron, and brass; steel goods; sheet and pipe lead; patent-shot; white, orange, and red lead; paint; crown, flint, and bottle glass; earthenware and pottery of all kinds; alkali and other chemical preparations; copperas, soap, salt, and various other articles, for which there are numerous establishments. In the iron-works of Mr. William Shields are chiefly made anchors, chain-cables, and Caldwell's patent self-acting windlasses, of which Mr. Shields is the sole manufacturer. In the Close are extensive iron-works and foundries for the manufacture of different kinds of machinery, and the conversion of iron into steel; and in the vicinity of Forth-street are other large establishments, also for various sorts of machinery, and for the construction of locomotive-engines, of which great numbers are shipped to different parts of England and the continent. There are other foundries and forges for the manufacture of steam-engines, machinery of all descriptions, and agricultural implements; and extensive works for building railway and other carriages. At Low Elswick are works for the manufacture of white, orange, and red lead, litharge, sheet and pipe lead, and patent-shot, the tower for which last, nearly 200 feet in height, forms a conspicuous object on the bank of the Tyne. There are similar works at Ouseburn and at Gallowgate, in which the process of separating the silver from the lead in a fluid state, by repeated crystallizations, under Mr. Pattinson's patent, is practised. The Newcastle Crown-Glass works, on the Tyne, about a mile below the town, were originally established in the reign of James I., by Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Mansell, who brought over some workmen from Flanders for the purpose; they were for many years confined to the manufacture of a coarse glass for windows called broad glass, but the making of this, from the great increase of the excise duty, was discontinued, and the works are at present exclusively for crown glass. The Northumberland Flint-Glass works, on the Forth bank, were formerly carried on in conjunction with the Crown-Glass manufactory at Lemington, under the designation of the Northumberland Glass-works, but are now limited to the making of flint-glass in all its branches, of which immense quantities are manufactured for the home and foreign trades. Messrs. Cookson and Cuthbert have large plate-glass works; and there are two establishments for ornamental stained glass, in which many windows of elegant design have been executed. The manufactory for glass bottles, belonging to Messrs. Ridley, affords occupation to nearly fifty men; in the same establishment, alkali is made to a considerable extent. An establishment for the manufacture of earthenware, belonging to Messrs. Fell, furnishes employment to 200 persons; all kinds of Staffordshire ware are produced in great perfection. There are, in addition, very extensive potteries, brick and tile kilns, numerous tanneries, roperies, and mills for the manufacture of brown paper; flax and spinning mills, on a large scale, at Ouseburn; sailcloth manufactories; and breweries, among which is a joint-stock brewery. Ship-building, also, is carried on, for which there are several yards, with extensive docks and slips at St. Peter's, belonging to Messrs. Smith, who have built numerous first-class vessels, which rank among the best in the mercantile navy.



The chief trade of the PORT consists in the export of coal, grindstones, and the produce of the manufactories in the vicinity. The quantity of coal shipped annually averages about 1,500,000 tons; and previously to the remission of the duty on coal carried coastwise, and the reduction of that on coal shipped for foreign ports, a revenue was paid to government of £500,000. The Spital-Tongues colliery, the property of the mayor and free burgesses of Newcastle, produces coal of excellent quality for steamers, which is conveyed to the shipping-staiths by a subterranean railway two miles in length. The produce of the lead-works is estimated at 20,000 tons annually; and the value of the glass manufactured in the town and neighbourhood is not less than £500,000. The chief imports are, wine, spirituous liquors, and fruits, from the southern parts of Europe; corn, timber, flax, tallow, and hides, from the Baltic; and various articles from the opposite coasts. A considerable trade is carried on with North America, and a few vessels sail annually to the whale-fisheries at Davis' Straits. The number of vessels of above fifty tons registered as belonging to the port in a recent year, was 1372, of the aggregate burthen of 275,275 tons, and employing 13,905 men; there are also 119 steamers, of 2664 tons' aggregate burthen. The HARBOUR was formerly accessible only to vessels of from 300 to 400 tons, on account of the shoals and sandbanks which impeded the navigation of the river; it now affords secure shelter, and has been rendered fully available to ships of the greatest burthen under an act of parliament obtained in 1839. The quay, also, reached only from Sandgate to the Tyne bridge, a distance of 450 yards, but, under the late improvements, has been extended from the bridge to Ouseburn, making its whole length 1540 yards. The custom-house, built in the year 1765, and subsequently enlarged by Mr. Sydney Smirke, at an expense of about £12,000, to render it adequate to the increased trade of the port, has a handsome stone front, and is in every respect well adapted to its use. An extensive warehouse erected by Mr. Sorsbie, in 1830, at an expense of £7000, is at present rented by government, as a bonding warehouse for tobacco; the building is 220 feet in length, and 60 feet in depth, and underneath it is a range of cellaring for bonded wines and spirits. Steam-boats sail every half hour to Shields, affording much accommodation, and many of the largest are employed in towing vessels up the river.

The *Newcastle and Carlisle railway*, which, crossing the northern part of the kingdom, connects the German Ocean with the Irish Sea, was begun by a company empowered to raise a joint-stock capital of £750,000, and a loan of £200,000; it is 62 miles in length, and was opened to the public in October, 1839. The company was authorised in 1846 to extend the line, half a mile, to Neville-street, Newcastle. The *Newcastle and North Shields railway* proceeds from the station in Pilgrim-street, through the coal districts north of the Tyne, to the town of North Shields, a distance of six miles and three-quarters, and forms in its progress a junction with the tramroads from the several collieries to the shipping-staiths on the river; it was opened in June, 1839. An act was passed in 1845 for the construction of a short branch from the line, to the quay at Newcastle; and in 1846 the railway was extended from North Shields to Tynemouth. The *Newcastle and Berwick railway*, formed

under an act passed in 1845, proceeds by Morpeth and Alnwick to the station of the Berwick and Edinburgh line at Berwick. Newcastle also possesses, by means of the *Newcastle and York* line and other lines noticed in other parts of the work, ample facilities of communication in a southern direction, with the county of Durham, the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, the Midland counties, and the metropolis. An iron railway-bridge, to connect the York line with the Berwick line, and in size and magnificence, perhaps, unequalled, is being erected across the Tyne, from Gateshead to Newcastle. The span of the arches is 125 feet, and they are supported on pillars 21½ feet high and 14 inches square; the approaches from Newcastle and Gateshead will be each 251 feet in length, and precisely similar. Two courses of three-inch planking will be placed beneath the rails, with a layer of Borrowdale's patent asphalted felt between the courses, to render them waterproof; and the carriage or common road beneath will be paved with wood to prevent vibration, and the footpaths planked. Every arch was completely erected on the contractor's premises, by itself, to enable the engineer to attest its strength and fitness. The total quantity of iron employed was about 6000 tons, and the contract is stated to have amounted to £120,000; the entire cost, exclusively of land and buildings, is estimated at £300,000. This stupendous undertaking is expected to be finished in the course of a few months, and will present the peculiar feature of a railway-bridge and a common carriage-road united in one work.

The *Exchange*, which also includes the guildhall, is a spacious structure, but, from repeated alterations, repairs, and enlargement, exhibits little uniformity of character in its style of architecture. That part appropriated as a fish-market, and as offices for the town-clerk, forming the eastern portion, has recently been built; it is of semicircular shape, and is supported on eight massive pillars of the Doric order, inclosing an open area for the market. The entrance to the merchants' court, which is a handsome room thirty feet square, is at the east end of the guildhall, which is on the same floor; at the foot of the staircase is a statue in bronze of Charles II.: the interior of the merchants' court has been carefully preserved, and contains some fine specimens of carved oak. The exchange newsroom, on the ground floor, is a spacious apartment, in which the merchants of the quay meet. A *Chamber of Commerce* was established in 1815; it is under the superintendence of a president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretary, and a committee of twelve subscribers, and holds its meetings in the merchants' court. The Northumberland and Durham District bank, the Newcastle branch of the Bank of England, and the Union bank, are handsome edifices: the North of England Joint-stock bank, the post-office, the excise-office, and stamp-office, are situated in the *Arcade*, an elegant stone building, 250 feet in length, and 20 feet wide, of the Corinthian and Doric orders.

The MARKET days are Tuesday and Saturday: the market for wheat, oats, and rye is held in the Corn Exchange, a large edifice of stone. The new market-places, one of the most distinguished features in the recent improvement of the town, occupy an area of more than two acres, and are inclosed with walls handsomely fronted with stone, towards Clayton, Grainger, Nun, and Nelson streets; the interior, to which are entrances by arcades, is 410 feet in length and 312 feet wide. The butchers'-market consists of four spacious rows, in each of which are forty-eight shops, well ventilated and lighted; and in one of the arcades is a weigh-house, with apparatus of the most approved construction. This market-place is connected by an avenue with the vegetable-market, into which is an entrance from the adjacent streets by four arcades lighted by domes; the interior is surrounded with shops, inclosing an area 318 feet in length and 57 feet wide, in which are two elegant fountains of stone, after the model of one in the Borghese palace at Rome. The cost of these market-places, the stone for which was procured near the town, was £38,000, and the designs were by Mr. Dobson. *Fairs* commence on the 12th of August and 29th of October, and continue nine days each; on the first day great numbers of horses and cattle are exposed for sale, and on the second is a mart for leather. A fair, chiefly for fat-cattle, called the Stone's fair, is held on the 22nd of November; and within the last few years, another fair, also for cattle, has been appointed to be held on March 26th. Fat-cattle and sheep are also sold in the cattle-market every Tuesday.

Newcastle, which is a BOROUGH by prescription, was first incorporated by Henry II., and was separated from Northumberland, and made a county of itself, by Henry IV. Queen Elizabeth in 1589 granted a new charter, under which, as ratified by succeeding sovereigns, the inhabitants continued to be governed until the passing of the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, by which the corporation consists of a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is divided into seven wards. The council appoint a sheriff, town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers; the recorder, appointed by the crown, is *ex officio* a justice of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is twenty-four. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of freemen, or obtained by servitude to a resident freeman: the old freemen are divided into several companies or fraternities, which have separate halls, some of them very handsome buildings. A copy of the seal of the fraternity of Ostmen, Hostmen, or Hoastmen, is annexed. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward the First, since which time it has returned two members to parliament: the present electoral limits are co-extensive with those of the county of the town, comprising 5730 acres; the old boundaries, which were abrogated in 1832, included 2700 acres only. The number of electors is 5041, and the sheriff is the returning officer. Courts of assize and quarter-session for the town and county of the town are held for the trial of all offenders; also two courts of record weekly, for actions of every kind and to any amount, in both of which the recorder sits as judge. A guild is held thrice a year, for the purpose of proclaiming the names and trades of persons seeking admission to the freedom of the borough. The powers of the county debt-court of Newcastle, established

*Seal of the Ostmen.*

in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Newcastle and Castle Ward; the court of bankruptcy, established in 1842, embraces the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and the town of Berwick.

The *Guildhall*, erected in 1658, was enlarged and partly rebuilt, and embellished with a new front in the Italian style, in 1809. The hall, in which the assizes, sessions, and other courts for the county of the town are held, is an elegant and spacious apartment: the floor is laid with chequered marble, and at the west end, over the magistrates' bench, are full-length portraits of Charles II., James II., and George III.; at the east end are, a portrait of Admiral Lord Collingwood, and full-length portraits of Lord Chancellor Eldon and Lord Stowell. The *Mansion House*, formerly the residence of the mayor during his tenure of office, but, since the passing of the Municipal act, converted into a warehouse, is an extensive building of brick, situated in the Close. The *Gaol and House of Correction* for the town was erected in 1827, at an expense of £35,000, under the superintendence of Mr. Dobson; the site, inclosed by a stone wall 25 feet high, comprises an area of two acres, and the entrance is under a massive gateway-tower. The prison, which is constructed on the radiating principle, contains every requisite arrangement for classification; and in that part appropriated as the house of correction, are work-rooms, where the prisoners are employed in mechanical trades. The house for the governor of the prison, and also that for the master of the house of correction, are situated in the central tower, commanding a view of all the wards and airing-yards; and in the upper story of the same building, is the chapel, lighted from the dome in the centre of the roof. The *Court-house* in which the assizes for the county and the Epiphany quarter-sessions are held, is situated within the precincts of the ancient castle, on a site which, by a special act of parliament, is included in the county of Northumberland; it was commenced in 1810, and completed in 1812, at an expense of £52,000, towards which the Duke of Northumberland contributed £3000. The buildings form a handsome range, 144 feet in length, and 72 feet in width; the north and south fronts are each embellished with a stately portico of the Grecian-Doric order, the former of four, and the latter of six lofty columns. On the right of the spacious entrance hall, is the crown court, and on the left the court of common pleas, both extending the whole breadth of the edifice; and in the wings are apartments for the judge, the grand-jury room, the petty-jury room, and rooms for the counsel and witnesses. Beneath the building are numerous arched cells well lighted and ventilated, for keeping prisoners during the assizes and sessions.

The town comprises only the civil parish of St. Nicholas, of which certain portions have been formed into the ECCLESIASTICAL parishes or districts of All Saints, St. John the Baptist, and St. Andrew. The living of ST. NICHOLAS' is a vicarage, with that of Gosforth annexed, valued in the king's books at £50; net income, £753; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle, who, with the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, is appropriator. The church, which was mostly rebuilt in 1359, is a spacious cruciform edifice, principally in the decorated style of English architecture, with a steeple in the later style. From the battlements of the tower rise octagonal turrets crowned with crocketed pinnacles, of which the central are lower than those at the angles; from these turrets spring four flying buttresses of graceful curve, meeting in a point, and supporting an elegant lantern turret, surmounted by a small crocketed spire terminating in a vane, forming altogether a structure unequalled for its light and beautiful proportions. The interior of the church retains much of its original character, though many of its ancient monuments were destroyed during the occupation of the town by the Scottish army, and others were removed during the alterations in 1783; the principal monuments at present are those of Sir M. W. Ridley, M.P., Vice-Admiral Collingwood, the Rev. Hugh Moises, A.M., Calverley Bewicke, Esq., and R. H. Williamson, Esq., recorder. On the south side of the church is a building erected in 1736, by Sir Walter Blackett, Bart., who assigned a salary to a librarian, for the preservation here of an ancient collection of works on divinity, bequeathed to the parish by Dr. Thomlinson.

The living of ALL SAINTS' is a perpetual curacy; net income, £333; patron, the Vicar of Newcastle. The church, situated on the summit of an eminence rising abruptly from the river, was founded prior to 1286, rebuilt in 1786, and consecrated on the 17th November, 1789, by the Bishop of Durham. It is a handsome structure in the Roman style, with a lofty tower surmounted by a light and elegant spire; the entrance is by a stately portico of four columns of the Doric order, supporting a pediment. In the vestry of the church, to which it was removed for greater security by the present incumbent, is a splendid monumental brass to the memory of Roger Thornton and Agnes his wife, of the date 1411, in excellent preservation. In the register, which commences in 1600, are the baptismal entries of William, Lord Stowell, in 1745, and his brother, John, Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1751. A church district, called *Byker*, was formed out of All Saints' in 1844, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The living of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S is a perpetual curacy; net income, £244; patron, the Vicar of Newcastle. The church, founded prior to 1286, is a spacious cruciform structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower and angular turrets; it contains several old monuments and an ancient font, and in the churchyard are the remains of John Cunningham, the pastoral poet, who died in 1773. On Arthur's Hill is a chapel of ease to St. John's, dedicated to *St. Paul*, a neat edifice erected in 1841, at a cost of £1600, and containing 700 sittings. At *Benwell* and *Elswick* are separate incumbencies. The living of ST. ANDREW'S is a perpetual curacy; net income, £257; patron, the Vicar of Newcastle. The church is a very ancient structure, with a low embattled tower of large dimensions, and exhibits details in the various styles of architecture from the early Norman to the later English; it suffered greatly during the siege of the town in 1644, and has undergone many alterations and repairs. The chancel has been restored, and fitted up with stalls and open benches, by the present incumbent. A district church dedicated to *St. Peter* has been erected in St. Andrew's district, a very elegant structure after a design by Mr. Dobson, in the decorated English style: the interior consists of a nave 100 feet in length, with aisles, and a chancel of 40 feet; the nave

is lighted by clerestory windows. Two handsome obituary windows of stained glass have been executed for the church by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle; the one, raised by the present incumbent of St. Andrew's, to the memory of his father, the Rev. J. Dodd, late vicar of Newcastle; and the other, by the Ilderton family, to the memory of Miss Gothard. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £150. At *Sighill* is another incumbency.

The living of ST. ANNE'S is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £150 per annum, and in the patronage of the Vicar. The church, erected by the corporation in 1768, at an expense of £4000, is in the English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a graceful spire, and contains 526 sittings. The ancient chapel near Tyne bridge, dedicated to ST. THOMAS, and annexed to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, was, after repeated alterations, taken down; and a new edifice, built in the Magdalene meadows at an expense of £7500, was consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle, October 19th, 1830. It is an elegant structure in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower strengthened by angular buttresses terminating in richly-canopied minarets of graceful elevation; the building contains 1600 sittings, of which 250 are free, and the duty is performed by the master of the hospital, and his chaplain. Fronting its south side is a handsome range of buildings in the Tudor style, called St. Mary's place, forming a terrace designed to harmonise with the chapel in picturesque effect. There are places of worship in Newcastle for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, members of the Scottish Kirk, Sandemanians, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, and others. At Jesmond, in the vicinity of the town, a cemetery was completed in 1836, at a cost of £7000; it comprises about ten acres of ground, neatly planted, and has a handsome entrance, with a chapel on each side, in the Roman style. There is also a public cemetery on the west side of Newcastle, with a chapel, erected by the dissenters; and on the east of the town is another, which has been in use since the days of James I.

Of the SCHOOLS, the principal is the free grammar school, which was founded by Thomas Horsley, mayor in 1525 and 1533, and was made a royal foundation in the 42nd of Elizabeth. Part of the buildings of the hospital of St. Mary the Virgin was, till lately, rented for its use by the corporation, by whom it is supported, and who appoint a head master, with a salary of £150; an usher, with £120; a mathematical master, with £100; and a writing-master, with £60. The school has, in common with others in the diocese of Durham, an interest in twelve exhibitions, of £20 per annum each, to Lincoln College, Oxford, founded by Bishop Crewe: two exhibitions of £10 per annum each, to either of the universities, were founded by Dr. Hartwell, for boys from this town and Durham; and a scholarship in Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was founded for boys from the same schools by Dr. Michael Smith. Bishop Ridley, the Protestant martyr, is said to have received the rudiments of his education in this school, though more probably in some similar establishment in the town prior to its foundation. In later times, Lords Eldon and Stowell, Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Sir Robert Chambers, William Elstob, an eminent antiquary and divine, the poet Akenside, George Hall, Bishop of Dromore, and the Rev. John Brand, author of a *History of Newcastle*, and secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London, received the early part of their education in the school. The Trinity House school was established in 1712, and rebuilt in 1753. A charity school was founded in 1705, by Mrs. Eleanor Allen, who endowed it with a certain sum, afterwards augmented; it was subsequently incorporated with the Clergy Jubilee school, founded in 1819 to commemorate the attainment of the 50th year of his prelacy by Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham. St. Andrew's school was founded in 1705, by Sir William Blackett, who endowed it with the sum of £1000, which was augmented by his son, in 1728, with a rent-charge for clothing the children; a similar school for girls was established in 1792. St. John's school was founded in 1705, by John Ord, John Hewitt, and others, and the endowment, aided by subscriptions, now produces an income of £143. All Saints' charity school, commenced in 1709, has an annual income of £162, arising from bequests of George Whinfield and others, aided by subscriptions. The Royal Jubilee school was established in 1810, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the accession of George III.; and a handsome building, in the Roman style, was erected for it in 1814, at an expense of £2195.

The *Infirmary* was instituted in 1751, and an extensive and handsome stone-fronted building, with a chapel attached, was erected in 1752, at an expense of £3700, on a piece of ground given by the corporation, who subscribe £100 per annum towards its support. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Luke, was consecrated in 1754, and in 1801 a plan for enlarging the buildings was adopted by the governors, and the sum of £5329 was subscribed for the purpose. The yearly expenditure is about £3000. The *Lying-in-Hospital* was founded in 1760; the present building, a neat edifice in the Tudor style, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £1550. The house of recovery from *Fever* and other contagious diseases not admissible into the infirmary, was built in 1804, at an expense of £1800, on a site granted by the corporation. The *Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye* was established in 1822. The *Lunatic asylum* was built by subscription upon part of the Warden Close, which was granted for the purpose, in 1767, by the corporation, who greatly improved and enlarged the building in 1824, at a cost of £3000.

The *Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene* was founded for a master, who must have taken the degree of M.A.; three brethren, chosen from the single, aged, and decayed free burgesses of the town; and a chaplain to perform service in the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, previously noticed as annexed to the hospital. After the dissolution of religious houses, it remained in the crown till the reign of James I., who incorporated the brethren, and vested the government of the hospital and the appointment of the master in the mayor and burgesses; the income is £983, but there is now no residence for the brethren. The *Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin* was founded for a master, who must have taken the degree of M.A., and six decayed, single, and aged men, appointed by the master; and the brethren were incorporated in the reign of James I.: the income is about £370, and there being no remains of the ancient building, the brethren reside in a building in Pudding Chare.

The *Hospital of the Holy Jesus* was founded by the mayor and burgesses in 1683, for the relief of decayed freemen, and of their widows, sons, and daughters; and was incorporated under the designation of the "Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Holy Jesus." *Mrs. Davison's hospital* was founded in 1715, for the support of a governess and five widows of Protestant clergymen, merchants, or freemen of the town; it is endowed with a rent-charge of £55. Another hospital was founded by *Mr. Thomas Davison* and his sisters, who gave £1200 to the corporation, for the maintenance of six unmarried daughters or widows of burgesses, for which purpose a building was erected by the corporation. *Sir Walter Blackett's hospital* was founded in 1754, for six unmarried and decayed burgesses, and endowed with £1200, given by that gentleman to the corporation, by whom the building was erected. These four institutions form a continuous range in the Manor Chare, of handsome appearance.

The *Westgate hospital*, a quadrangular building of stone, in the ancient Tudor style, was founded by the corporation, to celebrate the peace with France, in 1814; and in 1817 was augmented by 20 rooms. The *Trinity almshouses* were established by the guild or fraternity of the Blessed Trinity, which was originally incorporated in 1492, and was refounded in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1584, for the regulation of the pilotage of the harbour, and the erection of lighthouses on the coast. The buildings of the Trinity corporation comprise a hall for the transaction of business, a chapel, and two ranges of dwellings for thirteen aged men and thirteen widows; and the total number of brethren, including out-pensioners, is about 340. The *Keelmen's hospital* was founded in 1788, and is under the management of 21 guardians, who levy one penny per chaldron on the freight of all keels laden with coal at the port, and receive a payment of one farthing per chaldron on all coal exported from the Tyne by the owners or lessees of the mines. The buildings, which were erected in 1701, at an expense of £2000, on ground granted by the corporation of Newcastle, comprise an office, a club-room, and 60 apartments for the reception of poor keelmen. The Society of the *Sons of the Clergy* of the Diocese of Durham and Hexhamshire was instituted in 1709, and in 1725 was united with a similar institution for the deaneries of Alnwick and Bambrough. There are very considerable sums arising from various bequests, which are appropriated to the apprenticing of children, and as loans of money to young tradesmen; also numerous societies for the relief of the poor and indigent of every class; and benefit societies, comprising in the aggregate about 16,000 members. The poor-law union of Newcastle consists of the parochial districts of the town and their contiguous townships, with the exception of Cramlington; containing a population of 71,850.

Of the various MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENTS anciently founded here, scarcely any vestiges exist; of several, the memorial is preserved only in the names which they have given to different parts of the town. In addition to the two hospitals of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Mary the Virgin, already noticed, there were, among others, a small *Benedictine* nunnery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £37. 4. 2.; a convent of *Dominican* friars, established in 1260, by Sir Peter Scot and his son; a convent of *Franciscans*, founded in the reign of Henry III.; a priory of brethren of the order *De Pœnitentia Jesu Christi*, of which the first notice occurs in the year 1268; a priory of *Carmelites*, supposed to have been instituted in the reign of Henry III.; an establishment of *Augustine* friars, said to have been founded in 1290, by Lord Ros, Baron of Wark-upon-Tweed; and the priory of St. Michael, founded in 1360, for brethren of the order of the *Holy Trinity*, associated for the redemption of captives.

Newcastle has been distinguished as the birthplace of many eminent characters. Of these, are, *Dr. John Scot*, usually called Duns Scotus, who received his education in the Franciscan convent; his disciple and panegyrist, *Hugh of Newcastle*, a friar of the same convent; *Dr. Nicholas Durham*, a member of the convent of the White friars in 1360, and a zealous opponent of Wycliffe; *William Elstob*, a learned antiquary and divine, born in 1673, and his sister *Elizabeth Elstob*, born in 1683, and eminent for her knowledge of Saxon literature; the *Rev. Henry Bourne*, historian of the town, who died in 1733; *Dr. Richard Grey*, author of the "Memoria Technica," born in 1694; *Mark Akenside*, the poet, born in 1721; *Sir Robert Chambers*, judge of the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta, born in 1737; *Dr. Charles Hutton*, the eminent mathematician, born in the same year; John Scott, *Earl of Eldon*, and lord high chancellor of England, born in 1751; and *Baron Collingwood*, vice-admiral of the red. *Thomas Bewick*, the celebrated engraver on wood, resided at Newcastle from 1767 till his decease.

NEWCHURCH, CHESHIRE.—See WHITEGATE.

NEWCHURCH (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, locally in the hundred of NEWCHURCH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (N.) from New Romney; containing 282 inhabitants. It comprises 3122 acres: the Royal Military canal passes within a mile and a half, and on the west runs the road from Romney to Ashford. The living includes a rectory and a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the rectory valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 2., and the vicarage at £19. 16. $0\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £632, and the glebe consists of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house. The church is a spacious and handsome structure.

NEWCHURCH, a parish, in the union of LEIGH, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Leigh, and 6 (N. by E.) from Warrington; containing 2516 inhabitants. This parish consists of the townships of Culcheth and Kenyon, which were separated from the parish of Winwick in 1845, and formed into a distinct rectory. It comprises 6960 acres, of which the surface is undulated, and the soil partly clay and partly moss. The Bolton, Leigh, and Kenyon railway here joins the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The living is in the patronage of the Earl of Derby; but the next presentation will be exercised by the present Rector of Winwick, should a vacancy occur during his incumbency: there are above 30 acres of glebe, and a glebe-house. The tithes of Culcheth have been commuted for a rent-charge of £415, of which £345 are payable to an impropriator, and £70 to the rector of Newchurch; and those of Kenyon have been commuted for £160, the whole payable to the rector.

The church is a plain brick building, with a tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a Presbyterian chapel has an endowment of £70 per annum. Dr. Wilson, the eminent Bishop of Sodor and Man, was in early life curate of Newchurch, then a chapelry.

NEWCHURCH, a parish, in the division and union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Chepstow; containing 688 inhabitants, of whom 530 are in the East, and 158 in the West, division. This parish, which is intersected by the new road from Chepstow to Usk, comprises by computation 5434 acres; the surface is a good deal undulated, the soil sandy and loamy, resting on limestone, and the scenery diversified, embracing from the higher grounds exceedingly fine views. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort, with a net income of £176: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £172, and the vicarial for £65; the glebe consists of $52\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a good parsonage-house, built in 1832. The church is an ancient edifice, situated in West Newchurch; and at Devauden is a neat district chapel for East Newchurch, the living of which is a perpetual curacy with a small endowment, in the patronage of the Vicar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. About a mile from the church are the remains of a Druids' altar, and at Wentwood are those of Striguel Castle, erected by Strongbow. In 1840, large copper coins of Antoninus, Lucretia, and others, were discovered at Devauden.

NEWCHURCH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Newport; containing, with the towns of Ryde and Ventnor (*which see*), 8370 inhabitants. The parish is the most extensive in the isle, and reaches from Ryde in the north-east to Ventnor in the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 8.; net income, £500; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, situated on rising ground, and forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape. There are two incumbencies at Ryde, and a third at Ventnor.

NEWCHURCH-IN-PENDLE-FOREST, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Burnley; comprising the four townships of Barley with Whitley, Goldshaw, Old Laund Booth, and Roughlee, and containing 2697 inhabitants. This division of the parish of Whalley is of an oblong shape, measuring six miles in length, from Admergill on the north, to Old Laund Booth on the south; and three miles in breadth, from Pendle Hill on the west, to the Colne river on the east. Pendle water, which is formed of the two branches of Ogden and Barley, both springing from Pendle Hill, flows eastward, and falls into the Wicoller and Colne waters below Barrowford; the conjoint streams form the river Colne, the eastern boundary of the chapelry, and at Filly-Close the Colne unites with the river Calder. The FOREST of PENDLE, in and surrounding the chapelry, took its name from the hill so called, and was one of the four divisions of the great forest of Blackburnshire: it covers an extent of not less than 25 miles, or 15,000 acres. As early as 1311 it was divided into eleven places of pasture for cows, of which the principal names, as they appear in a commission of Henry VII., are still preserved. The whole forest, formerly named Penhill vaccary, and sometimes the Chase of Penhill, was perambulated in person by the first Henry de Lacy; and about 1824, this ancient ceremony was repeated. In the 11th of Edward II., when Richard de Merclesden was master-forester of Blackburnshire, William de Tatham was warden or keeper of Pendle: this officer is now called the "Greave of the Forest," holding his appointment from the landowners; he is also the head constable of the district.

The substratum of the chapelry abounds with coal, of which a mine is in operation; and there are quarries of sandstone used for building. The population is chiefly employed in the hand-loom weaving of calico and mousselines-de-laine, and three cotton-mills and a worsted-mill together afford employment to about 300 persons. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes, at the nearest point, within a mile. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patrons, the Trustees of Hulme's charity; impropriators, the landowners. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected by the inhabitants of the four townships already named, and was consecrated on the 1st of October, 1544: the body of the edifice was rebuilt about fifty years ago; but the original tower, inscribed with the date 1712, indicating that it was then heightened, still remains. At Fence, in Old Laund Booth, is a church erected in 1837, forming a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; an unendowed parochial school united with the National Society; and a second national school. In the chapelyard anciently stood a low plain cross; and near the chapel was found, a few years since, a stone mallet of British construction, having a perforation for the hand, the only relic of British art, in stone, ever discovered in the chapelry.

NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSSENDALE-FOREST, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of HASLINGDEN, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Haslingden; containing, with the hamlets of Deadwin-Clough, Tunstead, and Wolfenden, and part of the consolidated chapelry of Bacup, 11,668 inhabitants. The name of Rossendale is probably formed from the British word *Rhos*, expressive of the dusky colour of the heath grass. In the 4th of Edward II. the Forest or Chase was divided into eleven vaccaries, or cow-pastures, of which the herbage was valued at 10*s.* for each: in the reign of Henry VII. the number of vaccaries, or booths, had increased to nineteen, of which the herbage was estimated at advanced rents, varying from 13*s.* to £13. Like the vaccaries of Pendle, these booths were the foundations of townships; the township of "Dedquene-Cloghe," now Deadwin-Clough, contains the village of Newchurch. The length of the chapelry is five miles, and its breadth three; it comprises 5726 acres, and consists of three valleys, with their corresponding elevations. Although the hills are high, and naturally sterile, modern improvements, cherished by manufacturing prosperity, have carried cultivation to their summits; the arable land is about a fifth of the whole. The chapelry is watered on the south by the Irwell, which, rising at the foot of Dirplay Hill, in Cliviger, descends to Bacup by Broadclough, and passing Wolfen-

den runs by Tottington to Bury. At the head of Wolfenden rises Whitewell brook, which empties itself into the Irwell below the village of Newchurch. Coal-mines, and quarries of freestone, slate, &c., abound in the chapelry; and cotton and woollen goods are manufactured to a considerable extent, in their various branches. A fair for cattle is held on April 29th, and one for clothing and pedlery on the first Monday after the 24th of June. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £231; patron, the Vicar of Whalley. The chapel was originally built in 1512, and was the first place of worship erected in Rossendale Forest; in 1825 it was rebuilt, partly at the cost of the parishioners and partly by a government grant. It is in the pointed style of architecture, with lancet windows, and a handsome tower; the interior, which is light and substantial, consists of a nave, aisles, and choir. There are churches at Lumb and Tunstead; and the Wesleyans, Baptists, Unitarians, and other dissenters, have places of worship. A free grammar school was founded in 1701 by John Kershaw, who endowed it with lands situated in Heald, in Bacup; and there are large national schools.

NEWDIGATE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Dorking, partly in the First division of the hundred of Reigate, but chiefly in the Second division of the hundred of Copthorne and Effingham, E. and W. divisions of Surrey, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Dorking; containing 552 inhabitants. The ancient family of Newdegate, or Newdigate, had lands here as early as the reign of John, and one of its members, William de Newdegate, was sheriff of the county in 1370: the family continued to hold the property until the beginning of the 17th century. The parish comprises 4027 acres, one-fifth meadow, one-fifth wood, and the remainder arable; it is situated near the border of Sussex, and east of the Dorking and Horsham road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a small irregular building, with a belfry of unique construction. A school is endowed with land producing £20 per annum: there is a small exhibition for four years to Trinity College, Cambridge.

NEWENDEN LIBERTY (*St. Peter*), a parish, partly in the hundred of Selbrittenden, and partly exempt from any hundred, in the union of Tenterden, Lower division of the lathe of Scray, W. division of Kent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Tenterden; containing 164 inhabitants. This place, now an inconsiderable village, was formerly a large city and sea-port, and is said to have contained 52 taverns: the Roman station *Anderidæ* has by some been fixed near the spot, where large remains of earthworks, many Roman coins, foundations, and other antiquities have been from time to time discovered. The parish consists of 1044 acres. The river Rother, which is here crossed by a modern brick bridge of three arches, on the high road from Kent to Sussex, is navigable for barges, by which coal, corn, and timber are conveyed from Rye. A fair, principally for pedlery, is held on July 1st. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A few years since, a vessel, supposed to be Roman, was discovered in one of the streams tributary to the Rother, imbedded a considerable depth in the mud; it was dug out, and, with the urns, tools, &c., taken for exhibition to London, where it excited much curiosity.

NEWENT (*Virgin Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Botloe, W. division of the county of Gloucester; containing, with the tythings of Boulsdon with Killcot, Compton, Cugley, and Malswick, 3099 inhabitants, of whom 1454 are in the town, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Gloucester, and 112 (W. N. W.) from London. The name, according to Leland, was derived from a "new inn" erected for the accommodation of travellers, when the communication to Wales was first opened this way; other houses were successively built, until the place became a town: the site of the old inn is now called the Boothall. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Cormeille, in Normandy, was founded here soon after the Conquest; and on the suppression of alien priories it was given to the college of Fotheringhay. The town, which was formerly more extensive and populous than at present, is situated westward of the river Severn, in the Forest of Dean, and is irregularly built. Near it are some mineral springs, which possess the same qualities as the Cheltenham water. The Hereford and Gloucester canal passes through the parish; and at the end of the town, on the road to Ledbury, a very commodious wharf has been constructed. The market is on Friday; fairs are held on the Wednesday before Easter, the Wednesday before Whitsuntide, and Aug. 12th, and a statute-fair on the Friday after September 8th. The powers of the county debt-court of Newent, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Newent. The parish comprises 8019*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.*, of which 6843 acres are arable and pasture, 965 woodland, and the remainder the site of the town and roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £23, and in the patronage of Miss Foley: the tithes have been commuted for £1541. 15., and the glebe comprises one acre. The church is a spacious fabric, the work of different periods; over the porch is a tower with a lofty spire, built in 1679, as was also the roof of the nave: the old church fell down in 1673. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The poor-law union comprises 18 parishes or places, 14 of which are in the county of Gloucester, and 2 in each of the counties of Hereford and Worcester, containing altogether a population of 11,687.

NEWFIELD, a township, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, union of Auckland, N. W. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 345 inhabitants. It comprises about 320 acres of land. A coal-field has been opened, the produce of which is carried to Stockton and Hartlepool for shipment, by the West Durham railway, which runs through part of the township. The tithes have been commuted for £1. 6. 8. payable to an impropriator, and £23. 17. 8. to the Bishop of Durham.

NEW-FOREST, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-Ravensworth, union of Richmond, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of York, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Richmond; containing 73 inhabitants. The township includes the hamlets of Helwith, Hallgate, and Casey-Green; and comprises 2558 acres, of which 2064 are common, moor, or waste. Divine service is per-

formed in a schoolroom on the first Sunday in every month, by the incumbent of Kirkby-Ravensworth.

NEW-GROUNDS.—See GODSHILL-WOOD.

NEWHALL, a township, chiefly in the parish of ACTON, and partly in that of AUDLEM, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Nantwich; containing 936 inhabitants. This township borders on the parish of Wrenbury, and is of considerable extent, comprising 3899 acres, partly a clayey and partly a sandy soil, and almost all dairy land; the cheeses made here are particularly good, and realise high prices. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £332. 6. 3., and the small tithes for £153, of which £82 are payable to the vicar of Acton, and £71 to the vicar of Audlem.

NEWHALL, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Northwich; containing 26 inhabitants. It comprises 234 acres, the soil of which is clay. The tithes have been commuted for £14.

NEWHALL, with STANTON, in the county of DERBY. —See STANTON, and STAPENHILL.

NEWHAM, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 miles (S. E.) from the town of Belford; containing 359 inhabitants. It lies about four miles and a half south-by-west from Bambrough, and is situated on a small stream which flows eastward to the sea. Newham-New-Houses and Newham-Barns are two farms about a mile north of the village; Henhill is another about the same distance to the west; and Newsteads, a fourth farm, is a mile and a half to the south-west. The township is the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

NEWHAM, a township in the parish of WHALTON, union, and W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 65 inhabitants. This place was once a manor in the barony of Whalton, and among the various families that have held property here, are those of Ogle, Newham, Scrope, Heron, Dacre, Horsley, Thompson, and Beresford. The township comprises 1206 acres of land, and consists of the small hamlets of Newham-Edge (now the property, by marriage, of Lord Decies), East, West, and Middle Newham, and Huntlaw: it lies on the south-west side of the parish, and has the Ponteland turnpike-road running through it. The tithes have been commuted for £165.

NEWHAVEN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish and seaport, and the head of a union, in the hundred of HOLMSTROW, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 7 miles (S.) from Lewes, 9 (E. S. E.) from Brighton, and 58 (S.) from London; containing 955 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was Meeching; its present appellation was probably given to it about 1713. The town is situated about half a mile from the sea, near the mouth of the river Ouse, over which, about the year 1790, a drawbridge was erected leading towards Seaford, in lieu of a ferry. The streets are neat and clean, the houses respectable, and many of them of modern erection; the neighbourhood abounds with interesting scenery, and the cliffs which guard the coast, about 200 feet high, are of strikingly picturesque appearance. In 1713, an act of parliament was obtained empowering commissioners to repair the piers, and to cleanse and enlarge the harbour of Newhaven; and in 1847, an act was passed for more effectually maintaining the harbour, and the navigation of the river Ouse between Newhaven and Lewes. In the same year, a railway was completed to Lewes in connexion with the Brighton and South-coast lines. Newhaven is one of the best tide-harbours between the Downs and the Isle of Wight, and the bay forms one of the finest roadsteads on the southern coast. In the early part of the last century the inhabitants were largely engaged in trade, which afterwards declined owing to the decay of the old wooden piers that protected the harbour; but from its improvement, and its having been constituted, under a licence from the lords of the treasury, a bonding port for all kinds of timber, as it was previously for wine and spirits, the commercial interests of the inhabitants have been much advanced. The importation of coal is extensive; there is a considerable importation of timber, wine, spirits, grain, cheese, and butter, from foreign ports, and English oak is shipped for the dockyards: the coasting-trade in flour, butter, and corn, is also of importance. Commodious bonding warehouses have been constructed on the quay, on a principle similar to that adopted at the West India docks. Ship-building is carried on, and there are two breweries. A fair for pedlery is held on October 10th.

The parish comprises 999*a*. 3*r*. 14*p*., of which about 900 acres are arable, pasture, and meadow land of good quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £205, and £89 are paid to an impropriator; there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 6 acres. The church has some traces of Norman architecture, and a tower at the east end, with a small semicircular recess for the chancel beyond it; the nave, which is divided into two aisles by small octagonal pillars, has been modernised. On the northern side of the churchyard is an obelisk, erected to commemorate the wreck of the *Brazen* sloop of war on the Ave rocks, near the town, during a violent storm on the morning of Jan. 26th, 1800, when Captain Hanson and 95 men were drowned. A national school has an endowment of £500, assigned by Edward Dean, Esq., in 1826. The union of Newhaven comprises 16 parishes or places, containing a population of 3789. On Castle Hill, about a mile from the town, are the remains of a military encampment; the substrata of the hill contain some curious fossils and scarce minerals, among which are hydrate and subsulphate of alumine.

NEWHOLM, with DUNSLEY, a township, in the parish and union of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Whitby; containing 383 inhabitants. The township is situated on the shore of Dunsley bay, and comprises by computation 2250 acres of land. The village of Newholm is a short distance north of the road from Whitby to Egton, and about a mile south-south-east of the hamlet of Dunsley. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. —See DUNSLEY.

NEWICK (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, hundred of BARCOMB, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Uckfield; containing 914 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road

between Cuckfield and Maresfield, and bounded on the east by the river Ouse; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the views from the high grounds are interesting and extensive. Ironstone and sandstone are found in abundance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 8½., and in the gift of the Rev. T. B. Powell: the tithes have been commuted for £390, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; a north aisle was added in 1834. G. V. Vernon and his wife in 1771 founded, and endowed with £50 a year, a school now conducted on the national plan.

NEWINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Milton, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 3½ miles (W.) from Milton; containing 734 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2103 acres, whereof 319 are in wood. The village, which had formerly a market, stands near the ancient Watling-street, and is thought to occupy the site of a town inhabited by the Britons and by the Romans. In a field called Crock-field, an abundance of Roman urns and other vessels has been found, which has induced an opinion that this was only the site of a Roman pottery, but eminent antiquaries have here fixed the station *Durolevum*, and supposed this field to have been a burial-place for the Romans stationed at the adjacent military works, numerous vestiges of which may still be traced, such as Julius Cæsar's Hill, Standard Hill, Key-street, anciently *Caii Stratum*, &c. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £250; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is a handsome structure, principally early English, with some windows in the decorated style; the tower is constructed of square flints, and embattled. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Misson, union of Doncaster, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham; containing 50 inhabitants.

NEWINGTON (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Wallingford, hundred of Ewelme, county of Oxford, 5 miles (N.) from the town of Wallingford; containing, with the chapelry of Britwell-Prior, the liberty of Berrick-Prior, and the tythings of Brockhampton and Great Holcomb, 471 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2047*a.* 2*r.* 29*p.*, of which about 30 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £360; the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810. The church has a spire, and on the south side of the nave is a Norman doorway with enriched mouldings. Archbishops Sheldon, Potter, and Cornwallis, were rectors of the parish.

NEWINGTON (*St. Mary*), or Newington-Butts, a parish, in the E. division of the hundred of Brixton and of the county of Surrey, 1¾ mile (S.) from London; containing 54,606 inhabitants. This parish obtained the adjunct by which it is distinguished from other parishes of the name of Newington, from the shooting butts anciently erected here. By the addition of numerous houses in various parts, it has become one of the most populous districts in the suburbs of the metropolis. A few of the older buildings still preserve vestiges of their original character; but by far the greater part of the parish consists of widely-extended ranges of modern appearance. The roads leading through the village from the metropolis to Camberwell and to Clapham, and the streets which diverge from them, are partially paved, and well lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from the Lambeth and South London water-works. Among the more recent erections which have contributed to the extension of the village, are the handsome ranges of houses on the north and east sides of Kennington Common, Doddington-grove, Surrey-square, and several lines of houses on the Kent-road, together with those in the vicinity of Trinity-square. A manufactory for oil of vitriol, on the east side of Kennington Common, occupies three acres of ground; and between that and the Kent-road are, a smelting-house for lead and antimony, a tannary, a manufactory for glue, another for tobacco-pipes, with manufactories for floor-cloth and for carriages. The sessions-house, in which the quarter-sessions for the county of Surrey are held, is situated in that part of the parish which adjoins the borough of Southwark; and close to it is the common gaol, a spacious building, containing ten wards for the classification of prisoners, with airing-yards, &c., and affording room for the reception of 156 prisoners in separate cells.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £1300; patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is a modern edifice of brick, with a small cupola and campanile turret, surmounted by a dome; the interior is well arranged, and there are several handsome mural tablets. The churchyard, which is spacious, contains numerous ancient tombs and some interesting monuments. Two district churches were erected in the parish, in 1824 and 1825, by aid of the Parliamentary Commissioners, who granted one moiety of the expense, and lent the other for eight years without interest, to be repaid by a rate on the inhabitants. The church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in Trinity-square, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a portico of six fluted Corinthian columns, and a square tower ornamented with pillars of the Doric order, and surmounted by a campanile turret surrounded with pillars of the Corinthian order: the cost of its erection was £13,316. The other church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the hamlet of Walworth, *which see.* The livings are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Rector. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and the followers of Joanna Southcott. The southern quadrangle of the Fishmongers' almshouses, consisting of 20 additional tenements founded in 1721 by James Hulbert, whose statue is placed on a pedestal in the centre of the area, is within the parish; the older portion of the almshouses, erected by the Fishmongers' Company about a century before, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, consists of an outer and an inner quadrangle, comprising 23 tenements, of two rooms each. There are also some almshouses in Cross-street, connected with the Drapers' Company. Under the Poor-Law Amendment act, the parish has a board of guardians of its own. Of the hospital of Our Lady and St. Katherine, which existed here till the middle of the sixteenth century, no vestiges remain.

NEWINGTON-BAGPATH (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Tetbury, Upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, W. division of the county of Gloucester, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Tetbury; containing 278 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2122 acres. Stone for inferior buildings is quarried. The living is a rectory, with the living of Owlpen annexed, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of Col. Kingscote: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £291, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

NEWINGTON-NEXT-HYTHE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Elham, hundred of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, E. division of Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hythe; containing 475 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3140*a*. 1*r*. 2*p*., of which 302 acres are in wood: the South-Eastern railway passes through it, and the Grand Military canal intersects a detached portion. From an eminence near the fine mansion of Beachborough, is a noble prospect over the adjacent country, and across the channel to the coast of France. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Cheriton, and valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; impropriator, the Rev. W. Brockman. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £490, and the vicarial for £235; the impropriate glebe contains 40 acres, and the vicarial one acre and a half. The church is an embattled structure, partly in the decorated style. The ancient chapel of St. Nicholas, every vestige of which has disappeared, was famous as the resort of fishermen to make offerings at the shrine of their patron saint, on escaping imminent dangers at sea. Roman coins have been dug up in the village; and in 1760, three human skeletons, with beads of agate, some pebbles, glass, coral, and red earth, were discovered in levelling a fence.

NEWINGTON, NORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of Broughton, union of Banbury, hundred of Bloxham, county of Oxford, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from the town of Banbury; containing 448 inhabitants.

NEWINGTON, SOUTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Banbury, hundred of Wootton, county of Oxford, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Banbury; containing 434 inhabitants. It comprises 1389 acres, of which 674 are arable, and 715 pasture; the soil is partly a fine sandy loam, and partly a strong clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £231; patrons, the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1794. The church, which is situated on an acclivity, has a stately embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and a beautiful south porch, also embattled and pinnacled.

NEWINGTON, STOKE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Hackney, Finsbury division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex, 3 miles (N. by E.) from London; containing 4490 inhabitants. The village consists principally of a long street extending from Kingsland-road to Stamford-hill, and forming a portion of the road from the metropolis to Cambridge. The eastern side of this thoroughfare is within the parish of Hackney; and from the western side, near the centre, branches off a street leading to the church of Newington, and comprising the most agreeable part of the village. These streets are paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from the New River, which pursues a serpentine course through the parish, and near which are a continuous line of respectable private houses, and several detached residences. Among the latter is a modern mansion close to the church, the grounds around which, on the bank of the stream, are laid out with much taste; and numerous good houses have been erected of late years in Park-street, Albion-road, and other parts. Here are some extensive nursery-gardens. The trade of the place depends on the supply of the population, and on its situation as a thoroughfare. The New River Company have a large reservoir and a steam-engine in the parish.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £438; patron, the Bishop of London. The church is a handsome edifice, built by William Patten, lessee of the manor in 1563, and since repeatedly enlarged; considerable alterations were made a few years ago, a new gallery was erected, and a spire added. It contains several good monuments. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Unitarians. To the north of Church-street and west of the principal thoroughfare, is the Abney-Park public cemetery; in the centre of the grounds is a handsome chapel, and the cemetery contains a monument to Dr. Watts, by Mr. Baily, the sculptor, erected by subscription in 1845: the grounds of Sir Thomas Abney's mansion are comprised in the burial-ground. Near the Friends' meeting-house, which is a handsome building, are almshouses for ten widows, founded and endowed under the will of Michael Yoakley, in 1835. A brick gateway with a pointed arch, on the north side of Church-street, is the only part now standing of the buildings belonging to the old manor-house. Near the church is a walk between trees, called Queen Elizabeth's walk; and at Newington resided her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and his contemporary, Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford. Dr. Isaac Watts, the eminent poet and dissenting divine, having passed the last 30 years of his life at the mansion of Sir Thomas Abney, died here November 25th, 1748. Among other residents in the parish were, the republican general, Fleetwood; Daniel Defoe, author of *Robinson Crusoe*; Adam Anderson, who wrote the *History of Commerce*; Thomas Day, author of the *History of Sandford and Merton*, and other popular productions; Howard, the philanthropist; Dr. John Aikin, compiler of the *General Biography*; and his sister, the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld.

NEWLAND, a liberty, in the parish of Hurst, union of Wokingham, hundred of Sonning, county of Berks, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from the town of Wokingham; containing 276 inhabitants.

NEWLAND (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Monmouth, hundred of St. Briavell's, W. division of the county of Gloucester; containing, with the chapelries of Bream, Clearwell, and Coleford, and the tything of Lea-Bailey, 4127 inhabitants, of whom 627 are in the tything of Newland, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Monmouth. The parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Wye, and comprises by computation 8000 acres, the soil of which rests on limestone: the surface is strikingly diversified; the hills in some parts have an elevation of 800 feet above the sea, and the valleys are watered by numerous rapid rivulets. Redbrook, formerly the site of the earliest copper-smelting furnaces in England, is now celebrated for the manufac-

ture of tin plates, of which from 400 to 500 boxes are produced weekly; there is also an iron-foundry. In these works about 120 men are constantly employed. Coal and iron-ore are obtained in the neighbouring Forest of Dean, and stone of good quality for building is extensively quarried. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the Wye, which flows up to Redbrook; by the tramroads from Coleford to Monmouth; and by numerous tramroads from various parts of the Forest to Gloucester and other places. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 10½.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Llandaff: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £525. The church is a large structure, with a handsome tower ornamented by pinnacles and open-worked battlements. There are chapels of ease at Clearwell and Redbrook; and chapels, forming separate incumbencies, at Coleford and Bream. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship. Adjoining the churchyard are, a free school, and an almshouse for four persons of each sex, both founded by Edward Bell, who in 1651 endowed them with an annuity of £20: the income, with subsequent donations, has been raised to upwards of £180. Almshouses for 8 aged men and 8 women were founded in 1615, by the family of Jones, who also endowed a lectureship with £68 per annum. The remains of High-Meadow House, which was garrisoned by the troops of Charles I. when the parliament had possession of Gloucester, are still visible here. In Birchamp is a spring of water which in purity is not inferior to St. Ann's well at Malvern.

NEWLAND, a township, in the chapelry of Egton, Lancashire.—See Egton.

NEWLAND (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Upton-upon-Severn, Lower division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 5¾ miles (S. W.) from Worcester; containing 143 inhabitants. This place was a grange or farm belonging to the priory of Malvern. The parish consists of 850 acres, and is intersected by the road from Worcester to Ledbury. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, the Vicar of Malvern. The impropriation belongs to the Rev. Edward Woodyatt.

NEWLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of Cottingham, union of Sculcoates, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Hull. This place is on the road from Hull to Beverley, and is bounded on the north-east by the navigable river Hull; the surface is level, interspersed with plantations, and the soil a strong clay. A brick and tile manufactory employs a number of persons. The land is mostly divided into small dairy-farms. A chapel, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1833, at an expense of £1606, inclusive of £326 for the site, the whole raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £240 from the Incorporated Society; it was consecrated on the 7th November. There is a place of worship for Methodists.

NEWLAND, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 3 miles (N. E.) from Wakefield; containing, with Woodhouse Moor, 55 inhabitants. An old chapel here, near the mansion-house, was taken down about 60 years since. Courts leet and baron are annually held, under the styles of "the Court Leet of our Sovereign Lady the Queen," and "the Great Court Baron of the Manor of Newland *cum* Woodhouse Moor." The manor was parcel of the possessions of the Knights Hospitallers, who in the reign of John established a commandery here, eventually valued at £202. 3. 8. per annum.

NEWLAND, a township, in the parish of Drax, union of Selby, Lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, W. riding of York, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Snaith; containing 305 inhabitants. It is situated on the north bank of the Aire, near its confluence with the Ouse; and comprises 2195*a*. 1*r*. 27*p*. of productive land, including the hamlet of Little Armin, and the small island of Hasleby, consisting of about ten acres encompassed by the Ouse.

NEWLANDS, a chapelry, in the parish of Crosthwaite, union of Cockermouth, Allerdale ward above Derwent, W. division of Cumberland, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Keswick; containing 133 inhabitants. This place was formerly celebrated for its valuable mines of copper, which, from the great proportion of gold and silver they contained, were claimed as royal property in the reign of Elizabeth, who instituted against the Earl of Northumberland, on whose lordship they were discovered, a suit at law, which was decided in favour of the crown. The mines were destroyed, and most of the workmen killed, during the parliamentary war; and the ruins of smelting-houses and other buildings connected with the ancient works may still be traced on the banks of the river Bure. Immense quantities of lead-ore have also been raised in the neighbourhood, though the mines are at present comparatively unproductive; a quarry of fine slate for roofing has been opened, and at Stairs is a mill for carding wool. The village of Little Town is seated under a mountainous elevation, which from November till February precludes it from the rays of the sun. A fair for sheep is held on the first Friday in September. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Crosthwaite. The chapel is situated near the village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWLANDS, a hamlet, in the district of Riddings, parish of Alfreton, union of Belper, hundred of Scarsdale, N. division of the county of Derby; containing 117 inhabitants. It lies about 4 miles south-south-east of Alfreton, and abounds in coal and ironstone, like the other parts of the parish. The place is charged with the payment of £12. 8. 8. annually to a school at Ashford, in this county.

NEWLANDS, a township, in the parish of Bywell St. Peter, union of Hexham, E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, 12½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 168 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of the county of Durham, between the township of Whittonstall and the river Derwent, and is the property of Greenwich Hospital. The Roman Watling-street passes on the north.

NEWLAND-SIDE, a township, in the parish of Stanhope, union of Weardale, N. W. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Stanhope; containing 347 inhabitants. This place, with Bishopley and Frosterley, constitutes a quarter in the parish, comprising about 9820 acres of land, in the vale of the Wear. At Bollihope is a smelting-house for lead-ore.

NEWLAY, a hamlet, partly in the chapelry of Horsforth, parish of Guiseley, Upper division of

Skyrack wapentake, and partly in the chapelry of Bramley, parish of St. Peter, Leeds, W. riding of York, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Leeds. It is beautifully situated in the valley of the river Aire, over which a cast-iron bridge was constructed in 1819, by the late J. Pollard, Esq., at an expense of £1500. The woollen manufacture is carried on here, in a spacious mill called St. Helen's, and there are two large dye-houses.

NEWLYN (*St. Newlyn*), a parish, in the union of St. Columb Major, hundred of Pyder, W. division of Cornwall, 8 miles (N.) from Truro; containing 1451 inhabitants. This parish was anciently the occasional residence of the bishops of Exeter, who had a palace at Cargol, and one of whom in 1312 obtained the grant of a market for Newlyn, which is now discontinued, and of a fair, which is still held on November 8th. The area of the parish is 7371 acres, of which 2273 are common and waste land; the surface is hilly, and in parts intersected with deep valleys. The prevailing timber is oak and elm, of which there are some stately trees in the grounds of Trerice, the seat of Sir T. D. Acland, a handsome Elizabethan mansion formerly belonging to Lord Arundel. The substratum is rich in mineral wealth; here is a lead-mine called East Wheat Rose, one of the most valuable in the county, in which about 40 ounces of silver are found in one ton of ore. The petty-sessions for the West division of the hundred are held in the village. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropriator, J. Hawkins, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £755; and the vicarial for £470, with a glebe of 9 acres. The church is a spacious structure, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; it has undergone much repair, and been partly rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school with a small endowment. In the parish are some chalybeate springs: on the downs in the vicinity are several barrows.

NEWLYN, a hamlet, in the parish of Paul, union of Penzance, W. division of the hundred of Penwith and of the county of Cornwall, ½ a mile (S. W.) from Penzance; containing 1218 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the western shore of Mount's bay in the English Channel, was of much importance previously to its being burnt by the Spaniards in 1595. It is still a very considerable village, with one principal thoroughfare nearly half a mile in length, from which several smaller streets branch off in various directions. The harbour is commodious, and accessible to vessels of 100 tons' burthen, which may ride in safety; it is chiefly frequented by the seine-boats and others employed in the pilchard and mackerel fisheries, which are carried on here and at Mousehole, also in the parish, to a greater extent than on any other part of the coast of Cornwall. There are 300 boats engaged in the fisheries belonging to the port; and not less than 200 cellars are used for the curing of pilchards, of which immense numbers are taken during the season, beginning in July, and ending in October. The mackerel are in high repute, and the London market is supplied with them during the early part of the season, by way of Portsmouth. The coast abounds also with turbot, dories, mullet, cod, ling, haddock, pullings, whitings, soles, plaice, bream, congers, crayfish, lobsters, and crabs. Not far from the village, on the road to Mousehole, is a four-gun battery for the defence of the coast, and near it a furnace for heating shot. A large brewery is carried on. There are a church dedicated to St. Peter, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

NEWMARKET, the head of a union, and a market-town, comprising the parish of *St. Mary* in the hundred of Lackford, W. division of Suffolk, and the parish of *All Saints* in the hundred of Cheveley, county of Cambridge, 13 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cambridge, and 61 (N. N. E.) from London, on the road to Norwich; the whole containing 2956 inhabitants, of whom 2143 are in Suffolk. The earliest account of this town has reference to the year 1227, when it is supposed to have derived its name from a market then recently established, which is said to have been removed hither, on account of the plague raging at Exning, a village about two miles distant. In the time of Edward III. the place gave name to Thomas Merks or *de novo Mercatu*, Bishop of Carlisle, who was probably a native. A house called the King's house, was built here by James I., for the purpose of enjoying the diversion of hunting; and the subsequent reputation of the town for horse-racing seems to have arisen from the spirit and swiftness of some Spanish horses, which having been wrecked with the vessels of the Armada on the coast of Galloway, were brought hither. Its celebrity greatly increased in the reign of Charles II., who rebuilt and enlarged the King's house, which had fallen into decay during the civil war, and who frequently honoured the races with his presence. On the 22nd of March, 1683, being the time of the races, the King, Queen, and Duke of York were present; but a sudden conflagration compelled them to return hastily to London, to which event some writers have attributed the defeat of the Rye-house plot. By this fire a great part of the town was destroyed, the damage being estimated at £20,000. A second fire happened about the beginning of the last century. At the close of the civil war, Charles I. was removed on the 9th of June, 1647, from the house of Lady Cutts, of Childerley, to Newmarket, where he remained about ten days.

The town consists principally of one street, the north side of which is in the county of Suffolk, and the south in that of Cambridge; the houses are modern and well built, and some of them, erected for the occasional residence of visiters, are handsome: the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. Coffee-houses, and billiard and other rooms, are kept for persons attending the races. The race-course and training-ground are the finest in the kingdom: the former is on a grassy heath near the town, and extends in length four miles; the training-ground is more than a mile and a half long, on a gentle acclivity, and admirably adapted to keep the horses in wind. The races are held seven times in the year, and are distinguished as the Craven meeting, commencing on the Monday in Easter-week; the first and second spring meetings, the former on the Tuesday fortnight following, and the latter a fortnight afterwards; the July meeting; the first and second October meetings, and the third October or Houghton meeting, the first of these three commencing on the Monday preceding the first Thursday in that month. The Queen gives two plates annually. The palace erected by King James has been sold, and part of it converted into shops. The additional structure by King Charles is standing:

part of it was the residence of the late Duke of York during the meetings, and is now occupied by the Duke of Rutland; the remainder, with its extensive stables, is held under the authority of the crown. The training of race-horses is a source of extensive profit, some of the finest horses in the world being exported, at exceedingly high prices. About 400 are here during the greater part of the year. An act was passed in 1846 for effecting railway communication with Cambridge, and with Chesterford, in Essex; the line was opened in the autumn of 1847. The market, which was granted or confirmed in 1227, is held on Tuesday; and there are fairs on Whit-Tuesday and Nov. 8th, the latter fair being largely supplied with cattle, horses, corn, butter, cheese, hops, &c. The county magistrates preside at petty-sessions, every Tuesday; and a court leet is held occasionally. The powers of the county debt-court of Newmarket, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Newmarket.

The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Wood-Ditton consolidated, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £375; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Rutland. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire. The living of *All Saints'* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Bishop of Ely. There is a place of worship for Independents. Queen Anne gave a donation of £50 per annum for the institution of free schools, but a national school having been established, the boys on that sovereign's foundation are instructed in it free. The union of Newmarket comprises twenty-nine parishes or places, twenty-two of which are in the county of Cambridge, and seven in that of Suffolk, altogether containing a population of 27,383. About a mile and a half from the town is a remarkable embankment, raised by means of excavation at one side, and called the "Devil's Dyke," extending nearly in a straight line for seven miles, and being in some places above one hundred feet in width. This work, unquestionably of remote antiquity, has been attributed to the Britons anterior to the time of Cæsar, and by some to Uffa, the first king of the East Angles. It formerly served for the boundary between the dioceses of Norwich and Ely, and is still the boundary of the several parishes that touch upon it. Several Roman coins were found near Newmarket heath, in 1750; and in 1836, three urns, evidently of Roman workmanship, containing ashes of the dead, were discovered.

NEW-MILL, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Kirk-Burton, union of Huddersfield, Upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 6 miles (E.) from Huddersfield, on the road to Sheffield. A church dedicated to Christ was erected in 1830, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £4000; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 1120 sittings, of which 500 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirk-Burton, with an income of £150. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national and an infants' school are supported.

NEW-MILLS, a township and manufacturing district, in the parish of Glossop, union of Hayfield, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Stockport, and 170 (N. W. by N.) from London; comprising the hamlets of Beard, Ollersett, Thornsett, and Whittle, and containing 3595 inhabitants. It is situated on the north bank of the Guyt, and reaches from Kinder-Scout to Mellor. Formerly, the inhabitants were accustomed to grind their corn at a common mill in Hayfield; but about a century since, when the township was formed, a mill was erected upon the river Kinder, in the hamlet of Ollersett, and the name of New-Mills was, in consequence, conferred on the township, the inhabitants of which ground their corn here. The appellation is more definitely applied to a cluster of factories and houses, which rise one above another from the brink of the river to the summit of the Crags, a height of several hundred feet, and also extend along the turnpike-road, as far as London Place: the whole is lighted with gas. The Kinder derives its source from the mountain of Kinder-Scout, and, separating the county of Derby from that of Chester, falls into the river Guyt at a place called the Tor. The original branches of manufacture in the district were those of paper and cloth, which have been superseded by cotton, calico-printing, and bleaching works, &c.: coal-mines abound in the neighbourhood, which contains also some veins of lead-ore. The township comprises by measurement 5030 acres, of which 4345 are meadow and pasture, 360 arable, and 199 woodland: the soil is various; some small plantations, in different districts, add to the picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood. The great tithes have been commuted for £92. 10., and the vicarial for £15. A local subscription amounting to £1000 having been raised towards the erection of a district church, the sum of £2500 was granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners in aid of the expense, and a piece of ground was given by Lord George Cavendish, for the site. The church is a handsome structure in the pointed style, with a nave, chancel, and aisles, and contains 500 free sittings: it is dedicated to St. George. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Glossop; impropriator, Earl Fitzwilliam. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; and the Roman Catholics have a chapel in the decorated style, a perfect revival of an ancient parish church. Several bequests have been made for instruction, and for distribution among the poor.

NEWMINSTER-ABBEY, a township, in the parish and union of Morpeth, partly in the W. division of Morpeth ward, N. division, and partly in the W. division of Castle ward, S. division, of the county of Northumberland; the whole containing 107 inhabitants. In the year 1138, a colony of Cistercian monks having come to Morpeth Castle from Fountains, in Yorkshire, at the invitation of Ranulph de Merlay, lord of Morpeth, he built an abbey for them here, and endowed it with all the lands of this township, and other considerable property. It was not long before the tide of popularity and religious enthusiasm rendered the community one of the richest in the county. Besides the gifts of succeeding barons of Morpeth, many were received from the Bertrams of Mitford, the barons of Bolam and Bolbeck, and the families of Umfraville, Widdrington, Fenwick, Plessis, &c. The site chosen for the abbey (which was dedicated to the Virgin) was very beautiful, in a secluded valley, the rising hills warding off the cold blasts from the east and north, and opening

to admit the warm southern sun; the neighbouring stream produced abundance of fish, and an offset from it encircled the walls and turned a mill, while the fertility of the demesne lands yielded a plentiful supply of corn, which was stored in an adjoining grange. The abbot was often summoned to the parliaments of Edward I.; and Edward II. and III. dated many documents hence. Of this once magnificent structure, there only remains the north doorway of the church: the revenue at the Dissolution was £140. The township is situated on the north and south of the river Wansbeck, adjoining the town of Morpeth, and is intersected by the road to Elsdon. It comprises 717*a.* 2*r.* 10*p.*, of which 397 acres are arable, 212 pasture, and the remainder wood, &c. The soil is of various qualities, gravelly near the river, but generally a good strong clay, well adapted to the growth of wheat; the surface is hilly, and the scenery beautifully interspersed with trees of large dimensions, particularly beech, which are of remarkable height near the ruin of the abbey. Two handsome bridges have been built over the Wansbeck, by subscription.

NEWNHAM (*St. Peter*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of Westbury, W. division of the county of Gloucester, 11½ miles (W. S. W.) from Gloucester, and 116 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the tything of Rudhall, 1105 inhabitants. This town appears to have originated in a ford over the Severn, formed by a ridge of rocks and a sandbank, the shifting of which latter, in 1802, rendered the river no longer fordable. Here was anciently a castle, which in the time of our Norman kings constituted one of the fortresses of the Welsh frontier, but there are no traces of it. Newnham had a considerable share in the military events of the seventeenth century, and several engagements took place here between the royalists and parliamentarians, of whose encampment there are still some remains. The town is situated on the western bank of the river, across which is a ferry to Arlingham. A harbour for vessels of 150 tons' burthen was constructed about a century since, and some coasting-trade is carried on, though the difficult navigation of the river near the town has contributed to lessen the traffic, much of which has been transferred to the port of Gatcombe, a few miles to the south. Ship-building affords employment to some of the inhabitants, and in the neighbourhood are extensive iron and coal mines, the carriage of the produce of which is facilitated by the Berkeley canal and the Bullo Pill railway, which latter passes by the marble-works on the Severn, southward of the town, into the Forest of Dean, through a tunnel 1060 yards in extent: some of the coal, which is of very superior quality, is exported. The market, now very inconsiderable, is on Friday; and fairs are held on June 11th and October 18th, chiefly for horses.

The government of the town was vested in a mayor and burgesses in the reign of Edward I., but there are now few relics of its former importance, except a sword of state, said to have been the gift of King John. The lord of the manor holds a court leet annually; and petty-sessions for the Forest of Dean take place here every fortnight. The powers of the county debt-court of Newnham, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Westbury. Newnham was returned as one of the five boroughs in Gloucestershire, on a mandate from the crown, in the reign of Edward I., and, with the others, is said to have formerly sent members to parliament. The parish comprises by measurement 1900 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £140, and is in the patronage of the Corporation of Gloucester, the impropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for £201. The church, which stands on a cliff close to the river, contains some portions of Norman architecture, especially the arched entrance into the chancel, ornamented with zigzag mouldings, and supposed to have belonged to a more ancient edifice; a tower was lately added, at the expense of the parishioners. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. James Jocham, by will dated 1764, gave the interest of £1000 for benevolent purposes.

NEWNHAM (*St. Vincent*), a parish, in the union of Hitchin, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, county of Hertford, 3 miles (N.) from Baldock; containing 161 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 900 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of S. Mills, Esq., the impropriator: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £62. 1. 6., and the impropriate for £11; there are nearly 25 acres of glebe.

NEWNHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Faversham, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 6 miles (S. E.) from Sittingbourne; containing 455 inhabitants. It comprises 1293 acres, of which 261 are in wood. A fair is held on the 29th of June. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 6., and has a net income of £138; the patronage and impropriation belong to the family of Hill. The church is principally in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Independents.

NEWNHAM (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Daventry, hundred of Fawsley, S. division of the county of Northampton, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Daventry; comprising 2192 acres, and containing 583 inhabitants, partly employed in lace-making. A stream that joins the river Nene at Northampton intersects the parish. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Badby. The church exhibits portions in the various styles of English architecture. Thomas Randolph, the poet and dramatist, was born here in 1605.

NEWNHAM (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Basingstoke, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 337 inhabitants. It comprises 847 acres, of which 24 are common or waste. The London and South-Western railway passes within a very short distance of the church. The living is a rectory, with that of Mapledurwell annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 1., and in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford: the tithes of Newnham have been commuted for £305, and there are 22 acres of glebe.

NEWNHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of Lindridge, union of Tenbury, Lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, though locally in the Upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 4 miles (E.) from Tenbury. It is situated on the left bank of the river Teme, and on the road from Tenbury to Lind-

ridge; and is distant about two miles from the village of Lindridge. The mansion of Newnham Court is in the hamlet.

NEWNHAM, KING'S (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Rugby, Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow, N. division of the county of Warwick, 4¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Rugby; containing 156 inhabitants. The prefix to the name was given to this place on account of its having anciently belonged to the king. The canons of Kenilworth enjoyed the property from the time of Henry I. to the Dissolution; in the 7th of Edward VI. the manor was granted to John, Duke of Northumberland, on whose attainder, in the 1st of Mary, that queen bestowed it on Sir Rowland Hill, from whom Sir Thomas Leigh, alderman of London, afterwards obtained it. Francis Leigh, of this family, was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Dunsmore, and subsequently became Earl of Chichester. The parish is situated on the right bank of the Avon, which bounds it on the south; and consists of 1489 acres of productive land. The Oxford canal crosses the north-eastern angle. On the bank of the river is a once celebrated bath, to which the water is conveyed from a chalybeate spring about a mile distant. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Church-Lawford, and valued in the king's books at £5.

NEWNHAM, MURREN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the parliamentary borough and poor-law union of Wallingford, hundred of Langtree, county of Oxford, 1 mile (S.) from Wallingford; containing 254 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1500 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of North Stoke.

NEWNTON, LONG (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Tetbury, hundred of Malmesbury, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of Wilts, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Tetbury; containing 305 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Gloucester to Portsmouth, and bounded on the west by a branch of the Avon, comprises by measurement 2289 acres. There is a quarry of good hard building-stone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5., and in the gift of T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £365, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church has been rebuilt at the expense of the landholders.

NEWNTON-LONGVILLE (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union of Newport-Pagnell, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 565 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 9. 7.; net income, £273; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, by whose predecessors the church was erected, about 1415. In the chancel are two piscinæ, one of them bearing the arms of William of Wykeham. An alien priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Faith, at Longueville, in Normandy, was founded here in the reign of Henry I., and suppressed in 1415, when it was granted to New College. The learned Grocyn, tutor to Erasmus, and one of the revivers of classical literature in the sixteenth century, was rector of the parish.

NEWPARKS, a liberty, in the parish of Thurlaston, union of Blaby, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Leicester; containing 25 inhabitants.





NEWPORT, formerly a borough, in the parish of St. Stephen, union of Launceston, N. division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall. This place, which is divided from Launceston by a small rivulet, appears to have been at one time joined with that borough in the parliamentary representation, under the name of Dunheved. It separately returned two members from the time of Edward VI., but was deprived of the privilege by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, and again incorporated with Launceston.

NEWPORT, a populous hamlet, in the parish of Bishop's-Tawton, union of Barnstaple, hundred of South Molton, Braunton and N. divisions of Devon, ¼ of a mile (S. by E.) from Barnstaple. This village is beautifully situated near Barnstaple bay, of which, with the bridge of Barnstaple and the river Taw, it commands some pleasing views; it is surrounded by handsome villas and the seats of opulent families. The manufacture of lace is carried on, and a mill has been built, in which about forty persons are employed; there are also a brewery and a foundry. A chapel was erected in 1828 at an expense of £1300, a neat building containing 600 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron, the Vicar.

NEWPORT (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of Saffron-Walden, hundred of Uttlesford, N. division of Essex, 3½ miles (S. S. W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 813 inhabitants. This manor, in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Earl Harold, and afterwards, forming part of the demesnes of William the Conqueror, continued in the possession of the crown till the reign of Edward VI., when it was granted, as parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, to Richard Fermor; it shortly after passed to the family of Warren, connected by marriage with the Protector, and has since been held by other families. The parish is about three miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth, and comprises 1654 acres, of which 30 are common or waste. The village was once a town of importance, and from an early period had the privilege of a market and fairs; it contained a castle and an ancient market-cross, and at the northern extremity of the village is a spacious prison and bridewell. Here is a station of the railway from London to Cambridge. In the hamlet of Birchanger is a handsome residence, erected on the site, and incorporated with a considerable portion, of the ancient hospital of St. Leonard. Fairs are held on the Thursday in Easter-week, and the 17th of November. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Cranmer, whose tithes have been commuted for £399. 10.; the vicarial tithes produce £115, and there are 25 acres of glebe. The church, a fine structure in the later English style, has a lofty tower crowned with embattled turrets. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded in 1586, by Joyce Frankland and William Saxie, who endowed it with property now producing an income of about £230.

NEWPORT, a village, in the parish, and Upper division of the hundred, of Berkeley, union of Thornbury, W. division of the county of Gloucester. It is a well-known posting-place on the road from Bristol to Gloucester, distant 18 miles from the former city, and

16 from the latter; and contains two good inns, besides smaller ones. There is a place of worship for Independents.

*Corporation Seal.*

NEWPORT, a sea-port, market-town, and borough, and the head of a union, in the parish of St. Woollos, hundred of Wentlloog, division of Newport, county of Monmouth, 24 miles (S.W.) from Monmouth, and 146 (W.) from London; containing 10,815 inhabitants, of whom 8225 are in the town. This place, called by Giraldus *Novus Burgus*, or *New Town*, in contradistinction to the ancient city of Caerleon, arose out of the declining greatness of that celebrated station. Here Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., erected a castle for the defence of his possessions, denominated *Castell Newydd*, or *New Castle*: from him it descended through several noble families, till, on the execution of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, it was seized, together with the lordship, by Henry VIII. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Usk, which is navigable for vessels of large size, and crossed by an elegant stone bridge, about four miles from its junction with the Severn; there are several streets, and the town is on the mail-road from Bristol to Milford Haven. The streets are paved, and an act was passed in 1843 for the improved lighting of the town; the inhabitants are supplied with water under an act of parliament obtained in the 7th of George IV., and another act obtained for a better supply in 1846. Several new and handsome buildings evince the rapid improvement of the town. Book-clubs and a reading-room have been established; races are held in the first week in September.

Newport possesses a good haven, and, by means of its river, and a canal which communicates with it, has become a place of great trade. A harbour act was passed some years ago; and a dock, formed on a grand scale, was opened in October 1842: it is 795 feet long and 240 wide, with a depth, according to the state of the tide, of from 18 to 30 feet. The entrance lock is 220 feet long and 61 wide, with a depth of water, at spring tides, of 36 feet; when the gates are open, it is capable of admitting the largest ships in the British navy, and vessels can pass through inwards and outwards at the same time. This extensive undertaking was completed at an expense of £166,000. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 46, and their aggregate burthen 6612 tons. Two iron-foundries and an iron-factory have been established; and several sail-lofts have been erected on the side of the canal; also three or four large anchor and chain-cable manufactories. Five or six ship-yards are in full work, and there are timber-yards in different parts of the town. The chief articles of export are, iron and coal from the counties of Monmouth and Brecknock, and tin-plate from the neighbouring districts: these, with other commodities, are shipped for Bristol, Liverpool, London, and the adjacent counties; also for Ireland, France, the Mediterranean, Spain, Holland, India, and America. Of iron, 185,000 tons were exported in a recent year, and of coal 600,000 tons. The imports consist of provisions and other articles of general consumption, and of very large quantities of timber from America. Two branches diverge from the canal, one of which unites with the Brecon and Abergavenny canal. The Sirhowy tramroad, for which an act was passed in 1802, connects the place with the Sirhowy and Tredegar iron-works: it is twenty-eight miles in length, joins the Rumney line of similar construction, and has likewise a branch diverging from it to Trevile. In 1845, an act was passed for a railway to Pont-y-Pool, and another act authorising the construction of the great South Wales line, to run past Newport. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and a market for the sale of cattle and sheep is held on the third Monday in every month. Fairs are held in the principal streets (there being no cattle-market), on Ascension-day, April 30th, Sept. 19th, and Nov. 6th, for cattle of all kinds. A large pleasure-fair, called Stow fair, is held every Whit-Thursday.

The first charter bestowed upon the inhabitants, appears to have been granted by Edward II., and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth; another was obtained in the 21st of James I. The government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, which also divided the borough into two wards, and made the municipal boundaries co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes: the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with two others. The freedom is obtained by apprenticeship. Newport returns one member to parliament, conjointly with Monmouth and Usk: in 1832 a district was added to the borough, the limits of which now comprise by estimation 1007 acres; the old borough contained only 252 acres. The mayor of Monmouth is the returning officer at elections, but the mayor of Newport sits as his deputy in this town. The borough court has been lately revived, and is now regularly held: petty-sessions take place every Monday and Thursday before the borough magistrates. The powers of the county debt-court of Newport, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Newport. The burgesses are entitled to £90 per annum, the produce of a piece of land called the Marshes.

The parochial church of St. Woollos, situated at the outskirts of the town, exhibits specimens of various styles of architecture; the nave is Norman, and is entered by a fine arch of that style. The tower is said to have been built by Henry III., as a reward for the successful resistance of the inhabitants to Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and was formerly ornamented with the statue of that monarch, part of which is still preserved. A mariners' church has been built on the side of the canal; and in Commercial-street is a district church dedicated to St. Paul, a handsome structure containing 1600 sittings, half of which are free: net income of the incumbent, £150; patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The union of Newport comprises 40 parishes or places, of which 38 are in the county of Monmouth, and 2 in that of Glamorgan, South Wales, the whole containing a population of 33,051. The only vestiges of the ancient castle, now converted into a large brewery, are the external walls and three strong towers.

NEWPORT (*St. Nicholas*), an incorporated market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the Newport

division of the hundred of South Bradford, N. division of Salop, 19 miles (E. N. E.) from Shrewsbury, and 139 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2497 inhabitants. This town is situated near the line of the Roman Watling-street, on the north-east border of the county, and contains some respectable dwelling-houses: it sustained a loss, estimated at £30,000, from a fire in the year 1665. The inhabitants are supplied with water from large cisterns, filled from a neighbouring spring. In the vicinity are mines of coal and iron, and quarries of limestone; and a branch canal, which connects the Birmingham and Liverpool with the Shrewsbury canal, passes a little to the north of the town. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday in February, the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, on May 28th, July 27th, September 25th, and December 10th, principally for live-stock. The earliest municipal privileges were granted by Henry I., whose charter was confirmed by succeeding sovereigns, until the time of Edward VI.: the corporation consists of a high steward, deputy steward, two bailiffs, and about twenty-five burgesses. Courts leet are held by the joint lords of the manor; as are also petty-sessions by the magistrates, for the Newport division of the hundred. The powers of the county debt-court of Newport, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Newport. Under the provisions of an act passed in the 4th of George III., a trust was formed for the purpose of inclosing a tract of waste land, 112 acres in extent, on which each householder had the right of pasturage for one milch cow; and the rental was directed to be appropriated to the repairs of the street, the market-hall (erected at the expense of William Adams), and the market-cross. There is also a bridge trust, formed in 1750, and having the control of funds which arise from inclosures, and are applied to general improvement.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £275: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £180. The church originally belonged to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Shrewsbury, and was alienated, by permission of Henry VI., to Thomas Draper and his heirs, by whom it was made collegiate, for a warden and four lay chaplains. It is principally in the ancient English style, with a square tower; the aisles were cased with brick on the outside many years since, and in 1838 the building was repaired and repewed at a cost of above £2000, by subscription and by grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Salters Hill. The present free grammar school was built at the expense of the above-named William Adams, a native of the place, who by indenture dated November 27th, 1656, assigned land for the support of a master and usher, the endowment of four exhibitions, the erection and endowment of four almshouses, and other purposes. The land in 1820 comprised about 883 acres, yielding an income of £957, which, by dividends on stock, was raised to £1330 per annum. The master receives a salary of £150, the usher one of £75, each of the four exhibitioners £22. 10., the resident minister £60, each of the four almspeople £19. 10., each of three boys apprenticed £18, and twenty poor persons free of the Company of Haberdashers £3. 15. each, various incidental charges increasing the expenditure to about £815. An English school, originating in a free grammar school founded prior to the time of Edward VI., is endowed with an annual income of £49. The Town's almshouses, for four females, built in 1446 at the expense of William Glover, are endowed with £70 per annum; and various other benefactions, amounting to nearly £200 a year, are distributed amongst the poor. The union of Newport comprises 16 parishes or places, 10 of which are in the county of Salop, and 6 in that of Stafford, the whole containing a population of 14,717. Tom Brown, a witty but licentious poet of the seventeenth century, was educated at the free school.

NEWPORT (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a borough and market-town, in the liberty of West Medina, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton, 18 miles (S. S. E.) from Southampton, and 84 (S. W.) from London; containing 4052 inhabitants. The situation of Newport, on the principal branch of the Medina river, being more advantageous for commercial purposes than that of Carisbrooke, which was once a market-town, the former place superseded the latter as the capital of the island. The town stands on a gentle ascent, and is bounded on the east by the chief branch of the river, and on the west by a small stream which unites with the main stream at the quay, whence the Medina is navigable to the Solent Sea channel at Cowes. Newport has five parallel streets crossed by three others at right angles, and several additional streets have been formed within the last thirty years; it is well paved, lighted with gas under an act of parliament, and kept in excellent order. The inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water, by means of pumps, as well as from the Carisbrooke stream. There is a small theatre; and assemblies are held occasionally. A library and newsroom called the Isle of Wight Institution, was established in 1810; monthly meetings are held during the winter, by a philosophical society, in a room adjoining the library, which also contains a museum of natural and artificial curiosities. A mechanics' institute was founded in 1825. The manufacture of thread-lace occupies a considerable number of persons, and furnishes an article for exportation; some commerce is carried on in timber, iron, and malt, and large quantities of wheat and flour are shipped. The market for corn and provisions is on Saturday, and from the central situation of the town is numerously attended; there is a cattle-market every Wednesday. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and the two following days, and a statute-fair at Michaelmas.

*Seal and Arms.*

The first charter was conferred about the year 1193, by Richard de Redvers, second earl of Devon; a more important grant was made by the Countess Isabella de Fortibus, in which the town is styled "The New Borough of Medina," and its burgesses are invested with all the market tolls and other privileges. Henry VII. bestowed the petty customs within all ports and creeks of the island, and the charter containing this gift was confirmed and extended by Edward VI. and Elizabeth. The borough was incorporated by James I.; and Charles I., in

the 13th year of his reign, also granted a charter. The government is now vested in a mayor, 5 other aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive. The place first returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.; its privileges then ceased until the 27th of Elizabeth: the mayor is returning officer. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is 6. A court of pie-poudre takes place annually; sessions for the island occur quarterly, and a petty-session of magistrates twice every week. The powers of the county debt-court of Newport, established in 1847, extend over the whole island. The guildhall, a very handsome edifice of the Ionic order, with corresponding pillars on the west front, was erected in 1816, from a design by Mr. Nash, at an expense to the corporation of more than £10,000: the upper part comprises the hall, council-chamber, and other offices, and the base forms an excellent market-place; in the interior is a fine portrait of the late Sir L. T. W. Holmes, Bart., by Owen, presented to the corporation by the inhabitants. There is a common gaol and house of correction for the borough, which is also a bridewell for the whole island.

Newport is ecclesiastically annexed, with Northwood, to Carisbrooke. The church is a spacious building in different styles, with an embattled tower: in the interior were interred the remains of the Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles I., who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle at the early age of fifteen. The burial-ground was first appropriated to this church in the reign of Elizabeth, in consequence of a plague, the ravages of which were so great, that the churchyard at Carisbrooke was too small to receive the dead. Churches have been erected in the suburbs, at Noda-Hill and Barton's-Village: see *Carisbrooke* and *Barton's-Village*. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded in 1619, and endowed with 29 acres of land by the Earl of Southampton, then governor of the island; the endowment was augmented by subsequent benefactors, particularly by Sir Thomas Fleming, Knt., and now produces £100 per annum. In the schoolroom, the negotiations between Charles and the parliamentary commissioners were conducted, in 1648. The Blue-school was founded in 1761, for girls, and in 1764 Benjamin Cooke, Esq., devised land to it; it is otherwise supported by voluntary contributions, and the annual income is £84. An almshouse was founded pursuant to the will of Giles Kent, by Sir Richard Worsley, Bart., in 1618, for five or more aged persons; and another, established by the corporation, is inhabited by four families, each of which receives a small sum annually.

About a mile northward of the town is the house of industry, erected under an act of parliament obtained about the year 1770, and the management of which is vested in a corporation, styled "The Guardians of the Poor within the Isle of Wight." The house consists of several ranges of buildings, of sufficient magnitude for the reception and employment of about 750 persons: attached are extensive workshops, a chapel, and an infirmary. The sum borrowed for the erection was £20,000. A little towards the north-west are the Albany barracks and military hospital erected in 1798, and capable of receiving upwards of 3000 soldiers; they consist of parallel ranges of building, the principal of which is 163 feet in length. The hospital has been converted into a house of correction for juvenile offenders.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Wolverton, 15 (N. E. by E.) from Buckingham, and 51 (N. W.) from London; containing 3569 inhabitants. The distinguishing addition to its name is derived from the family of Paganell, or Pagnell, to whom the manor descended from William Fitzansculf, a powerful baron who held it at the time of the Conquest. Their castle had fallen to decay previously to the time when Camden wrote. In the early part of the great civil war, Newport was garrisoned by Prince Rupert, but the garrison was withdrawn after the first battle of Newbury, in 1643, when the parliamentary troops under the Earl of Essex entered the town. Sir Samuel Luke, supposed to have been the *Hudibras* of Butler, was governor in 1645. Newport is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, and is well built, particularly the principal street. It is watered by the river Ouse, and by the river Lovett, which falls into the Ouse half a mile distant from the town; there is also a branch of the Grand Junction canal to the town from Great Linford. An elegant bridge of cast-iron, having one arch 58 feet in the span, was constructed across the Lovett, in 1810; and about the same time a very handsome stone one was erected over the Ouse: the expense of both was about £12,000. The races, which had been discontinued for forty years, were revived in 1827. The assizes for the county were occasionally held here, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VI.: the petty-sessions for the three hundreds of Newport are held here on every alternate Wednesday. The powers of the county debt-court of Newport, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Newport, and the parishes of Calverton, Wolverton, and Stony-Stratford. The manufacture of bone-lace was formerly carried on in the neighbourhood to a very considerable extent, the market for its sale being on Wednesday; but of late years the trade has much declined. A grant of a market and a fair was made, or confirmed, to Roger de Somery, in 1270; and a renewal of the charter for the market, which is held on Saturday, was obtained by John de Botetort in 1333. Fairs are held on February 22nd, in March, on April 22nd, June 22nd, August 29th, October 22nd, and December 22nd.

The parish comprises 3230*a*. 2*r*. 18*p*. of rich arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £230. The tithes were commuted for land in 1806 and 1807. The church is an ancient and spacious edifice with a square tower, standing on an eminence which affords a fine view of the surrounding country: the sum of £9000 has recently been expended in repairing it. In the north aisle, the body of a man was disinterred in 1619, when it was found that the skull and other hollow bones had been filled with lead, of which that taken from the skull is preserved in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A school for girls was en-

dowed with £10 per annum from a bequest by Dr. Lewis Atterbury, brother of the celebrated Bishop of Rochester. A Lancasterian school now called the Royal British School, and a national school, are supported by subscription. In 1280, John de Somery founded an hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, which was refounded by Anne of Denmark, queen of James I., and called Queen Anne's hospital; its revenue is about £297, appropriated to the vicar and to the maintenance of three poor men and three women. Two other hospitals, called St. Margaret's and the New hospital, were founded so early as 1240, but they have fallen to decay. John Revis, citizen and draper of London, endowed an almshouse in 1763, for four men and three women. The union of Newport-Pagnell comprises forty-five parishes or places, containing a population of 22,999. Fulk Paganell, in the reign of William Rufus, founded a convent of Cluniac monks at Tickford, adjoining the town, as a cell to the abbey of Marmontiers, in Normandy; the monastery and lands, valued at £126. 17., were given in the 17th of Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey.

NEWPORT-WALLINGFEN, a township, in the parish of Eastrington, union of Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, E. riding of York, 6 miles (W. by S.) from South Cave; containing 427 inhabitants. About half a century since this was an uncultivated morass, called Walling Fen; but a bed of clay of very superior quality having been discovered, which is dug to the depth of 30 feet from the surface, the place became noted for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware, whereby the value of the land was astonishingly increased, and a thriving village sprang up. The Market-Weighton canal passes in the vicinity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEW-QUAY, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Columb Minor, union of St. Columb Major, hundred of Pyder, E. division of Cornwall. This place is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and has a small harbour, which is secured by a pier, lately enlarged on account of the increasing importance of a pilchard-fishery carried on here by seven independent companies, and employing about forty boats, averaging a burthen of ten tons each. There are seven large cellars or warehouses for curing the fish, which is sent to different ports in the Mediterranean. A mine of lead is worked, though not with any great success; and stone of very superior quality, partaking of the properties of granite, is shipped at the port. A considerable village has arisen since the construction of the harbour and the establishment of a daily post; the cliffs on this part of the coast are lofty and of interesting appearance, and the beach is a firm smooth sand. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

NEWSELLS, a hamlet, in the parish of Barkway, union of Royston, hundred of Edwinstree, county of Hertford; containing 155 inhabitants.

NEWSHAM, a township, in the parish of Eaglescliffe, union of Stockton, S. W. division of Stockton ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 3 miles (W.) from Yarm; containing 57 inhabitants. Here was a chapel dedicated to St. James, of which mention occurs in 1416, when it is recorded that Bishop Langley sequestrated its revenues until William de Eseby, then chaplain, should satisfy the arrears of an annual pension of 3s., due to the rector of Eaglescliffe. The township is on the Tees, and comprises by computation 470 acres of land.

NEWSHAM, a hamlet, in the ecclesiastical parish of Goosnargh, parish of Kirkham, union of Preston, hundred of Amounderness, N. division of the county of Lancaster, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Preston; containing 54 inhabitants. The abbey of Cockersand held two carucates of land in "Newsome," on account of which a claim was made by the abbot to exemption from suit and service to the county and wapentake. This claim is without date, but the validity of a similar claim was tried in the 20th of Edward I., and allowed as to Newsome. In the 17th of Edward II., William de Holland held a messuage, lands, and a water-mill here. The hamlet lies near the road, and also near the railway, from Preston to Lancaster.

NEWSHAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Caistor, E. division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 14 inhabitants, and comprising 703 acres of land. Bishop Tanner states that the first monastery of the Præmonstratensian order in England was founded here, by Peter de Gousla or Gousel, in 1143, according to some; in 1146, according to others. The monastery was dedicated to the honour of St. Mary and St. Martial, and at the Dissolution consisted of an abbot and eleven canons, whose yearly revenue amounted to £114. 1. 4.; it was granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

NEWSHAM, a lordship, in the township of South Blyth, parish of Earsdon, union of Tynemouth, E. division of Castle ward, S. division of Northumberland; containing 147 inhabitants.

NEWSHAM, with Brind, a township, in the parish of Wressel, union of Howden, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Howden; containing 199 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Derwent, over which a good bridge was erected about 1800, at a cost of £4000. The village is distant a mile and a half south-by-east from that of Wressel.

NEWSHAM, with Breckenbrough, a township, in the parish of Kirby-Wisk, union of Thirsk, wapentake of Birdforth, N. riding of York, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Thirsk; containing 181 inhabitants. It is situated in a fertile and well-wooded district, and comprises about 2060 acres of land: the village, which is small, is seated on the river Wisk, near its confluence with the Swale. Breckenbrough House is a handsome mansion, with pleasure-grounds and thriving plantations. Dr. George Hicks, a learned divine, was born in the township, in 1642.

NEWSHAM, a township, in the parishes of Barningham and Kirkby-Ravensworth, union of Richmond, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of York, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 451 inhabitants. The township comprises about 3312 acres; the soil is partly fertile, and partly high moors, which shelter the village on the south and west. The village, which consists of a long broad street, is pleasantly situated a little west of the road leading from Greta-Bridge to the village of Middleton-Tyas. Divine service is performed on Sunday evening once a fortnight in a school-room.

NEWSHOLME, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Settle; containing 55 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 780 acres.

NEWSTEAD, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Belford; containing 113 inhabitants. It comprises the farms of Birchwood-hall, Rosebrough, Rayhaugh, and Newstead. The hamlet lies a little to the east of the road from Belford to Alnwick.

NEWSTEAD, an extra-parochial liberty, adjoining the parish of PAPPLEWICK, in the union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Mansfield; containing 193 inhabitants. A priory of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1170, by Henry II. At the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £219. 18. 8., and the site was granted to the then lieutenant of Sherwood Forest, Sir John Byron, in whose family the estate continued until it was sold by the late Lord Byron. The present mansion, in which the poet resided for a short period, exhibits considerable remains of the monastic buildings; the cloisters and the west end of the abbey church are in the early English style, and in excellent preservation. These venerable remains are situated on an estate comprising 3226*a.* 3*r.* 33*p.*, of which 290 acres are woodland and plantations, with several lakes, covering nearly 67 acres, and forming the source of the river Leen. The park is now divided into farms, except in the immediate vicinity of the house, which is beautifully situated in grounds harmonizing with the antiquated mansion and the monastic remains.

NEWSTEAD-ON-ANCHOLME, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 27 inhabitants, and comprising 469 acres of land. It was given by Henry II. to St. Gilbert and the canons of Sempringham, who here founded a priory of their order in honour of the Holy Trinity, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £55. 1. 8.

NEWTHORP, a township, in the parish of SHERBURN, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 70 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 779 acres of land, of which much of the substratum is good limestone. The village is small and scattered, about a mile and a half south-west of Sherburn. The tithes of this place and Huddlestone have been commuted for £23. 17.

NEWTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of GREASLY, union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (N. W.) from Nottingham; containing 1126 inhabitants. It comprises upwards of 1000 acres of land, mostly the property of Viscount Melbourne, and has a small village of its own name. A colliery is in operation. In the hamlet are three places of worship for dissenters.

NEW-TIMBER (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of CUCKFIELD, hundred of POYNINGS, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Brighton; containing 165 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Brighton, *viâ* Hickstead, and comprises 1666 acres, of which 685 are common or waste land. New-Timber Place is an ancient mansion of brick, surrounded with a moat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4., and in the gift of the Trustees of the late Charles Gordon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises 19 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, was thoroughly repaired, and an embattled tower added to it, in 1839, chiefly at the expense of the Gordon family.

NEWTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of THRIPLOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Cambridge; containing 183 inhabitants. The parish comprises 984 acres, of which 70 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Hauxton. Some tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1798; a tithe rent-charge of £288 is paid to the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and one of £50 to the vicar of Thriplow, who also has a glebe here of 18 acres.

NEWTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wisbech; containing 400 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £18. 14. 9.: the tithes have been commuted for £667; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains $176\frac{1}{4}$ acres. A college, in honour of St. Mary, was founded here in the reign of Henry IV., by Sir John Colville, Knt.; it consisted of a warden, four chaplains, four clerks, and ten poor brethren, whose lands at the suppression were annexed to the rectory of Newton.

NEWTON, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Manchester; containing 7501 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. The manor was acquired in 1302, by Thomas de Newton, in marriage with the daughter and heiress of Thomas de Davenport. It was purchased of the representatives of Alexander Newton, the last heir male of that ancient family, who died about the year 1690, by Sir Charles Dukenfield, Bart., and has since passed with the Dukenfield estates. The township comprises about 800 acres, and stands high; the soil is clay, and coal and stone are wrought. The Manchester and Sheffield railway has a station here. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Mottram; income, £150, with a house. The church, St. Mary's, was built in 1839, at a cost of £2500, and is in the Norman style. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship; and there is a national school.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Macclesfield; containing 103 inhabitants. The manor seems to be an appendage of Butley. The township is bounded by the river Dean on the north, and by the Bollin on the south, and comprises 233 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand. According to Bishop Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis*, here was anciently a chapel of ease.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, ¼ of a mile (W.) from the town of Middlewich; containing 1512 inhabitants. The manor was for a considerable time possessed by the family of Crewe, who sold it about the beginning of the present century to John Roylance, Esq., who built a mansion on the estate, called Manor Hall, for his own residence. The township comprises 844 acres, chiefly of a clay soil. The village is on the road from Middlewich to Northwich.

NEWTON, with LARTON, a township, in the parish of WEST KIRBY, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 8¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston; containing 53 inhabitants. Newton formed part of the possessions of the old Lancashire family of Banastre, from whom it passed to the family of Venables, of Kinderton; after which, there is some difficulty in tracing the tenure of the lands until about the middle of the 17th century, when, partly by descent and partly by purchase, the greater portion of the township became the property of Thomas Bennett, who died in 1668. He left several claimants to dispute the manorial rights, bequeathing the New House estate, consisting of 252 acres, to the poor of his native parish, West Kirby. The manor is now claimed by the Jacsons, of Newton-Bank, near Preston-brook. Part of the township belongs to Sir William Stanley, Bart., whose ancestors, the Masseys of Puddington, are noticed in the reign of Elizabeth as holding lands in Newton. The township comprises 448 acres, of a clayey soil.

NEWTON (*ST. PETROCK*), a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 7½ miles (S. W.) from the town of Great Torrington; containing 261 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1326 acres, of which 300 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 7½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. F. D. Lempriere: the tithes have been commuted for £151, and the glebe comprises 76 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

NEWTON, with DEANLANE, a district, in the parish of HANLEY, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Wimborne division of the county of DORSET; containing 253 inhabitants.

NEWTON, with NORTHWAY, a tything, in the parish of ASHCHURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 230 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of CLODOCK, union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD; containing 275 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Eskley, and comprises 1571 acres. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £30. 2., and the impropriate for £91. 10.

NEWTON, with LETTON and WALFORD, county of HEREFORD.—See WALFORD.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of CROFT, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD; containing 104 inhabitants, and comprising 517 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £85.

NEWTON, with SCALES, a township, in the ecclesiastical parish of LUND, parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kirkham; containing 324 inhabitants. Two carucates of land are mentioned as belonging to *Newtune*, in the Domesday survey. The Clifton family were lords of Scales before the 17th of Edward II. In inquisitions of the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., Newton is named as a place within Scales. The township lies on the road from Kirkham to Preston, and comprises 1191 acres, of which 138 are roads, &c.; the cultivated land is equally divided between arable and pasture: the high land is strong clay, and the lower parts marshy; the surface generally is rather flat. Scales Hall is in the township; and a farmhouse now stands on the site of the ancient mansion of Newton Hall. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £160, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and the vicarial for £90. A Blue-coat school was founded and liberally endowed by John Hornby, in 1707; and James Boys, in 1809, bequeathed £800 in furtherance of the charity, the annual income of which is at present about £481.

NEWTON, with HARDHORN.—See HARDHORN.

NEWTON, a parochial chapelry, in the parish and union of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE; comprising the townships of Bradford, Droylsden, Failsworth, Newton, and Moston; and containing 16,521 inhabitants, of whom 6127 are in Newton township, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Manchester. The manufacture of cotton, and the printing of calico, are carried on to a considerable extent, and silk-weaving upon a smaller scale. The village of Newton lies on the road from Manchester to Oldham; and the Manchester and Leeds railway and the Rochdale canal pass through the chapelry. The townships of Newton and Bradford are within the parliamentary borough of Manchester. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Manchester. The former chapel, dedicated to All Saints, and built prior to 1650, fell down on the 2nd of May, 1808: the present edifice was erected on its site, at an expense of £8000, defrayed by a rate on the inhabitants, and is a handsome structure in the later English style. The townships of Droylsden and Failsworth have lately been constituted ecclesiastical parishes, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; a church was consecrated in the latter in Nov. 1846, and one was erected in the former in 1847. There are several places of worship for dissenters; and numerous schools.

NEWTON (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 2¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Falkingham; containing 221 inhabitants. It comprises 1282 acres. There is a large quarry of stone, used for the roads and for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; income, £340, arising from 227 acres of land allotted in 1767 in lieu of tithes; patron, Sir W. Earle Welby, Bart. The church is a modern structure, built at an expense of £900, raised by subscription. Here is a mineral spring.

NEWTON (*ST. FAITH*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¾ miles (N. by E.) from Kettering; containing 103 inhabitants. This place anciently included two townships, Great and Little Newton, each of

which had a chapel of ease, subordinate to the church of Geddington. It formed part of the possessions of Pipewell Abbey. Newton is believed to be the spot where the Gunpowder Treason was hatched, and a small artificial island is pointed out near the church, as the actual scene where the conspirators held their meetings, in a summer-house, now destroyed. The island is marked by a fine yew and several cedar-trees. The parish comprises by measurement 1153 acres: limestone of good quality is abundant, and is quarried for burning into lime, and also for repairing highways. The roads from Stamford and from Uppingham to Kettering pass through; and the parish is watered by the Ise, a stream which falls into the river Nene near Wellingborough. The living is a donative; net income, £40; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Buccleuch. The two original chapels at Great and Little Newton were destroyed about the period of the great rebellion. The present church, which was probably at first the private chapel of the Tresham family, is in the decorated style, with a tower and spire: its appearance has been much injured by stucco on the walls, and by late repairs. The canopy work of the ancient piscina is still to be seen; and there is a brass bearing date *Kalendas Maii anno dm̄i m. cccc,* to the memory of one of the Treshams and his wife Joanna: it represents two figures kneeling at the foot of a cross, at the head of which is a figure of St. Faith, with the inscription *Sancta Fides, Virgo et Martyr.* There are also fragments of a marble slab, with an engraved effigy in armour, to Richard Tresham.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of EMBLETON, union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Alnwick; containing 488 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the east by the sea, and comprises about 1170 acres, of which 400 are pasture, and the remainder land well suited to the cultivation of wheat. There is abundance of coal and limestone; but the former, which is chiefly wrought on the lands of John Potts, Esq., of Benton Park, is of inferior quality, containing much sulphuret of iron and many other impurities. The beds of limestone in connexion with the coal strata abound with fossil shells, and one of them, much thicker than the rest, from the great number of cockle-shells found in it, is by the miners called the cockle-shell bed. Newton House, with 350 acres, is the property of Gordon Joseph Forster, Esq. At Sea-Houses, in the township, a preventive station is maintained; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in taking turbot, lobsters, herrings, and other kinds of fish.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of CHILLINGHAM, union of GLENDALE, E. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wooler; containing 134 inhabitants. The Lill burn flows on the south of the hamlet, near which is an ancient cross, twelve feet high, called by the country people the Hurl Stone.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of BYWELL ST. PETER, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Hexham; containing 127 inhabitants. It is about a mile north-west from Bywell, not far from the river Tyne. Considerable improvements have been made within the present century by repairing roads, and by rebuilding. A limestone-quarry is wrought.

NEWTON, a township, partly in the parish of BINGHAM, N. division, and partly in the parish of SHELFORD, S. division, of the wapentake of BINGHAM, union of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Bingham; containing 149 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWTON, formerly a representative borough, in the parish of CALBOURN, liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Newport; containing 95 inhabitants. This place was once called *Francheville,* which name occurs in a charter by Oymer, Bishop of Winchester, who bestowed such liberties and franchises on the burgesses of Newton as were enjoyed by those of Taunton, Alresford, and Farnham. This charter was confirmed by Edward II. and IV., and by Queen Elizabeth. The town was of considerable extent; it was burned by the Danes in 1001, and by the French in the reign of Richard II., and is now reduced to a very few cottages. The town-hall, now used as a Sunday-school, contained some curiously carved oak chairs, supposed to be of the time of Elizabeth, and which were removed to Swainston; it stands on an eminence overlooking one of the creeks of Newton harbour, which is formed by the junction of the river Newton with the sea, and which, at high water, will admit vessels of 500 tons' burthen. The borough had a titular mayor, chosen by the burgage-holders. It first sent representatives to parliament in the 27th year of the reign of Elizabeth, and was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., in consequence of which the corporation property, including the town-hall, was sold, and the proceeds were applied to rebuilding the ancient chapel of Newton, retaining as much as possible its style of architecture. At the east end is a handsome window of stained glass, in which are the armorial bearings of the old corporation, with those of the Earl of Yarborough, Sir R. Simeon, and the Hon. Mr. A'Court; and on each side of the window are two niches preserved from the former chapel.

*Corporation Seal.*

NEWTON, a liberty, in the parish of BLITHFIELD, poor-law union of UTTOXETER, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Abbot's-Bromley; containing 214 inhabitants. It adjoins the spacious grounds of Blithfield Hall on the north-west.

NEWTON, with BIGGIN, a hamlet, in the parish of CLIFTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3 miles (N. E.) from Rugby; containing 245 inhabitants. Newton is said to owe its name to a plantation which was then *New,* in comparison with the plantations in neighbouring places. A portion of the village belonged to the priory of Kenilworth; and in the reign of Richard II. the abbey of Combe held lands here, arising from several benefactions: the latter establishment retained its possessions till the Dissolution, when they passed to several pro-

prietors. Biggin was anciently called Holme, and was a village in the Conqueror's time, though in the time of Dugdale little was left besides a mill: the modern name signifies a habitation. The hamlet or township is situated on the borders of Leicestershire, and bounded on the east by the ancient Watling-street; it consists of 1011 acres. Edward Cave, the founder and first editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, was born here in 1691.

NEWTON, N. riding of YORK.—See LEEMING.

NEWTON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Pickering; containing 233 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres. Denton Dale, here, is traversed by the Whitby and Pickering railway; and among its lofty and rugged acclivities is Killing Nab Scar, where a breed of large hawks have built their nests from an early period. There is a small chapel of ease; also a place of worship for Independents, and a free school.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of SLAIDBURN, union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Clitheroe; containing 461 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3000 acres, including a hilly moorland district; the low land is very rich meadow and pasture. A lead-mine and smelt-mill here are the property of Peregrine Townley, Esq. The village is seated on the river Hodder, about a mile and a half south of Slaidburn; fairs are held in it on March 14th, April 14th, and September 16th. The tithes have been commuted for £90, and the glebe consists of two acres and a half. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends, who have an endowed grammar school; and the Independents, also, have a place of worship. A national school was built in 1842, in which divine service is performed every Sunday. The township is entitled to send aged widows to Waddington Hospital.

NEWTON-ABBOTT, a market-town and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of WOOLBOROUGH, hundred of HAYTOR, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 14½ miles (S. S. W.) from Exeter, and 187 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 1192 inhabitants. It is probable that Newton-Abbott and Newton-Bushell were formerly included under the name of *Nuietone*, and retained this common appellation till the two manors became the property of different possessors. Newton-Abbott was so denominated from its being held by the Abbot of Tor, to whom it was given by William, Lord Brewer, founder of that monastery. The town appears to have possessed a market and a fair in the time of Edward I. In 1625, Charles I. and his suite, when on their way to and from Plymouth, were entertained at Ford House, near the town. In 1688, the mansion was occupied by William, Prince of Orange, after his landing at Torbay; and from the pedestal of the market-cross, on which is an inscription commemorative of the fact, his declaration to the people of England was first read.

The TOWN is situated on the river Lemon, upon the road between Exeter and Plymouth, and consists of two large, and several minor streets; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from pumps and adjacent springs. The surrounding country is beautifully diversified. Here was formerly an important woollen manufactory: the principal business now is tanning; large quantities of shoes, also, are exported to Newfoundland. The inhabitants carried on a very extensive trade with that colony, but it declined during the war in the beginning of the present century, and, with the exception of the above-named article, has not since been revived. The river Teign is navigable to its junction with the Stover canal, about three-quarters of a mile from the town; lighters and boats come up by this canal from Teignmouth with coal, and return with granite and potters' clay. Here is a station of the South Devon railway. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and on the last Wednesday in February is a great market for cattle: the market-place is spacious, and well arranged. Fairs are held on June 24th, Sept. 14th, and Nov. 9th, unless these fall on Wednesday, in which case the fairs take place on that day week.

A portreeve, reeve, and inferior officers, are annually elected by a jury, at the borough court; the office of portreeve is always filled by the reeve of the preceding year. A court leet is held annually, and a petty-session monthly: the powers of the county debt-court of Newton-Abbott, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Newton-Abbott. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, has been rebuilt, and contains 600 sittings. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, the latter of which, with a free school, was founded and liberally endowed pursuant to the will of Mr. Bearne, in 1787. The poor-law union comprises 39 parishes or places, containing a population of 44,358. At Milberdown, near Newton-Abbott, are vestiges of an ancient elliptical encampment with a triple intrenchment, where the Prince of Orange stationed his artillery when on his way from Brixham to Exeter. Hacknield ford, in the neighbourhood, is supposed to have derived its name from its situation on the line of the Roman road called the Ikeneld-way. John Lethbridge, Esq., the inventor of the diving-bell, was a native of Newton-Abbott.

NEWTON, ARCHDEACON, a township, in the parish and union of DARLINGTON, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. W.) from Darlington; containing 63 inhabitants. It comprises 910 acres. The hamlet is on the road from Cockerton to Walworth.

NEWTON-ARLOSH, a hamlet, in the parish of HOLME-CULTRAM, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 6¾ miles (N. W.) from Wigton. In consequence of the destruction of Skinburness by an irruption of the sea, in 1404, the abbot of Holme-Cultram was licensed to build a small church at this place, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and to hold here the market and fair (now disused) which had previously been granted to him at Skinburness. The church, which has long been desecrated, was constructed so as to serve the purpose of a fortress, and its thick rugged walls still remain in the cemetery, which is used by the parishioners.

NEWTON, BANK.—See BANK-NEWTON.

NEWTON-BEWLEY, a township, in the parish of BILLINGHAM, union of STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Stockton; containing 87 inhabitants. This township, which belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, was named Newton in reference perhaps to Wolviston, a neighbouring place; and had its addition of Beaulieu, now Bewley, from the

circumstance that here was situated the court-house or residence of the prior of Durham within his manor of Billingham. The village is on the road from Wolviston to Greatham. The tithes have been commuted for £154. 3., of which £21. 3. are payable to the vicar.

NEWTON-BLOSSOMVILLE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Newport-Pagnell, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (E.) from Olney; containing 264 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Ouse, and comprises by computation 925 acres, whereof 300 are pasture, 600 arable, and 25 woodland; the soil is various, and the scenery, which partakes of a woodland character, exceedingly beautiful. Some of the inhabitants are employed in making bobbin-lace. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of W. Frederick Farrer, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1810; the glebe altogether comprises 156 acres, valued at £200 per annum. The church consists of a nave, north aisle, and north chancel, with an embattled tower at the west end. A schoolroom was built by the Rev. J. Gould, a former curate, at his sole expense.

NEWTON-BROMSHOLD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Wellingborough, hundred of Higham-Ferrers, N. division of the county of Northampton, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 161 inhabitants. This parish, anciently *Newton-Bromswold*, is situated on the confines of the county of Bedford, and comprises 800*a*. 1*r*. 24*p*. The females are employed in lace-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of All Souls' College, Oxford; net income, £119. The tithes were commuted for 170 acres of land, and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in the 40th of George III. The church is a small handsome structure.

NEWTON-BURGOLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of Swepstone, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, hundred of West Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester; containing 244 inhabitants.

NEWTON-BUSHELL, a chapelry, and formerly a market-town, in the parish of Highweek, union of Newton-Abbott, hundred of Teignbridge, Teignbridge and S. divisions of Devon, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Exeter. This place received its distinguishing appellation from Robert Bussell or Bushell, foster-child and kinsman of Theobald de English Ville; he was made lord of the manor by Henry III., in 1246, and granted to the inhabitants a charter for a market. The village is separated from Newton-Abbott by a small stream, and contains three tanyards: limestone with argillaceous slate, and organic remains, are found in the vicinity. A portreeve and two constables are annually chosen at the court held by the lord of the manor. The chapel is a large edifice in the ancient English style, with a window highly enriched with tracery. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTON-BY-CASTLEACRE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Swaffham, hundred of South Greenhoe, W. division of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Swaffham; containing 93 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Nar, and comprises 1063*a*. 10*p*., of which about 940 acres are arable, 60 pasture and meadow, and about 40 common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 15.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £210. 5. 9., and the vicarial for £97; the glebe comprises about 2 acres. The church is an ancient structure; it has a low square tower rising from the centre, and over the entrance is a Norman arch.

NEWTON-BY-CHESTER, a township, in the parish of St. Oswald, Chester, union of Great Boughton, Lower division of the hundred of Broxton, S. division of the county of Chester, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Chester; containing 226 inhabitants. It comprises 429 acres, of which the soil is clay. There is a tanyard at Flookersbrook, in the township.

NEWTON-BY-DARESBURY, a township, in the parish and union of Runcorn, hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Frodsham; containing 193 inhabitants. It comprises 753 acres, of which the soil is chiefly clay. Here is the parsonage-house, with a farmhouse and some land, belonging to the curacy of Daresbury.

NEWTON-BY-FRODSHAM, a township, in the parish of Frodsham, union of Runcorn, Second division of the hundred of Eddisbury, S. division of the county of Chester, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Frodsham; containing 100 inhabitants. The township comprises 372 acres, of a sandy soil. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends.

NEWTON-BY-TATTENHALL, a township, in the parish of Tattenhall, union of Great Boughton, Lower division of the hundred of Broxton, S. division of the county of Chester, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tarporley; containing 86 inhabitants. The township comprises 567 acres, of which the soil is clay; and is intersected by the Crewe and Chester railroad.

NEWTON-BY-TOFT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, N. division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 85 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 960 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 10., and in the gift of Lieut.-Gen. Wilkinson: the tithes have been commuted for £172. 12., and the glebe comprises 21 acres. John Holdsworth, in 1741, bequeathed £200 for teaching children.

NEWTON-CAP, a township, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, union of Auckland, N. W. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. W.) from the town of Bishop-Auckland; containing 148 inhabitants. It is situated on the Wear, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the north bank of which are the ruins of an unfinished mansion erected by the Bacon family.

NEWTON, COLD, a chapelry, in the parish of Lowesby, union of Billesdon, hundred of East Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; with 104 inhabitants.

NEWTON ST. CYRES, a parish, in the union and hundred of Crediton, Crediton and N. divisions of Devon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Crediton; containing 1234 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4175 acres, of which 270 are common or waste land. Lead-ore and manganese are obtained. A fair for cattle is held on the Monday following Midsummer-day. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 5.; net income, £351; patron, J. Quicke, Esq., who, with Sir S. Northcote, Bart., is impropriator.

NEWTON-DIXTON.—See DIXTON, NEWTON.

NEWTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of ALDBROUGH, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 12½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hull; containing 41 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the sea-shore, in the reign of Henry III. belonged partly to the abbey of Meaux; since that time the estate has passed through many families. The township comprises 505 acres, and the manorial rights are vested in the several proprietors of land. An hospital in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, was founded here by William, Earl of Albemarle, who died in the year 1179; at the Dissolution, it possessed a revenue of about £40 per annum.

NEWTON, EAST, with LAYSTHORPE, a township, in the parish of STONEGRAVE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 3¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Helmsley; containing 82 inhabitants. The township comprises 860 acres, and is situated south of the river Rye. The old Hall, now occupied as a farm-house, was the residence of the celebrated Dean Comber. The tithes have been commuted for £150.

NEWTON ST. FAITH, a hamlet, in the parish of HORSHAM ST. FAITH, union of ST. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N.) from Norwich, upon the road to Aylsham; with 334 inhabitants. On the inclosure in 1802, 68 acres were allotted to the poor. There is a Wesleyan meeting-house.

NEWTON-FERRERS (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Yealmpton; containing 778 inhabitants. It is situated near the coast, and bounded on the west by the estuary of the Yealm: the vicinity is remarkable for scenery of great beauty. The area is 3044*a*. 3*r*. 35*p*. A portion of the population is employed in the fisheries in the neighbourhood. Two very extensive quarries of limestone afford materials for building and for burning into lime, and there are also quarries of sandstone, and schistose slate: in the limestone rock is a cavern, in which have been found the bones and teeth of the hyæna, elephant, and other animals. The estuary is navigable for vessels of 80 tons' burthen. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £41. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. John Yonge: the tithes have been commuted for £429, and the glebe comprises 110 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains three stone sedilia, a piscina, and a double arch of very early date.

NEWTON-FLOTMAN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Long Stratton; containing 371 inhabitants. This parish received the adjunct to its name from an ancient flote, or ferry, over the river Taus, which is now passed by a bridge of brick. It is situated on the road from London to Norwich, *viâ* Long Stratton, and comprises 1171*a*. 2*r*. 12*p*., of which 833 acres are arable, 292 pasture, and 46 woodland. The living is a rectory in medieties, united to the rectory of Swainsthorpe, and valued in the king's books at £10: the tithes have been commuted for £362. 7., and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains memorials of the Blundeville family, and an arched monument with a representation of Noah's Ark. The poor of the parish have the dividends on £173. 17. new 3½ per cent. stock, left by Thomas Clabburn in 1815; and an annual rent-charge of £4, left by John Pye in 1697, out of land now belonging to R. K. Long, Esq.

NEWTON-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish of ASHBOURN, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Ashbourn; containing 39 inhabitants. At the Domesday survey this was one of the manors of Henry de Ferrers, by whose descendant it was given to the abbey of Combermere, in Cheshire; it was granted at the Dissolution to the Cotton family, from whom it passed to the Bentleys. The Beresfords subsequently became possessed of the property, and on the death of Richard Beresford in 1790, it was sold in severalties. The area of the hamlet is 741 acres.

NEWTON-HALL, a township, in the parish of BYWELL ST. PETER, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 7¾ miles (E. by N.) from Hexham; containing 95 inhabitants. It adjoins the township of Newton on the north, and is situated not very far from the river Tyne, which runs on the south: the road from Newcastle to Corbridge also passes on the south of the village.

NEWTON-HARCOURT, a chapelry, in the parish of WISTOW, union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6¾ miles (S. E. by S.) from Leicester; containing 278 inhabitants. The Union canal passes through the chapelry. The chapel, rebuilt a few years since, is dedicated to St. Luke, and is endowed with 16 acres of land, awarded by an act of inclosure in 1792 in lieu of tithe. There is also an allotment of 10 acres, let in portions of a rood each to labourers, and producing a rent of £12, which is distributed to the poor in clothing.

NEWTON-IN-CLEVELAND, a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Stokesley; containing 147 inhabitants. At the time of the Conquest this was a demesne of the crown. It was afterwards granted to Robert de Brus, lord of Skelton, to be held of the king *in capite;* the Thwengs subsequently possessed the estate; and among other families that have owned property here, occur those of Welbury and Norton. The parish comprises 1163*a*. 29*p*., of which 590 acres are arable, 289 pasture, 65 wood, and about 217 moorland common: there are quarries of blue whinstone for roads. The village is situated on the road from Guisborough to Stokesley, about midway between the two towns. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of T. K. Staveley, Esq., and has a net income of £45. The church appears to have been anciently dependent on that of Ayton, and with it was given in 1123, by Robert de Meinell, to the convent of Whitby; at the Dissolution it was made parochial. The celebrated Roseberry Topping is in the parish; it is a pyramidal mountain 1488 feet above the level of the sea, the base composed of an immense stratum of alum rock. Near the summit, which commands a wide and beautiful prospect, extending over a large part of the county of Durham, and including the mouth of the river Tees, is a spring of excellent water.

*Seal and Arms.*

NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, a market-town and parish, in the union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (N.) from Warrington, 15 (E. by N.) from Liverpool, 47 (S. by E.) from Lancaster, and 192½ (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 3126 inhabitants. This place was at a very early period of sufficient importance to give name to one of the hundreds of the county, but the distinction has been lost for many centuries. During the civil war, and in or about the month of Aug. 1648, a skirmish took place at Red Bank, near the town, between the parliamentary forces and a party of Highlanders, the latter of whom, being defeated and made prisoners, were hanged in a field (through which the turnpike-road now passes) that retains to this day the name of the Gallows Croft. The TOWN consists chiefly of one broad street with some respectable houses, and many important works are carried on in its vicinity. Two large foundries for locomotive-engines and iron-work of almost every description, employ between 700 and 800 hands. The extensive alkali-works of Messrs. James Muspratt and Sons employ nearly 300 hands; and this firm also, commenced here in 1845 the manufacture on a considerable scale of Baron Liebig's patent manure. Messrs. Ackers and Company have an establishment for the manufacture of crown-glass. A large hotel has been built adjoining the Liverpool and Manchester railway station at this place, which is about halfway between those two towns; and the North-Union and Birmingham railways form a junction, near the town, with the Liverpool and Manchester line. It was at the Parkside station, in the parish, on the occasion of opening the last-mentioned railway, in Sept. 1830, that the Rt. Hon. William Huskisson met with the accident which caused his death; and a tablet to his memory has been erected near the spot. Races annually take place, in July, on a large common within a short distance of the town; a fine course has been formed at the cost of Thomas Legh, Esq., lord of the manor, and owner of five-sixths of the parish, and that gentleman has also built a grand stand of elegant design, besides which, is a range of substantial stands of brick, commanding a view of the whole course. A branch from the Birmingham railway, directly to the course, affords facility for visiters to it from the neighbouring towns and almost any part of the kingdom. A market-house was erected in 1840, by Mr. Legh. Fairs are held on May 17th and August 11th for horned-cattle, and on May 18th and August 12th for horses. Newton, the head of a barony, and formerly a borough by prescription, returned two members to parliament from the first year of the reign of Elizabeth to the 2nd of William IV., when it was disfranchised. Courts leet and baron for the ancient fee of Makerfield are held three times a year, at which small debts are recoverable.

The parish comprises 3101 acres, whereof about 697 are arable, 1958 meadow and pasture, 28 wood, and the remainder villages, roads, and waste or common. The district is delightful and healthy, and the land very fertile, the soil being one-third clay loam and two-thirds loam, with a substratum of the new red-sandstone formation, of which there are excellent quarries. Newton Hall, a venerable building of lath and plaster, stands on the south side of the town; the vestiges of a moat, formerly visible, have merged in the adjacent brook, and the ancient mount or tumulus, with its subterraneous passages and walls, now forms part of the embankment of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The late John Blackburne, Esq., M. P. for Lancashire, sold this Hall and estate to Mr. Legh. Oak-tree House, at the northern extremity of the town, is another fabric of frame-work; the Brotherton family were the ancient proprietors, and sold it to the Leghs. Hey, in Newton, consists of two farms; Old Hey was the mansion of the Brothertons, by whom the property was sold to the Leghs at the beginning of the present century.

Newton was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Winwick, but was erected into a distinct parish, by act of parliament, in 1844. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Earl of Derby: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and there are two acres of glebe land, and a glebe-house. The parish church, situated at Wargrave, and dedicated to Emmanuel, was built in 1841, and is a neat stone structure in the early English style, with a spire, forming a commanding object in the scenery: the cost of its erection was defrayed by the rector of Winwick. The old chapel, which was dedicated to St. Peter, was built in 1682, by Richard Legh, Esq., and rebuilt in 1834; it is also in the pointed style, and of red-sandstone. After the creation of the parish of Newton, it was made a district church. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £114; patron, Mr. Legh. The burial-ground has been extended, and inclosed with a stone wall and iron palisades, by the patron; it contains an obelisk formed of one very large block of stone (brought from Lyme Park, in Cheshire), in lieu of an ancient cross. There is a free school, the master of which receives about £50 per annum, arising from the proceeds of certain inclosures of Leyland common, and the rent of a messuage called Dean-School; and national schools, adapted for 400 children, have been built by government grants and private subscription, on a site given by Mr. Legh, from the designs of his agent, Mr. Mercer.

About half a mile northward of the town are the remains of a barrow, supposed to be of great antiquity, named *Castle Hill;* it is from eight to nine yards in height and about 25 in diameter, and beautifully situated on a high bank near the confluence of a small brook with the river Dean; the sides and summit of this barrow are covered with venerable oaks. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile south of the town, in the footpath of the turnpike-road leading to Warrington, is a large stone laid in the pavement, called the *Bloody Stone,* on which the peasantry of the surrounding country invariably spit when passing. The legend is, that on this stone, the Welsh knight who had married Lady Mabel Bradshaigh, of Haigh Hall, on the supposed death of her husband, Sir William, in the Holy wars, fell murdered by the latter, who had been taken prisoner in Palestine, and returned after a long captivity.

NEWTON-IN-THE-THISTLES, or NEWTON-REGIS (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, Tam-

worth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 5¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from the town of Tamworth; containing 454 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1239*a*. 15*p*., and is the most northern in the county, surrounded by portions of Stafford, Derby, and Leicester; it is intersected by the road from Tamworth to Ashby. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 5½.; net income, £300; patrons, Sir R. Burdett, Bart., and W. P. Inge, Esq., the former for two turns, and the latter for one. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1795; the glebe comprises 33½ acres. The church is an ancient structure.

NEWTON-JUXTA-MALPAS, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of WREXHAM, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Malpas; containing 19 inhabitants. The township comprises 172 acres, of which the soil is partly clay and partly sand. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £26.

NEWTON, KIRK (*ST. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5¼ miles (W. by N.) from Wooler; containing 1726 inhabitants, of whom 83 are in the township of Kirk-Newton. The parish consists of the townships of Akeld, Couldsmouth with Thompson's-Walls, Coupland, Crookhouse, Greys-Forest, Heath-Pool, Howtell, Kilham, Kirk-Newton, Lanton, Milfield, West Newton, Paston, Selby's-Forest, and Yeavering. In Kirk-Newton township are 2218 acres of land; the surface is mountainous, and mostly in sheep-walks: there are quarries of whinstone. The rivers Beaumont and Colledge join here, and become the Glen, running down the valley eastward. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Miss Davidson; net income, £491; impropriators, Mr. James and others. The vicarial tithes of the township of Kirk-Newton have been commuted for £25, and there are eleven acres of glebe. The church, a neat structure with a campanile tower, was repewed in 1810.

NEWTON-KYME (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Tadcaster; containing, with the hamlet of Toulston, 201 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Tadcaster to Otley, comprises about 1350 acres of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; the scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enlivened by the river Wharfe, which runs on the north and east. The substratum abounds with limestone of good quality, which is quarried for the roads. Newton Hall, long the seat of the Fairfax family, was new fronted, and embellished with a colonnade of the Corinthian order, by the late proprietor, Thomas L. Fairfax, Esq.; in the grounds are some remains of the ancient baronial residence of the Kymes, of whom the last baron died in 1338. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £300; patron, Mr. Fairfax: there is a glebe of 44 acres. James Brown, Esq., is impropriator of a portion of the tithes designated "St. Mary tithes." The church is a venerable structure, with a square embattled tower, and contains in one of the windows the armorial bearings of the Kymes. A school was built in 1788, and endowed with £21 per annum, by Robert Fairfax, Esq., for 6 free scholars. A fund of £27. 6. per annum, arising from land purchased with a bequest by Lord Fairfax in 1673, is distributed in bread to the poor.

NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, a township, in the parish of BROMPTON-PATRICK, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from the town of Bedale; containing 334 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2200 acres of land. The village is pleasantly seated near the foot of a lofty acclivity, on the south side of a rivulet to which it gives name. The tithes have been commuted for £21. 7. payable to the rector of Fingall, and £260. 16. to an impropriator; there is a glebe of about 7 acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

NEWTON ST. LOE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of KEYNSHAM, hundred of WELLOW, E. division of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (W.) from Bath; containing 527 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1504 acres, and is situated on the river Avon, which is here crossed by a bridge: the Great Western railway, also, passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 4., and in the gift of the family of Langton: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. A school was erected in 1698, in pursuance of the will of Richard Jones, who endowed it with about £60 per annum.

NEWTON, LONG (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 4½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stockton; containing 293 inhabitants. This parish comprises more than 4000 acres, of which about 3000 are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of plantations, meadow and pasture. The surface, though generally flat, is elevated, and commands some fine views of the Cleveland hills and Roseberry Topping; the soil is a strong clay, well adapted for wheat and other grain, and stone of good quality for the roads is wrought to some extent. The village, which is situated on the road from Stockton to Darlington, has been recently improved by the Marquess of Londonderry, who has given to each cottager a portion of inclosed ground. The Stockton and Darlington railway passes for nearly two miles through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £612, and the glebe comprises 10 acres, with a commodious house. The church, which was rebuilt in 1806, is a neat structure. The chancel windows are embellished with stained glass presented by the Marchioness of Londonderry, heiress of the ancient family of Vane, and whose ancestors are interred in a vault in the chancel; a monumental window to the late Dr. Van Mildert, Bishop of Durham, was inserted in 1843. In the churchyard are two fine sycamore-trees of great antiquity.

NEWTON-MORRELL, a township, in the parish of BARTON, union of DARLINGTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Darlington; containing 34 inhabitants. It comprises 586 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil is fertile, and the fields are inclosed with fences of thorn, thickly

planted with hedge-row trees, adding much to the effect of the scenery, which in some parts is pleasingly picturesque. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £31. 14. 8., payable to the incumbent of Gilling.

NEWTON-MULGRAVE, a township, in the parish of LYTHE, union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Whitby; containing 105 inhabitants. This township, sometimes called Newton-juxta-Ellerby, from its situation near Ellerby, in the northern part of the parish, was anciently the property of the Mauleys, barons of Mulgrave. It comprises about 1950 acres of land, partly open moors. At a short distance north of the hamlet is Mulgrave Castle, the seat of the Marquess of Normanby.

NEWTON-NEAR-SUDBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3¼ miles (E.) from Sudbury; containing 443 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2197 acres, of which 40 are common or waste: the soil is various, but chiefly a rich loam on gravel; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and a small brook flows through part of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 9., and in the gift of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The church has some remains of Norman architecture.

NEWTON-NETHERCOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of SWEPSTONE, union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 125 inhabitants.

NEWTON, NORTH, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of NORTH PETHERTON, union of BRIDGWATER, W. division of SOMERSET, 4¾ miles (S.) from Bridgwater. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Sir Thomas D. Acland, Bart.: the incumbent receives a rent-charge of £70 out of the tithes.

NEWTON, NORTH (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, 3¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Pewsey; containing, with the tythings of Hilcott and Rainscombe, 342 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 3.; net income, £204; patron, the Prebendary of North Newton. Two schools are supported.

NEWTON, OLD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STOW, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Stow-Market; containing, with the hamlet of Dagworth, 712 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Gipping, which has been made navigable from Stow-Market to Ipswich; it comprises by measurement 2370 acres. The lands formed part of the estates belonging to the unfortunate Countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5.; net income, £143; patron, the Rev. William Burgess; impropriator, Sir J. Shelley, Bart. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a finely-sculptured font, and some portions of stained glass. A good parsonage-house was built in 1825, by the Rev. Charles Bridges. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

NEWTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a township, in the parish of SHILBOTTLE, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from the town of Alnwick; containing 290 inhabitants. The soil is generally poor: coal and limestone of excellent quality are obtained. The village is pleasantly seated on the road from Alnwick to Morpeth, and commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country and of the sea. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £11. 18. Frances and Jane Strother about 1770 left £300, the interest of which is applied to education. There is a powerful chalybeate spring near the village; in the neighbourhood are vestiges of an ancient fortification.

NEWTON, OUT, a township, in the parish of EASINGTON, union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E.) from Patrington; containing 54 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast, and comprises upwards of 600 acres of land, which, with the exception of a few pastures, are arable; the soil is productive, but the surface naked and uninteresting. Dimlington Hill, here, is the most elevated ground in this part of Holderness. The tithes have been commuted for £183, payable to the Archbishop of York, and there is a glebe of half an acre. Near the cliff are the ruins of a chapel of ease.

NEWTON-PARK, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 15 inhabitants. The Bertrams, Eures, and Reveleys, occur among the former owners of this place; the present proprietors are the family of Mitford, of whom was William Mitford, Esq., author of the *History of Greece*, who made some additions to the farmhouse, and frequently visited Newton-Park. He was intimately acquainted with the language, literature, and customs of the ancient Greeks. The township comprises 275 acres of meadow, pasture, and tillage ground, and 6 acres of wood, lying between Benridge and the picturesque banks of the Font. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £17. 10.

NEWTON-POPPLEFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of AYLESBEAR, union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, 3¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Sidmouth; containing 549 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to St. Luke, was originally founded as a chantry by Edward III., about 1330. In the neighbourhood is Woodbury Castle, occupying the brow of a considerable eminence; it is deeply intrenched, and within its inclosure are the remains of a building which commanded a view over the Exe, and the vale, to Exeter, Honiton, &c.

NEWTON, POTTER, a township, in the parish of LEEDS, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Leeds; containing 1241 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived the prefix to its name from the establishment of extensive potteries here at an early date. It is unquestionably of antiquity, and about the period of the foundation of Kirkstall Abbey, was the property of Richard de Newton, whose son William granted three acres of land towards the endowment of that monastery. It was subsequently the residence of the distinguished families of Mauleverer, Scot, and Hardwick, but there are no remains of ancient mansions. The township comprises about 2000 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; the surface is richly wooded and boldly undulated, commanding fine views of Leeds and the surrounding country. The village is situated on

a gentle acclivity, and on a site called New Town, near the road to Harrogate; several plots of land for building have been set out by Earl Cowper, on which some pleasing villas have been already erected. The great tithes have been commuted for £280, and the small for £31. There is a place of worship for Independents. In the hamlet of Gipton, in which is a fine wood of twenty acres, were formerly remains of a Saxon intrenchment, now entirely obliterated.

NEWTON-PURCELL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Bicester, hundred of Ploughley, county of Oxford, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Bicester; containing 118 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 560 acres. The living is a rectory, with that of Shelswell annexed, valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 5.; net income, £150; patron, J. Harrison, Esq. The tithes of Newton-Purcell have been commuted for £124, and the glebe consists of 28 acres. The church has on the north side a curious Norman doorway with zigzag mouldings, walled up.

NEWTON-RIGNY, a parish, in the union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Penrith; containing, with the township of Catterlin, 310 inhabitants, of whom 163 are in the township of Newton-Rigny. The parish comprises 2414*a.* 29*p.*, of which 2347 acres are arable, and the remainder roads and waste; the soil is a strong clay, the surface flat, and the river Petterel flows through the grounds. The living is a vicarage; net income, £80; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Carlisle.

NEWTON-SOLNEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Burton, hundred of Repton and Gresley, S. division of the county of Derby, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Burton; containing 311 inhabitants. The manor was held at an early period, under the earls of Chester, by the ancient equestrian family of Solney, whose coheiress married into the Longford family, of whom the property was purchased by the Leighs, about the reign of Henry VIII. The heiress of the Leighs brought it to the Everys; and about 1795 Abraham Hoskins, Esq., purchased the principal estate. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Trent, and comprises 1401 acres, of rich strong land: on the Earl of Chesterfield's property are 120 acres of wood and plantations. The village is pleasant and well built; and there are several good mansions in the parish. On a commanding eminence is a large castellated building, called Hoskins' Folly. The living is a donative; net income, £20; patron and impropriator, Sir Henry Every, Bart. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a low tower and short spire.

NEWTON, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Wilton, hundred of Branch and Dole, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, 5 miles (N. W.) from Salisbury; containing 692 inhabitants. It is on the road from Bath to Salisbury, and comprises 3370*a.* 1*r.* 27*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 4.; income, £221, with a house; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Pembroke. The church has been repewed.

NEWTON STACEY, a tything, in the parish and hundred of Barton-Stacey, union of Andover, Andover and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from the town of Whitchurch; containing 85 inhabitants.

NEWTON-TONEY, a parish, in the union and hundred of Amesbury, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Amesbury; containing 324 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Salisbury to Malmesbury, comprises by measurement 2333 acres. The surface is finely varied, and the lower grounds are intersected by a stream, which for some months in the year waters them. The village is situated on the eastern part of Salisbury Plain, bordering upon Hampshire; and the scenery is enlivened by the grounds of Wilbury House, a handsome mansion, the seat of Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., proprietor of nearly all the land in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 9., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £433, and the glebe comprises nearly 42 acres. The church has been rebuilt on nearly the same site: the old church was a very ancient structure of flints, with a wood tower; the new edifice was consecrated in Oct. 1844, and is of picturesque and chaste design. Some barrows were opened in 1810, and found to contain amber beads and ashes.

NEWTON-TRACEY (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of Barnstaple, hundred of Freemington, Braunton and N. divisions of Devon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from the town of Barnstaple; containing 125 inhabitants, and comprising about 350 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £67. The glebe comprises 36 acres.

NEWTON-UNDERWOOD, a township, in the parish of Mitford, union of Morpeth, W. division of Morpeth ward, N. division of Northumberland, 3 miles (W.) from Morpeth; containing 92 inhabitants. The Bertrams, Charuns, Eures, Reveleys, and Mitfords occur at various periods among the proprietors of land at this place; and of these, the Eures were owners for several centuries, till the 10th of James I.: the nuns of Hallystone had a grant of common of pasture here, which was confirmed by Henry III. in 1255. The township comprises 832 acres of excellent arable and pasture, and 20 of woodland. The village is seated a little to the north of the road between Elsdon and Morpeth, and has a large neat green in the centre. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £230. 6. 1. Here are the ruins of an ancient tower.

NEWTON-UNTHANK, a hamlet, in the parish of Ratby, poor-law union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester; containing 532 inhabitants.

NEWTON-UPON-DERWENT, a township, in the parish of Wilberfoss, union of Pocklington, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Pocklington; containing 229 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1640 acres of land, the property of various families. The village is situated on the eastern acclivity of the vale of the Derwent, and about a mile south-west of Wilberfoss. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTON-UPON-OUSE, a parish, in the union of Easingwold, wapentake of Bulmer, N. riding of York, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from York; containing, with the townships of Benningbrough and Linton, 908 inhabitants, of whom 523 are in the township of Newton. This parish, which is on the left bank of the river Ouse,

comprises about 4590 acres. Its soil is generally fertile, and the lands in the township of Newton, consisting of 1490 acres, are rich, and in profitable cultivation. The village is pleasantly situated on the river, and is neatly built; a market-boat sails weekly to York, on Saturday, and the York and Newcastle railway passes through the township. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, Viscount Downe. The church was rebuilt, except the tower, at the joint expense of University College, Oxford, and the late Viscount Downe, in 1839. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A sum of £497. 15. 4. three per cent. consols. has been purchased with a bequest of £200 by Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier, £50 by Mr. Lund, £30 by Gabriel Priestman, and £10 by John Robinson; the dividends are distributed among the poor.

NEWTON-UPON-TRENT (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Gainsborough, wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Lincoln, and 15 miles (N. by E.) from Newark; containing 399 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Trent, and comprises 1518*a.* 3*r.* 37*p.*, nearly all arable and pasture land, the former producing wheat, barley, beans, and oats; part of the scenery is very pleasing, being close to the Trent, and embracing an extensive view of the surrounding country. The village is on the eastern side of the vale. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the patronage of the Dowager Lady Kinloch and Mrs. Minster, with a net income of £155; appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, a neat plain structure, contains 250 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTON-VALENCE (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of Alton, hundred of Selborne, Alton and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 4 miles (S.) from Alton; containing 331 inhabitants. It comprises 2253 acres, of which 341 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, with the living of Hawkley annexed, and valued in the king's books at £13. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. Snow. The tithes of Newton-Valence have been commuted for £495, and the glebe consists of 62 acres.

NEWTON, WATER (*St. Remigius*), a parish, in the union of Peterborough, hundred of Norman-Cross, county of Huntingdon, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Stilton; containing 97 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 850 acres, and contains quarries of building-stone, but not at present wrought; the river Nene skirts it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2., and in the gift of the Rev. Randolph Richard Knipe: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £231, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a neat plain structure. Roman coins and fragments of tessellated pavement have been found.

NEWTON, WELSH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Monmouth, Lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford, 4 miles (N. by W.) from the town of Monmouth; containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 10.; net income, £47; patron and impropriator, Joseph Bailey, Esq.

NEWTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of Bromfield, union of Wigton, Allerdale ward below Derwent, W. division of the county of Cumberland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Cockermouth; containing 335 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a tower which formed part of an ancient castle or hall. In the neighbourhood is a quarry of red freestone.

NEWTON, WEST (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, W. division of Norfolk, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn; containing 242 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1230*a.* 2*r.* 9*p.*, of which 460 acres are arable, 130 pasture and meadow, 35 woodland, 277 sheep-walks, and 157 rabbit-warren. The village is on an acclivity, and commands some fine views. There is a considerable brewery. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is in the early English style, with an embattled tower.

NEWTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Newton, union of Glendale, W. division of Glendale ward, N. division of Northumberland, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Wooler; containing 83 inhabitants. It is situated near the border of Scotland, on the road between Wooler and Kelso, and comprises about 1050 acres, of which 450 are arable, 25 plantation, and the rest hill-pasture; the surface is mountainous. The village is separated from that of Kirk-Newton by a small rivulet, near its junction with the Beaumont.

NEWTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of Aldbrough, union of Skirlaugh, Middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. riding of York, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Hull; containing 214 inhabitants. This place is noticed in the Domesday survey, and mention of it again occurs in the reign of Henry II., when a confirmation was given of a grant made to the abbey of Thornton, in Lincolnshire, by William Botiler, of half his tenure here: the manor has long been in the possession of the family of Constable, the present owners. The township comprises about 770 acres of land, divided into several farms, and lying near the Lamwith stream. —See Burton-Constable.

NEWTON, WOLD, or Newton-upon-the-Wolds (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Grimsby; containing 146 inhabitants. It is situated on the old road from Grimsby to Louth, and comprises by measurement 1900 acres of land, of which the soil is various, and in some parts chalky. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £400; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is a neat structure, and contains a richly-sculptured font. Here is a large tumulus, in which twenty urns were found in the year 1828.

NEWTON, WOLD, a parish, in the union of Bridlington, wapentake of Dickering, E. riding of York, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Driffield; containing 245 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the Wolds, comprises by computation 2000 acres; the soil is light and gravelly. The surface is diversified with hills and dales, presenting a great variety of scenery, and enlivened by a considerable lake, fed by one of those copious springs of water which, during the latter part of the winter and the earlier part of spring, issue from different portions of the Wolds with great force, and are called

Gypsey springs. The parish was anciently a chapelry to Hunmanby, where the inhabitants were accustomed to bury till the consecration of their own churchyard in 1828. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £130; patron and impropriator, the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, of Wykeham Abbey. The church, an ancient structure repaired in 1839 at an expense of £250, contains 150 sittings. The vicarage-house was erected at the expense of the Rev. J. Skelton, the present incumbent, assisted by a donation of £100 from the patron. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTON, WOOD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Oundle, hundred of Willybrook, N. division of the county of Northampton, 5 miles (S. W.) from Wansford; containing 483 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from King's-Cliffe to Oundle, and comprises by computation 1180 acres, forming a rich and fertile tract of land, peculiarly adapted for the growth of vegetables; the surface is undulated, and the soil various, light and sandy on the north, and stronger on the west. The substratum abounds with oolite of inferior quality, which is raised for building purposes, and most of the houses are built of it. A fine rivulet flows through the parish, and falls into the Nene; a beautiful spring here, called the Willybrook, gives name to the hundred. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough; net income, £80. The church is a neat plain edifice, in good repair. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of Dunton, union and hundred of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; containing 57 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a township, in the parish of Irthington, union of Brampton, Eskdale ward, E. division of the county of Cumberland, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Brampton; containing 217 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, with Hurst, a township, in the parish of Dilwyn, union of Weobley, hundred of Stretford, county of Hereford; with 79 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish and poor-law union of Leominster, hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, 4 miles (S. by E.) from the town of Leominster; containing 72 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a township, in the parish and union of Rothbury, W. division of Coquetdale ward, N. division of Northumberland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Rothbury; containing 57 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern declivity of a ridge of rocks; the streams of the Cowett wells unite here, and, dashing down the steep and passing Tosson mill, are lost in the Coquet, which flows on the north, a short distance from the hamlet. The land is good turnip soil. On the east of the township is the Carterside estate, partly the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

NEWTOWN, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Wem, Whitchurch division of the hundred of North Bradford, N. division of the county of Salop, 3 miles (N. W.) from Wem; containing 79 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 2638*a*. 10*p*., of which the greater portion is arable land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44; patrons, the Inhabitants. The chapel, consecrated in 1663, and dedicated to King Charles the Martyr, was rebuilt in 1836, at the expense of the principal inhabitants, aided by grants from societies.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of Durnford, union and hundred of Amesbury, S. division of the county of Wilts; containing 28 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a tything, in the parish of Enford, union of Pewsey, hundred of Elstub and Everley, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 78 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a tything, in the parish of Shalbourn, union of Hungerford, hundred of Kinwardstone, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 51 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN-LINFORD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Barrow-upon-Soar, hundred of West Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Leicester; containing 495 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated at the south corner of Charnwood Forest, in a beautiful valley, surrounded by rich woodlands, and adjoining the park of Broadgate, the ancient seat of the Greys, ancestors of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the present proprietor. The inhabitants are principally employed in the very extensive woods. The parish is a lay rectory, belonging to the earl, as lord of the manor of Groby; net income of the minister, £100.

NEWTOWN-NEAR-NEWBURY (*St. Mary and St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Newbury, hundred of Evingar, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Newbury; containing 246 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Burghclere: the tithes have been commuted for £100. 13., and the glebe comprises two acres. The church has been enlarged.

NEW-VILLAGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Howden, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from North Cave; containing 160 inhabitants. It comprises 490 acres of land, which formed part of Walling Fen previous to its inclosure in 1780: the village is a suburb of Newport and New Gilberdike, where are commodious wharfs and several brick and tile yards, on both sides of the Market-Weighton canal. The road from North Cave to Howden passes through.

NIBLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Westerleigh, poor-law union of Chipping-Sodbury, hundred of Puckle-Church, W. division of the county of Gloucester; containing 186 inhabitants.

NIBLEY, NORTH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Dursley, Upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, W. division of the county of Gloucester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Wotton-under-Edge; containing 1305 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3240*a*. 1*r*. 27*p*., of which 132 acres are common land. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was formerly carried on to a great extent, but the mills have been long untenanted, and the trade discontinued. There are some quarries of stone for building, and for repairing the roads. The right to the manor was litigated between the families of Berkeley and Lisle for nearly 200 years, during which William, Lord Berkeley, and Thomas, Lord Lisle, had recourse to arms to decide their right; on May 20th, 1470, the parties met on Nibley Green with their respective followers, amounting to nearly 1000 men, of whom 150 fell in the combat, and amongst them Lord Lisle, who was shot in the mouth with an arrow, which decided the contest. The living is a perpetual curacy; net in-

come, £95; patron, J. Jortin, Esq.; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church lately received 60 additional free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. A chapel has been built at the extremity of the parish, by George Bengough, Esq., who appoints a curate, to whom he pays £150 per annum. There is a place of worship for Independents. William Purnell, in 1763, bequeathed £300 for teaching, and an estate for apprenticing, boys; the total annual income is £57. It is said that Tindal the reformer resided here.

NIBTHWAITE, a township, in the parish of COULTON, union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 8 miles (N.) from Ulverston. Thomas Dodgson, in the 1st of Henry VIII., occupied the old mansion of Bothaker in this township: the house still stands. The lake of Coniston begins to contract here, towards its termination in the river Crake.

NICHOL-FOREST, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Longtown; containing 825 inhabitants, of whom 449 are in the Upper, and 376 in the Lower, township. The Liddel and Kershop rivers, which separate the chapelry from Scotland, here produce some beautiful cascades; and from the bed of the former, rises a chalybeate spring called Hert-fell Spa, the water of which is strongly impregnated with alum. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £132; patron, Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart. The chapel, situated at Kingfield, was rebuilt in the year 1812. Armstrong, the poet, was born in the neighbourhood.

NICHOLAS, ST., a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of WONFORD, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 1175 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the Teign, and lies opposite to Teignmouth, with which it communicates by a bridge over the river; it comprises the pleasant village of Shaldon, and the greater part of the hamlet of Ringmore, and the neighbourhood abounds with diversified scenery. The living is a discharged vicarage; income, £125; patron, Lord Clifford; impropriators, the landowners.

NICHOLAS, ST., AT WADE, a parish, in the union of the ISLE of THANET, hundred of RINGSLOW, or ISLE of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Margate; containing 679 inhabitants. It comprises 3440 acres, of which 25 are marsh. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £15. 19. 7.; net income, £161. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £25, with a glebe of 9 acres; and those belonging to the Archbishop for £1026, with a glebe of 12 acres. The church consists of three aisles and chancels, with a square tower at the west end; between the centre and south aisle are three fine Saxon arches. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also two schools, one endowed with £16 per annum, and the other supported by subscription.

NICKLEBY, a township, in the parish of LYTHE, union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from the town of Whitby; containing 186 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday book *Michelbi*, was an ancient manor, which in the reign of John came to the Mauleys, who held of the king *in capite*. The lands were granted out at an early period, for it appears that in the time of Edward I. the free tenants had four carucates of land here, which they held of Peter de Mauley, as of the barony of Mulgrave. Nickleby is situated near the road from Whitby to Guisborough.

NIDD, a parish, in the liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Ripley; containing 114 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Nidd, and comprises 1013*a*. 2*r*. $24\frac{1}{2}$*p*., of which 450 acres are arable, 465 meadow and pasture, and the remainder wood and plantations. The surface is gently undulated, and the prevailing scenery pleasingly rural: the soil varies greatly; the pastures and meadows, with the exception only of a few acres, are luxuriantly rich, but a considerable portion of the arable land is cold, and produces indifferent crops. Nidd Hall, the seat of the ancient family of Trappes, was purchased, together with the estate, about the year 1830, from Francis Michael Trappes, Esq., by Benjamin Rawson, Esq. The village is situated on the road from Knaresborough to Pateley-Bridge. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £96; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon Cathedral. The church is a very ancient structure.

NIDEN, an extra-parochial place, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 65 inhabitants.

NIGHTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. WINNOW, union of BODMIN, hundred of WEST, E. division of the county of CORNWALL, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Lostwithiel. The chapel is dedicated to St. Necton.

NINEBANKS, a chapelry, in the parish of ALLENDALE, union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. W.) from Haydon-Bridge. This place was the property of the Auckland family, of whose mansion a tower is still remaining. On several parts of the tower are armorial bearings; and from the inverted position of these arms, it would appear that the building, itself ancient, was erected with the materials of one still older. The chapelry comprises by measurement 4484 acres: the substratum abounds in mineral produce, and there are three lead-mines, but not at present in operation; good stone is quarried for common building purposes, and for the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £124; patron, the Incumbent of Allendale; impropriators, George Lee, Isaac Crawhall, and John Wilson, Esqrs. The chapel was rebuilt, and the cemetery enlarged, about 1816. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a mineral spring.

NINEHEAD, or NYNEHEAD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Wellington; containing 349 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1200 acres of rich land, forming part of the vale of Taunton; the surface is undulated. The river Tone, which flows through the parish, formerly inundated the lands; but in 1815 the channel was widened and improved at the expense of W. A. Sanford, Esq. The living is a discharged vicar-

age, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £184.

NINFIELD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Hailsham, hundred of Ninfield, rape of Hastings, E. division of Sussex, 5¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Battle; containing 563 inhabitants. It comprises 2554*a*. 1*r*. 5*p*., of which 1322 acres are arable, 306 pasture, 180 meadow, 490 woodland, and 61 in hop plantations; the surface is varied, and the scenery beautifully picturesque. The village is situated on the road from Lewes to Battle and Hastings, and from its elevated site commands extensive views. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £426. The church is a neat structure in the early English style. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

NITON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the liberty of East Medina, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton, 8 miles (S.) from Newport; containing 613 inhabitants. The parish occupies a delightful situation near St. Catherine's point, the southern extremity of the Isle of Wight, and is bounded by the English Channel, of which the village, being in one of the most hilly districts of the island, commands some fine views. Towards the north runs the road to Newport and the centre of the island; towards the north-west, that to the western parts; and towards the north-east, that to the eastern division. Charles II., after enduring a severe storm, landed at Puckaster, in the parish, on the 1st of July, 1675. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Godshill and the perpetual curacy of Whitwell united, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 1.; net income, £600; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The tithes of Niton have been commuted for £368, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is a very ancient structure; on the south side, without the wall of the cemetery, was formerly a cross raised upon steps, with a basin on the top, supposed to have been a font. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school endowed with £270, of which £20 were a donation from the Duchess of Kent.

NIXONS, a township, in the parish of Bewcastle, union of Longtown, Eskdale ward, E. division of the county of Cumberland, 13 miles (E. N. E.) from Longtown; containing 217 inhabitants. Several trout streams bound and intersect the township.

NOBOLD, a township, in the parish of Brace-Meole, union of Shrewsbury, N. division of the county of Salop; containing 187 inhabitants.

NOCKHOLT, a parish, in the union of Bromley, hundred of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, 5 miles (N. W.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 539 inhabitants. It consists of 1683 acres, of which 516 are in wood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron, the impropriator of Orpington: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is a neat structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NOCTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the Second division of the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, union and county of Lincoln, 7 miles (S. E.) from Lincoln; containing 553 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 5000 acres, of which 3000 are arable, and the remainder pasture, with a considerable portion of woodland. The soil is a rich clay, producing excellent wheat, oats, and barley; the scenery is diversified, and embellished with timber of fine growth. Nocton Park is the elegant seat of the Earl of Ripon: the first stone of the present mansion was laid by his lordship's eldest son, Viscount Goderich, October 26th, 1841. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 11.; net income, £560; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776. The church was erected in 1774, by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and has been lately repaired by the Earl of Ripon. A priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by Robert D'Arcy; at the Dissolution it had a revenue of £52. 19. 2.

NOCTORUM, a township, in the parish of Woodchurch, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Wirrall, S. division of the county of Chester, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Birkenhead; containing 30 inhabitants. From the Domesday survey, this manor, then called "*Chenotrie*," appears to have been granted to the barons of Nantwich, by whom, shortly afterwards, it was alienated to Richard de Praers. It was given by him, under the name of "*Knocktirum*," to the monks of St. Werburgh, who held it till the Dissolution, when it was appropriated to the new diocese of Chester; and falling, with the principal possessions of the Dean and Chapter, into the hands of the Cottons, it was finally surrendered to the crown, and granted, 35th of Elizabeth, to the Harpur family. The estate was subsequently purchased by the Crosses, of Lancashire, who sold it to the Chauntrells; and from them it passed, also by purchase, to Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, under whose will it was acquired by the Pattens. In 1844 John Wilson Patten, Esq., sold the property to William Vaudrey, Esq., of Liverpool, for £37,000. The township comprises 327 acres, of a clayey soil, and is farmed to one person.

NOKE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Bicester, hundred of Ploughley, county of Oxford, 5¼ miles (N. N. E.) from the city of Oxford; containing 153 inhabitants, and comprising 791*a*. 3*r*. 25*p*. of land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 7.; net income, £90; patron, the Duke of Marlborough.

NO-MAN'S-HEATH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the counties of Derby, Leicester, Stafford, and Warwick; containing 30 inhabitants.

NO-MAN'S-LAND, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Alderbury, hundred of Downton, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts; containing 149 inhabitants, and comprising 18 acres.

NONINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Eastry, hundred of Wingham, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 4¼ miles (S. by E.) from Wingham; containing 860 inhabitants. It comprises 4092 acres. St. Alban's Court, here, so called from having been a cell attached to the abbey of St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, contains a valuable collection of paintings: the site of a chapel is traceable in the grounds. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Womenswould annexed; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for

£600, the perpetual curate's for £250, and those of an impropriator for £170. The church is principally in the early English style.

NOOK, THE, a township, in the parish and union of Bellingham, N. W. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, ½ a mile (E.) from Bellingham; containing 129 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the North Tyne river, and on the east by the river Rede, on which the village is situated.

NORBRECK, with Bispham.—See Bispham.

NORBURY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Stockport, hundred of Macclesfield, N. division of the county of Chester, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Stockport; containing 808 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1220 acres, chiefly a clayey soil. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £110; patron, Thomas Legh, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, and in the later English style, with a tower, was erected in 1834, at an expense of £3025, raised by subscription, aided by grant from the Commissioners for building Churches.

NORBURY, a township, in the parish of Marbury, union and hundred of Nantwich, S. division of the county of Chester, 4¼ miles (N. by E.) from Whitchurch; containing 401 inhabitants. The manor was granted by Henry VIII., in 1543, to Sir Richard Gresham, and appears to have been almost immediately conveyed to Hugh Cholmondeley, who was knighted in 1544. Sir Hugh resided at Althurst, a neighbouring manor, also his property, in that year; and the Hall there, continued long to be one of the seats of the Cholmondeley family. The manors of Norbury and Althurst have descended to the present Marquess of Cholmondeley. In the township of Norbury are 1398 acres, of a light sandy soil: a branch of the Chester canal passes through. The tithes have been commuted for £148. A school is supported by the Marquess of Cholmondeley and the rector.

NORBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Uttoxeter, hundred of Appletree, S. division of the county of Derby, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Ashbourn; containing, with Roston, 510 inhabitants, and comprising about 2470 acres. One-fourth of the land is arable, and three-fourths pasture with 50 acres of wood; the soil for the most part is a rich soapy marl, very productive both of grass and corn. The surface is undulated, rising steeply from the river Dove, for perhaps a mile, and much broken into small valleys and ravines; the scenery is beautiful, and well-wooded with oak, ash, elm, holly, and hawthorn, which grow to a large size. Cheese is the chief agricultural return. There is a good limestone-quarry. The living is a rectory, with that of Snelston annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 16. 0½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Clement F. Broughton, M.A. The chancel of the church is a fine specimen of the decorated style, with large windows exhibiting the original stained glass, which is strikingly beautiful: the edifice was entirely restored in 1842, at a cost of £1400, raised chiefly by subscription. Here, amongst many ancient monuments of the Fitzherberts, is one to the memory of Sir Anthony, a celebrated writer on the law, who was born at this place, and died in 1538. A free school was founded in 1678, by a bequest from Thomas Williams.

NORBURY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Clun, hundred of Purslow, S. division of Salop, 4 miles (N. E.) from Bishop's-Castle, on the road to Shrewsbury; containing 420 inhabitants. The surface is generally hilly, and the soil light and poor, and in some parts marshy; the lands are watered by numerous small brooks. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Lydbury North. The church is a small ancient structure, with a tower. There is a chapel of ease about five miles from the church, on the road to Bishop's-Castle; and the Primitive Methodists have a place of worship at Asterton.

NORBURY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Newport, W. division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, S. division of the county of Stafford, 4 miles (N. E.) from Newport; containing, with the hamlet of Oulton, and the township of Weston-Jones with Loynton, 353 inhabitants. The manor was anciently held successively by the families of Kilpeck, Marmion, Butler, and Skrymsher, who had a moated mansion or castle in the parish, at the head of the "Wild Moors." These moors formed a royal waste, extending from Knightley down to the rivers Terne and Severn, near Newport; but the district has long been inclosed and cultivated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 6.; net income, £483; patron, the Earl of Lichfield. The church is an ancient stone edifice, except the tower, which is of brick; it was repaired in 1827, and a gallery erected.

NORCOTT, a township, in the parish of St. Helen, Abingdon, union of Abingdon, hundred of Hormer, county of Berks, 1 mile (N.) from Abingdon; containing 76 inhabitants, and comprising 340*a*. 3*r*. 12*p*.

NORDLEY, KING'S, a township, in the parish of Alveley, union of Bridgnorth, hundred of Stottesden, S. division of Salop, 5¾ miles (S. E.) from Bridgnorth; containing 38 inhabitants.

NORFOLK, a maritime county, bounded on the north and east by the German Ocean, or North Sea; on the south by the county of Suffolk, from which it is separated by the river Waveney and the Lesser Ouse; and on the west by Cambridgeshire and a small part of Lincolnshire, from which it is divided by the Greater Ouse and the Nene rivers. It extends from 52° 22′ to 52° 58′ (N. Lat.), and from 0° 10′ to 1° 44′ (E. Lon.); and includes an area of 2092 square miles, or 1,338,880 statute acres. There are 85,903 houses inhabited, 3720 uninhabited, and 437 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 412,664, of whom 199,101 are males, and 213,563 females.

The name is but slightly altered in orthography and pronunciation from the Saxon compound, *North-folc*, signifying "the northern people," which term was used in the early Saxon kingdom of East Anglia, to distinguish the inhabitants of the northern part from those of the southern, who were called *Suth-folc*. At the period of the Roman Conquest the county was inhabited by the *Cenomanni*, or *Cenimagni*, a tribe of the Iceni, who, according to Whitaker, were descended from the Cenomanni of Gaul, and had their chief city at Caistor, near Norwich. Within the limits of the county, or contiguous to it, were established five principal, besides several subordinate, Roman stations, which, with other fortifications, were placed under the command of an officer whose title, according to some authors, was *Comes tractûs maritimi*, "Count of the maritime district;" or, according to others, *Comes litoris Saxonici*, "Count of the Saxon

shore." During the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, it formed an important part of the kingdom of East Anglia, until the union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy under Egbert, about 400 years after the first landing of the Saxons; and on the division of the kingdom between King Canute and Edmund Ironside, it was included in the *Denelege*, or Danish jurisdiction.

Norfolk is in the diocese of Norwich, and province of Canterbury. It comprises the two archdeaconries of Norfolk and Norwich, in the former of which are the deaneries of Brooke, Burnham, Cranwick, Depwade, Fincham, Hingham, Hitcham, Humbleyard, Reddenhall, Repps, Rockland, and Wacton; and in the latter, those of Blofield, Breckles, Brisley, Flegg, Holt, Ingworth, Lynn, Norwich, Sparham, Taverham, Toft-Trees, Walsingham, and part of Thetford. The number of parishes is 756. For the purposes of civil government it is divided into the hundreds of Blofield, Brothercross, Clackclose, Clavering, Depwade, Diss, Earsham, North and South Erpingham, Eynsford, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, Freebridge-Lynn, Freebridge-Marshland, Gallow, North and South Greenhoe, Grimshoe, Guilt-Cross, Happing, Henstead, Holt, Humbleyard, Launditch, Loddon, Mitford, Shropham, Smithdon, Taverham, Tunstead, Walsham, and Wayland. It contains the city of Norwich; the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Lynn and Yarmouth; the borough and market town of Thetford; the market-towns of Aylsham, East Dereham, Diss, Downham-Market, Fakenham, Foulsham, Harleston, East Harling, Hingham, Holt, Loddon, Reepham, Swaffham, North Walsham, Watton, and Wymondham; and the sea-port towns of Blakeney, Cley, and Wells, which have no markets. Under the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the eastern and western divisions, each to send two representatives to parliament; two members are returned for the city of Norwich, and two for each of the boroughs. The county is included in the Norfolk circuit; the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Norwich, and the latter also by adjournment at Walsingham, and, for the Midsummer quarter only, at Swaffham.

The SURFACE has, perhaps, less variety of features than any other tract in the kingdom of equal extent, being for the most part flat; yet this uniformity of appearance is sometimes interrupted, particularly in the northern part, where the ground is broken by gentle elevations, and the hills and valleys are adorned with woods. On the south side of the county is a fine rich tract, extending towards the north and north-east; and these latter portions being inclosed, well cultivated, and containing more timber than most maritime districts, exhibit a variety of pleasing and cheerful prospects. Most of the rivers rise in marshy lands, and, running through a comparatively level country, have a slow current; so that they contribute to keep the adjacent grounds in a swampy state, and to fill the atmosphere with dense and noxious vapours. Their estuaries being for the most part choked with silt driven up by the influx of the tide, they often overflow the low-lands, and in their course form numerous small shallow lakes or pools, provincially termed "broads" or "meres," which are plentifully stocked with fish, and much frequented by aquatic birds. A great part of the coast consists of a low sandy beach, covered with gravel and shingles, which by the force of the waves, are frequently thrown up in vast heaps, and by the constant accumulation of sand, are formed into banks, held together by the matted roots of "sea-reed grass." Numerous banks of the same kind have been raised off the coast, far out at sea, and these, being only discoverable at ebb or quarter tides, are frequently fatal to coasting-vessels: the most remarkable is the large bank running parallel with the coast near Yarmouth, between which and the shore is a deep channel known by the name of Yarmouth roads, where ships ride securely in all states of the weather. The ranges of sand-hills on this, as on the opposite coast of Holland, preserve a valuable portion of the lands from inundation.

According to the table of the SOILS furnished by the late Arthur Young, secretary to the Board of Agriculture, there are in the county, of light sand, 220 square miles; of more valuable sand, 420; of marshland clay, 60; of various loams, 900; of rich loam, 148; and of peat-earth, 82. The substrata, as far as has yet been discovered, consist of clunch or indurated chalk; chalk in which flints are imbedded; gault, gravel, sand, silt, and peat-earth. Although by nature sterile, superior cultivation has rendered Norfolk one of the most productive counties in the kingdom. The arable lands form about two-thirds of its surface, and the usual course of crops is, first year, turnips; second, barley; third, seeds for hay; fourth, seeds; fifth, wheat or rye; and sixth, barley: the next most frequently practised is the old four-shift system of turnips, barley, seeds, and wheat, in succession. A vast quantity of barley is raised on the lighter soils, made into malt, and then shipped; malt, indeed, may be considered the staple commodity of the county. On a great portion of the land between March and Wisbech, and around the latter place, mustard is cultivated. Saffron is grown in the south-western district, and in the parts adjacent to Cambridgeshire. Flax is produced in the vicinities of Wisbech, Downham, and Outwell; and hemp near Downham, Old Buckenham, Diss, Harleston, &c. Some of the marshes are peculiarly favourable for corn; but their liability to inundation has induced the inhabitants to prefer the dairy system, and in these parts large quantities of butter are made and exported, under the name of "Cambridge." The quantity of upland meadow and pasturage has been estimated at nearly 127,000 acres, and that of marsh land at upwards of 63,000. One of the richest grazing tracts in Norfolk is, the marshy district lying to the south of Lynn and on the eastern side of the Ouse: the lands here, like others in the county, are in general hired by the upland farmers, and not stocked regularly, but only when convenience requires.

The agricultural produce of Norfolk amounting to twice as much as is consumed by its inhabitants, the exports are great; and it has been stated that, during the late war, as much corn was shipped from the ports of this county, including the quantity brought down the rivers from Suffolk and other counties, as from all the other ports of England collectively. The average number of fat-cattle annually sent from the county to the markets at Smithfield, St. Ives, and other places, is estimated at not less than 20,000; and the number of sheep fattened for distant markets is supposed to be about 30,000. In the sandy and loamy districts, owing to the dryness of the soil and the range afforded by the

uninclosed parts, turkeys are extremely numerous; besides affording a supply to several of the neighbouring counties, vast numbers are sent to London and other distant places. Large supplies of geese are also bred in the fenny parts, and annually driven on foot to London from the neighbourhoods of Downham, Wisbech, and Lynn; turkey-poults, goslings, chickens, &c., are sent hence to the same market. A great part of the county, a century and a half since, was comparatively wild, bleak, and unproductive, more than half of it being rabbit-warrens and sheep-walks; and notwithstanding that so much has been effected towards bringing the whole of the land into a state of cultivation, and although the commons have been very much diminished since the middle of the last century, the open and waste lands are still of great extent. Norfolk contains numerous woods and plantations, which have been computed to occupy not less than 10,000 acres.

The *Manufactures,* except for home consumption, consist chiefly of woven goods, which, in a variety of branches, still constitute the staple trade. The small village of Worsted is remarkable as having given name to a kind of goods made of wool differently dressed from that of which woollen-cloths are made; the yarn of the former being spun from combed, and that of the latter from carded, wool. Dormics, cambrics, calicoes, &c., which in like manner took their names from the places where they were first made, formerly constituted the principal articles of manufacture; and these were followed by druggets, serges, shalloons, duffields, &c., which in their turn have been superseded by bombasins, worsted-damasks, flowered-satins, camlets, crapes, stuffs, tabinets, poplins, shawls, and a great variety of fancy articles, most of which are formed of wool, mohair, and silk, by different intermixtures and curious combinations. In this trade Norwich takes the lead. The articles which have usually been considered as the manufacture of that city only, were formerly produced by the joint labour of several towns and villages in the county; since the introduction of machinery, however, the trade has been concentrated, and is now almost confined to Norwich. Having a great extent of coast, and abounding with rivers and streams, together with numerous broads or meres, Norfolk is well supplied both with fresh and salt water fish. The chief fisheries are the herring and mackerel fisheries, the former of which is by far the more important.

The principal RIVERS are, the Greater Ouse, the Lesser Ouse, the Waveney, the Bure, the Wensum, the Yare, and the Nar. The *Greater Ouse* receives the tide up to the vicinity of Denver, where its further influx is checked by sluices erected for the purposes of drainage and navigation: at the period of the equinoxes the tide rushes up with great fury, and is called by the inhabitants "the Eagre." Besides admitting merchant vessels of considerable burthen as high as Lynn, the river is navigable for barges in the whole of its course through the county; and by means of it, and of the rivers and canals with which it is connected, Norfolk supplies the central parts of the kingdom with coal, wine, timber, grocery, and other articles previously brought into its ports; and in its turn receives large quantities of cheese, corn, and malt. The *Lesser Ouse* is navigable up to Thetford; the *Waveney* for barges as high as Bungay Bridge. The *Bure* becomes navigable at Aylsham, and joins the Yare on the north side of Yarmouth. The *Wensum* begins to be navigable at Norwich, and eventually joins the Waveney. The *Yare* joins the Wensum to the east of Norwich, and in this latter river its name is lost until the junction of the Wensum and the Waveney, at the head of Bredon water, between which and Yarmouth the united waters again assume the name of Yare: in the Yare, or Wensum, is found a singular species of perch, called a ruffe, which is smaller and of a more slender form than the common perch. The *Nar,* called also Sechy or Seechy river, falls into the Greater Ouse near Lynn, whence it is navigable up to Narburgh, a distance of about fifteen miles. The navigable river Nene forms part of the western boundary of Norfolk, which it separates from Lincolnshire. In addition to the Eau-brink Cut, there is a canal from Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire, to Outwell Creek and Salter's Lode, in this county, about six miles in extent, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Nene; and different private estates have small cuts to the navigable rivers, for the conveyance of corn, &c. A navigable communication with the sea at Lowestoft, in the county of Suffolk, has been lately completed. There are, a railway from Norwich to Yarmouth, passing along the valley of the Yare or Wensum, and having a line branching from it, at Reedham, to Lowestoft, in Suffolk; a second line, from Norwich, by Wymondham, Attleburgh, and East Harling, to Thetford and Brandon, on the borders of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, with a branch from Wymondham to East Dereham; a third line, from East Dereham to Swaffham and Lynn; and a fourth, from Lynn to Downham-Market and the county of Cambridge.

The principal Roman stations established in or contiguous to the county, were, *Brannodunum, Garianonum, Venta-Icenorum, Sitomagus,* and *Ad Tuam.* Different remains of the Roman people, such as coins, urns, &c., have been discovered, particularly at Brampton, Buckenham, and Thetford. The great Roman road which crossed the island from east to west, from the Norfolk coast to St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire, is supposed to have commenced at Burgh, near Yarmouth, and is still conspicuous near Downham-Market, whence, crossing the river Ouse, it passes through the fens into Cambridgeshire. Some traces of vicinal ways are also discernible; Pedder's way, running from Thetford to the sea near Brancaster, appears to be one of these; the road leading by Long Stratton to Tasburgh was probably another; and a third branched from this to the north-west, through Marshland, Upwell, and Elm, to Wisbech. What is called the "Milky Way" has been considered Roman, but is more likely of later date, and was probably made for the convenience of the pilgrims to the chapel of Our Lady of Walsingham; it is traceable in several places, and is tolerably perfect in the vicinity of the tumuli called Grimes Graves. Other tumuli may be seen in different parts of the county, but they are not very numerous. On Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, are many excavations in the earth, which King and other antiquaries have considered to be hiding-pits, or British caves. The religious houses, at the time of the Dissolution, amounted to 123, of all orders; the principal remains are those of the abbeys of Creake and St. Bene't-at-Holme, and of the priories of Binham, Bromeholme, Old Buckenham, Castle-Acre, Flitcham, Pentney, Thetford, Walsingham, and Weybourne. Of ancient

castles there are considerable remains at Norwich, Castle-Acre, and Castle-Rising. The most remarkable ancient mansions are, Caistor Hall, Oxborough Hall, Winwall House, Stiffkey Hall, and Beaconsthorpe Hall. Norfolk gives the title of Duke to the illustrious family of Howard, the representative of which is earl-marshal and hereditary marshal of England, and premier duke and earl, immediately after the princes of the blood royal.

NORHAM, or NORHAMSHIRE (*ST. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 2934 inhabitants, of whom 902 are in the township of Norham, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Berwick. The doctrines of Christianity are stated to have been first preached to the Northumbrians, by the Scottish missionaries, at Norham; and on the establishment of a see for Northumbria, this place was given to Aidan, the first bishop. It continued in the possession of his successors until the time of Bishop Barnes, who alienated his rights to the crown: the bishops exercised a special jurisdiction throughout the district, having their sheriff, coroner, justices, and other civil officers, their court of exchequer, gallows, &c. Being situated on a pass or ford on the river Tweed, called Ubbanford, upon the borders of England and Scotland, Norham was frequently the scene of rapine and bloodshed, and the place of meeting between the principal officers of the two kingdoms for settling affairs relative to the border. Bishop Flambard, in 1121, probably erected the first regular fortress. Having been enlarged and strengthened by succeeding prelates, the castle, when well garrisoned, was deemed almost impregnable. David I., King of Scotland, however, in 1138 took and destroyed the town and fortress after a spirited resistance; but they were rebuilt in 1154, by Bishop Pudsey, who erected the present great tower of the castle, and conferred extensive privileges by charter on the inhabitants.

Various treaties between the Scots and King John were arranged here; and in 1215, that monarch, in consequence of the defection of the Northumbrian barons, and their having sworn homage to the Scottish king (Alexander II.), laid siege to the castle, which held out successfully for forty days, when he was obliged to withdraw his forces. In 1318, it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Scots, who, however, were more fortunate in an attack in 1322; they then obtained possession of it, but were soon afterwards compelled to abandon the prize, after having for ten days resisted an assault of Edward II. Upon the accession of Edward III., they stormed the castle with success, and retained it a short time. The town was plundered and burnt in 1355, by a party of Scottish troops, under the command of Sir William Ramsay; in 1498 the castle was besieged by the Scottish monarch himself, but the Earl of Surrey advancing to the relief of the garrison, the assailants were compelled to retire. Just before the battle of Flodden-Field the Scots again invested the fortress, which fell into their hands through information given by a deserter from the garrison. The remains of this strong edifice occupy the summit of a steep rocky eminence impending over the river, and so near that portions have been washed away by the stream; the keep or main tower, with its vaults and prisons entire, is the principal part, and is constructed of a soft red freestone.

The parish consists of the townships of Duddo, Felkington, Grindon, Horncliffe, Loan-End, Longridge, Norham, Norham-Mains, Shoreswood, Thornton, and Twizel. It comprises by computation 14,000 acres: the soil is various; the substratum abounds with coal, of which several mines are in operation, and there are some quarries of stone, raised for ordinary building purposes. Here is a considerable salmon-fishery; and fairs take place on the second Thursday in May, and the third Thursday in October. A market was formerly held, but it has been long discontinued. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who are likewise appropriators: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £460, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church, built about 1180, comprises only part of the original edifice, the tower and aisles having been rebuilt in 1837, and a north and south transept in 1838; it had anciently three chantries in honour of St. Cuthbert, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas, and possessed the privilege of sanctuary for thirty-seven days. The remains of Ceolwulph, a lineal descendant of Ida, and King of Northumbria, were brought from Lindisfarne and buried at Norham, where also Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, was interred. There is a place of worship in connexion with the United Secession Synod of Scotland; also a free school, originally founded in 1762, and rebuilt in 1809, and which is endowed with about twenty acres of land, producing an annual income of £36. About two miles below Norham, on the banks of the river Tweed, two urns containing human bones have been found in a gravel-pit called the Crooks, near which are the pedestals of two ancient crosses, also an artificial eminence, probably a barrow, surrounded by stone steps. There are some Druidical remains, and vestiges of a Roman camp. The learned Dr. George Carleton, successively Bishop of Llandaff and of Chichester, who died in 1628, was born here.

NORHAM-MAINS, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Berwick; containing 98 inhabitants. It is on the borders of Scotland, close to the Tweed, which runs on the north-west; and comprises about 950 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £287. 11. 8., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

NORLAND, a township, in the chapelry of SOWERBY-BRIDGE, parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Halifax; containing 1670 inhabitants, partly engaged in the woollen manufacture. The township comprises by computation 1140 acres of land. The substratum is principally millstone-grit, of which there is a large outcrop at Butterworth-End, beyond which, and nearer to North Dean, a quarry is extensively wrought; a belt of plate coal is also discernible within the group of middle millstone, in the cuttings for the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway. The township consists chiefly of detached houses and small hamlets, scattered over the southern acclivity of the vale of Calder. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORLEY, a township, in the lordship of KINGSLEY, parish of FRODSHAM, union of RUNCORN, hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Frodsham, on the road to North-

wich; containing 615 inhabitants. The township comprises 1304 acres, of a sandy soil. Norley Hall, with 1000 acres of land, is the property of Samuel Woodhouse, Esq.: Norley Bank, a modern mansion, is the seat of Egerton Warburton, Esq. A church was erected here in 1832; it is a neat stone building, with a tower. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the family of Woodhouse; net income, £100. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORMANBY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the E. division of the wapentake of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Market-Rasen; containing 471 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Ancholme, and comprises by computation 1600 acres; the substratum contains good limestone, which is burnt for manure, and also used for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £88; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land in 1789. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman and early English styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with about 16 acres of land, purchased with £200 bequeathed by Mrs. Dunn, and producing £25 per annum.

NORMANBY, a hamlet, in the parish of Burton-upon-Stather, union of Glandford-Brigg, N. division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; containing 130 inhabitants.

NORMANBY, a township, in the parish of Stow, union of Gainsborough, wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 24 inhabitants.

NORMANBY, a parish, in the union of Pickering, wapentake of Ryedale, N. riding of York; containing, with Thornton-Risebrough township, 245 inhabitants, of whom 212 are in the township of Normanby, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Pickering. This parish, which is supposed to have derived its name from one of its ancient proprietors, comprises 2300 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder, including about 15 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture; the surface is undulated, and the scenery richly diversified. The small village is situated on the road from Malton to Kirkby-Moorside, and very near the river Seven, which falls into the Rye a little above Newsham bridge. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; patron, R. Hill, Esq.: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £490, and the glebe consists of 10 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a low tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In the parish is a sulphureous mineral spring, the water of which contains carbonic acid and a small portion of neutral salt.

NORMANBY-in-Cleveland, a township, in the chapelry of Eston, parish of Ormesby, union of Guisborough, E. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Guisborough; containing 134 inhabitants. At the time of the Domesday survey, lands were held here by the king, the Earl of Morton, and the family of Mallet; amongst the proprietors since that date, occur the families of Brus, Thweng, Morley, and Pennyman. The township comprises 1640 acres: the river Tees runs at a short distance to the north. The village, which is small, is situated close to Eston, and on the road from Yarm to Kirk-Leatham. The tithes have been commuted for £179, payable to the Archbishop of York.

NORMANBY-on-the-Wold (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, N. division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 129 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1952 acres of land: the substratum abounds with stone of good quality for the roads and for rough building. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Claxby in 1740, and valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10. The church is an ancient structure, and appears to have been formerly much larger than at present; it contains some richly-carved oak seats. In the churchyard are the remains of a beautiful cross.

NORMANDY, a tything, in the parish of Ash, First division of the hundred of Woking, W. division of Surrey, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Guildford; containing 304 inhabitants. This tything belongs to the domain of Henley Park, and consists principally of a single farm, with an extensive right of common: the farm was tenanted by the late William Cobbett; and many of his *Political Registers*, and other papers of interest, were written here.

NORMANTON, a parish, in the union of Shardlow, hundred of Repton and Gresley, S. division of the county of Derby, 2 miles (S.) from Derby; containg 309 inhabitants. It comprises 1302 acres, of strong red marl land. The manor was granted in 1234 to the monks of Derby, and by Henry VIII. in 1544 to the Babingtons, from whom it passed to the Beaumonts, and the Dixies: the seat of these families was a ruin in 1712. The village is indifferently built. The Derby canal crosses the north-east part of the parish, and the Birmingham and Derby railway passes through it. The living is annexed to the vicarage of St. Peter in Derby. The church is very ancient, and though much defaced, contains some beautiful Norman details; it consists of a nave and chancel, with a low tower and short spire. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have places of worship.

NORMANTON, a hamlet, and formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Bottesford, union of Grantham, hundred of Framland, N. division of the county of Leicester, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from the town of Grantham; containing 103 inhabitants.

NORMANTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Grantham, wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from the town of Grantham; containing 200 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 6.; net income, £104; patron, the Marquess of Bristol. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a curious tower, and a large stone font.

NORMANTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Southwell, Southwell division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Southwell; containing 70 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, the ruins of which are now used as a barn.

NORMANTON (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of Oakham, hundred of Martinsley, county of Rutland, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Oakham; containing

28 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north-west by the small river Gwash, comprises 705*a*. 3*r*. 24*p*. The soil is partly clay, and partly light red sand; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied. Stone of good quality is quarried for the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 7.; net income, £156; patron, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.: the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church has been mostly rebuilt. The parish formerly constituted a part of that of Hambleton, to the incumbent of which the rector pays a small sum annually, in lieu of the tithes of calves and chickens, and surplice fees. There is a chalybeate spring.

NORMANTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York; containing, with the townships of Altofts and Snydale, 1323 inhabitants, of whom 481 are in Normanton township, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Wakefield. The parish comprises about 4000 acres; the soil is rich, and in good cultivation. The Midland railway is joined at Normanton by the Manchester and Leeds line; and a little beyond this place, the York and North-Midland railway diverges towards York. An excavation through a rocky soil was made here, to the extent of 500,000 cubic yards; the greater portion of the earth was used in forming the embankment at Altofts, where the railway is carried over the Calder by a viaduct. The village, since the completion of the railway, which has a station here, has become of considerable importance; and a spacious hotel has been erected at a vast expense, for the accommodation of the numerous passengers who arrive by the York, Sheffield, Manchester, and Leeds trains. The station comprises a depôt for merchandise, with every requisite for facilitating the traffic on the line. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; patrons and appropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: the great tithes of the parish have been commuted for £676, and the small for £139; the appropriate glebe consists of 2 acres, and the vicarial of 75. The church is a neat structure, with a tower.

NORMANTON-LE-HEATH, a chapelry, in the parish of Nailstone, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Ashby; containing 235 inhabitants. The chapel is an ancient fabric, on an eminence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORMANTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a township, in the parish of Plumtree, union of Bingham, N. division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Nottingham; containing 230 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £225. 15. 6.

NORMANTON, SOUTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Mansfield, hundred of Scarsdale, N. division of the county of Derby, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Alfreton; containing 1288 inhabitants. This parish, for many generations from the time of the Conquest, was the residence of the family of Revel, whose mansion was at Carnfield Hall. It lies on the Mansfield and Alfreton road, and comprises 1879*a*. 2*r*. 31*p*., nearly equally divided into arable and pasture, with a few plantations. The surface is undulated; the soil clay, cold, and unproductive; and the scenery pleasingly diversified: the substratum abounds with coal of good quality, of which some mines are in operation. The village is situated on an eminence; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries, and in frame-work knitting, which is carried on to a considerable extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 5., and in the gift of Thomas Radford, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £285, and the glebe comprises 60 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, with two aisles, and a tower and pinnacles: the communion-plate, which is very handsome, was presented by the family of Revel. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There is a small day school; and a Church Sunday school, built in 1840, is supported by subscription. Fossil remains of plants, fish, and shells are sometimes found. Jedediah Strutt, Esq., the ingenious inventor of the machine for manufacturing ribbed stockings, was born here.

NORMANTON, TEMPLE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Chesterfield, hundred of Scarsdale, N. division of the county of Derby, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from the town of Chesterfield; containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Miss Lord; net income, £55. A school is supported by subscription, aided by a small endowment and a house for the master.

NORMANTON-TURVILLE, a hamlet, in the parish of Thurlaston, union of Blaby, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hinckley; with 48 inhabitants.

NORMANTON-UPON-SOAR (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of Loughborough, S. division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe and of the county of Nottingham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Loughborough; containing 428 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1300 acres. The surface is varied, rising into hills of considerable elevation; the substratum abounds with limestone of excellent quality, which is extensively quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The river Soar bounds, and the Midland railway passes through, the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of J. Buckley, Esq., and others: the tithes were commuted for land in 1776; the glebe altogether comprises 243 acres, valued at £400 per annum. The church is a very ancient cruciform structure, of which the north transept is entirely, and the south partly, a ruin. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORMANTON-UPON-TRENT (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, N. division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Tuxford; containing 362 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Trent, comprises 1163*a*. 2*r*. 19*p*.: the village is pleasantly situated on an acclivity. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5.; net income, £154; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Doncaster. On the inclosure of the open fields in 1804, $56\frac{1}{2}$ acres were allotted to the vicar in lieu of tithes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NORMICOTT, a liberty, in the parish and union of Stone, S. division of the hundred of Pirehill, N. division of the county of Stafford; containing 905 inhabitants. It forms a constablewick in the Hilderstone quarter of the parish, and adjoins Lane-End.

NORTH ANSTON.—See ANSTON, NORTH.—*And other places having a similar prefix will also be found under the proper name.*

NORTHALES, or COVE-HITHE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Wangford; containing 186 inhabitants. This was formerly a considerable fishing-place. The parish comprises 1453 acres, of which 1270 are arable and pasture with marsh, and 130 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated, together with the rectory of Easton-Bavents, with the rectory of Benacre, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; impropriator, Sir Thomas S. Gooch, Bart. The vicarial tithes of Northales have been commuted for £95, and there is a glebe of 6 acres. The south aisle only of the church is now appropriated for divine service; the other parts are in ruins, and present a beautiful specimen of architecture. An allotment of about forty acres of land, set out for the benefit of the poor under an inclosure act, produces £25 per annum. John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, is supposed to have been a native of this place, in 1495.

NORTHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of EDDLESBOROUGH, union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Ivinghoe; containing 540 inhabitants.

NORTHALLERTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the wapentake and liberty of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK; comprising the chapelries of Brompton, Deighton, and High Worsall, and the townships of Romanby and Northallerton; and containing 5273 inhabitants, of whom 3092 are in the town, 32 miles (N. W. by N.) from York, and 224 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, which was a Roman station, and subsequently a Saxon borough, is in Domesday book called *Alvertune* and *Alreton*, the prefix *North* being applied to distinguish it from Allerton-Mauleverer. It was greatly injured, if not destroyed, by Beornredus or Earnredus, who in 769, having invaded the kingdom of Northumbria with a view to usurp the throne, burnt the town of Catterick, about eight miles distant. William Rufus gave the town, with the lands adjacent, to the see of Durham, and, under the patronage of the bishops of that diocese, it grew into importance, and became an episcopal residence. At Cowton Moor, about three miles from the town, and within the parish, the celebrated battle of the Standard was fought, in 1138, between the English commanded by Ralph, Bishop of the Orkney Islands, Walter l'Espee, and William d'Albemarle, and the Scots led on by their king, David, who had ravaged the country as far as York: the latter were defeated, with the loss of 11,000 men. The spot on which the standard was erected is still called Standard Hill, and the holes into which the dead were thrown, the Scots' Pits. About 1174, Henry II. ordered the episcopal palace, supposed to have been built by Geoffrey, Bishop of Durham, and which had been strongly fortified by Bishop Pudsey, to be demolished; it was afterwards rebuilt, and again destroyed. Traces of the foundation are still visible on the western side of the town. In 1318, the Scots plundered and burnt Northallerton. During the civil war, Charles I., in one of his journeys to Scotland, lodged here in an old mansion called the Porch-house; and in 1745, the English army under the Duke of Cumberland encamped on the Castle hills.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated, and consists chiefly of one spacious street, half a mile in length, partially paved, and containing some good houses; it has long given name to a district called Allertonshire, now constituting the wapentake and liberty. The principal branches of manufacture are tanning and the currying of leather; hand-loom linen weaving is carried on at Brompton. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on Feb. 14th, Sept. 5th and 6th, Oct. 3rd and 4th, and the second Wednesday in the latter month. The York and Newcastle railway has a station here; and in 1846 acts were passed for making lines to Bedale and Stockton, the former seven miles long, and the latter 20½. The borough, which exists by prescription, first exercised the elective franchise in the 26th of Edward I., but made no subsequent return till 1640; from which time it regularly sent two members to parliament till the 2nd William IV., when it was destined to return only one. The right of election was formerly vested in the proprietors of ancient burgage houses, in number about two hundred and ten, but is now extended to the £10 householders of the townships of Northallerton and Romanby, and the chapelry of Brompton, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, were made to constitute the new borough, comprising 8693 acres, of which 3150 are in Northallerton township: the returning officer is a bailiff, appointed by the Bishop of Ripon, who is high-bailiff of the whole shire or liberty, and lord of the manor of Northallerton. The general quarter-sessions for the North riding are held here, as directed by the act of the 1st of William IV., cap. 70; and there is a weekly meeting of the county magistrates. The powers of the county debt-court of Northallerton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Northallerton. The sessions-house is an elegant building, erected about 1790; annexed to it is a house of correction, on the plan of Mr. Howard, containing thirty cells. To the west of the sessions-house is the registrar's office for the riding, where the bishop holds his courts.

The parish comprises an extensive and fertile district stretching for sixteen miles from north to south, and between three and four from east to west; it is bounded on the west by the river Wiske, and intersected by the Sunbeck and the Northbeck: the surface is flat, except on the west, where it is hilly, and the soil near the town is a good loam. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17; net income, £697; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham; impropriators, Miss Pierse and others. The impropriate tithes of Northallerton township have been commuted for £340. 7., and the vicarial for £273. 11.; the glebe attached to the benefice comprises about 200 acres. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, in the Norman and later English styles, with a square tower rising from the centre, and crowned with pinnacles at the angles. There are chapels at High Worsall, Brompton, and Deighton; also places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar (now the parochial) school is of royal foundation: it has a small endowment, arising from a bequest by Elizabeth Raine in 1737; also an interest in five scholarships founded by Bishop Cosin at Peter House, Cambridge, in a failure of applicants from the school at Durham; and has likewise a contingent interest in twelve exhibitions to Lincoln College, Oxford,

founded by Lord Crewe. The school-house was rebuilt in 1777. Dr. W. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel; Dr. George Hickes, Dean of Worcester, and author of the "*Thesaurus Septentrionalium Linguarum;*" Dr. Thomas Burnet, master of the Charter-House, London; Rymer, editor of the *Fœdera;* Dr. Radcliffe; and the Rev. John Kettlewell, were educated here. An hospital, or *Maison de Dieu*, was founded in 1476, by Richard de Moore, a draper in the town, for thirteen poor people: it has been rebuilt at the expense of the inhabitants, but the number of inmates is reduced to four. The Rev. John Kettlewell, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, bequeathed in 1694 an estate in the township of Brompton, called Low-Moor Farm, comprising eighty-three acres, and yielding a rental of £70, of which £40 are applied in support of the national schools here and at Brompton, and the residue is laid out in clothing and medicine for the poor of those places. The union of Northallerton comprises 44 parishes and places, and contains a population of 12,575. Some remains exist of a monastery of Carmelites, founded by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1354, and dedicated to St. Mary; and the site of St. James's hospital, about a mile from the town, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £58. 10. 10., is still pointed out. It is also on record that, in the 14th of Edward III., William de Alverton gave the Augustine friars eight acres of ground in the town, on which to erect a church and habitation. Vestiges of a military road leading from Alby, the *Derventio* of the Romans, through the town, to Catterick, may be traced. Edmund Guest, Bishop of Salisbury, almoner to Queen Elizabeth, was born here. Northallerton, in the reign of Anne, gave the title of Viscount to the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George I.

NORTHAM (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Bideford, hundred of Shebbear, Great Torrington and N. divisions of Devon, 1½ mile (N. by W.) from Bideford; containing 3578 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the Bristol Channel on the west, and by the navigable river Torridge on the east, includes the small sea-port of Appledore (*which see*), and comprises by admeasurement 2500 acres; the soil is good, and the substratum contains stone for building and for the roads. The manor of Northam was given by William the Conqueror to the church of St. Stephen's, in Caen, and confirmed in 1252 to the priory of Frampton, in Dorsetshire, which was a cell to St. Stephen's: on the suppression of alien monasteries, it was granted by the crown to the college of Ottery St. Mary. Queen Elizabeth bestowed it in the year 1564 upon the Dean and Canons of Windsor, to whom the fee still belongs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10.; net income, £280; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £525, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. A chapel has been erected at Appledore. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship. Here is an estate called Tomouth and Stoopehill, consisting of four small houses, an orchard, and four fields, purchased with £200 bequeathed by James Cocke in 1700, and £100 given by Elizabeth Langdon about the year 1702; it produces about £50 per annum, which are distributed by the minister and churchwardens to widows and children.

NORTHAMPTON, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Spelhoe, S. division of the county of Northampton, of which it is the chief town, 66 miles (N. W. by N.) from London, on the road to Leicester; containing 21,242 inhabitants. This place, from its situation to the north of the river Nene (termed by Camden the Avon, and more anciently known as the *Aufona*), is by some antiquaries supposed to have been called *North Aufonton*, of which they consider its present name to be a contraction; by others it is said to have been known to the Saxons as *Hamtune*, and to have received the prefix *North* to distinguish it from other towns of the same name. It is unquestionably a place of antiquity, and must have attained a considerable degree of importance prior to the division of the kingdom into shires, from its having given name to that in which it is situated. In the reign of *Edward the Elder* it was in the possession of the Danes, who in 921 made it the principal station of their forces, and marched hence to the siege of Towcester. In 1010, it was again attacked by the Danes, who burnt the town and laid waste the adjacent country. During the insurrection of the Northumbrians against Tosti, son of Earl Godwin, in 1064, the insurgents, under Earl Morcar, whom they had chosen for their leader, marched to this place, where they committed excessive outrages, burning the houses of the inhabitants, many of whom they massacred, and carrying off great quantities of cattle, and several hundred prisoners. *Harold*, afterwards king, being sent against the insurgents, encountered them near the town; but listening to their just representations of the tyranny and oppression of Tosti, he entered into an accommodation with them, and procured for Morcar a confirmation of his assumed authority.

*Seal and Arms.*

The town, which had scarcely recovered from the depredation it suffered upon this occasion, was given at the time of the Conquest to Earl Waltheof, who had married the Countess Judith, niece of the Conqueror; but the earl having entered into a conspiracy against the king, was executed as a traitor, and his confiscated possessions were bestowed on Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, who repaired and beautified the town, erected a strong castle for its defence, and surrounded it with massive walls in which were four gates. From this period it rapidly improved; and from its central situation and the security of its fortifications, it became the occasional residence of several of our kings. *Henry I.*, in the 23rd year of his reign, celebrated the festival of Easter here with great pomp, and in 1131 assembled a parliament at Northampton, in which the barons swore homage to his daughter, the Empress Matilda, whom he appointed his successor. In the 11th of *Henry II.*, a council was convened here, at which Archbishop Becket was summoned to appear, for his refusal to submit to the Constitutions of Clarendon. On the rebellion of Prince Henry, Anketil Mallore, one of his partisans, advancing to Northampton with a body

of forces, defeated the king's troops aided by a party of the inhabitants, and took 200 of the latter prisoners. William, King of Scotland, being taken prisoner at the battle of Alnwick, was brought to Northampton, where Henry was then residing; and the Bishop of Durham, Roger de Mowbray, Earl Ferrers, with Anketil Mallore and William de Dive, constables of the Earl of Leicester, waited upon the English king to surrender the several castles which they had held against him. In 1180, a convention of barons and prelates met here, to take into consideration the laws of the realm, and to amend and enforce the Constitutions of Clarendon, by which the kingdom was divided into six circuits, and three itinerant justices were assigned to each, for the administration of the laws and the punishment of offenders; and in the following year the king held a council previously to visiting his dominions on the continent.

*Richard I.*, soon after his return from captivity, kept the festival of Easter in the town, where he entertained William of Scotland, who came to solicit a grant of the county of Northumberland; during this reign a mint existed here. On the death of Richard, the barons assembled in council at the place, and took the oath of allegiance to his brother, *John*, at that time in Normandy. John, in the tenth year of his reign, being displeased with the citizens of London, removed his court of exchequer to Northampton, and three years afterwards assembled a council of temporal lords, at which Pandulph and Durand, legates from the pope, attended on behalf of the exiled clergy: these exiles the king allowed to return to their country; but refusing to restore their confiscated property, he was excommunicated by the legates. Previous to the commencement of the war between the king and the barons, the latter transmitted to him their memorial of grievances, which the king having indignantly refused to redress, they laid siege to the castle of Northampton; but being unable to reduce it, they withdrew their forces, after remaining before it fourteen days. On the signing of *Magna Charta*, this, among other castles, was placed in their custody, as security for the fulfilment of the conditions; but on the renewal of the war, it was intrusted to Fulke de Brente, a determined royalist. In 1216, the townsmen attacked and killed many of the garrison under the command of that officer, in retaliation for which the soldiers burnt a considerable portion of the town.

*Henry III.*, attended by his court, celebrated the festival of Christmas at the castle, where he was splendidly entertained by the governor; and in the 30th year of his reign, the king gave the inhabitants ten marks to purchase books for a public library, a sacramental chalice for the church of All Saints, and smaller vessels of silver for the other churches. The castle was occupied in 1264 by the insurgent barons under the Earl of Leicester, from whose son, Simon de Montfort, it was taken by stratagem, after many fruitless attempts to reduce it; but the following year it was retaken by the Montforts, who celebrated a tournament here, which was numerously and brilliantly attended: soon after, the elder Montfort was defeated and slain at the battle of Evesham. In 1268, a parliament was held here, in which the rebellious barons were deprived of their estates, and Simon de Montfort was banished from the realm; and a council of prelates was assembled at the same time, at which the pope's legate excommunicated those bishops who had joined their party. During this reign, repeated attempts were made to establish a university in the town, in consequence of dissensions between the students and the citizens of Oxford; in 1258, a large party of students removed to this place, and a royal licence was obtained for erecting public schools for teaching the arts and sciences. But though subsequent disputes between the students and the townsmen, both of Oxford and Cambridge, occasioned fresh accessions to Northampton, the establishments were dissolved in 1265, by order of the king, and the professors returned with their pupils to their ancient seats. In the reign of *Edward II.*, John Poydras, the son of a tanner of Exeter, who pretended to be the son and heir of Edward I., was convicted and executed in the town as an impostor. In the second year of the reign of *Edward III.*, a treaty was concluded here with the Scots, by which the king resigned his pretensions to the sovereignty of Scotland, in consideration of 30,000 marks paid by Robert Bruce, whose infant son, David, was affianced to Jane, the king's sister, also an infant. In the same parliament which effected this treaty, was enacted the Statute of Northampton, specifying in what cases pardon should be granted for felony, and regulating the appointment of judges of assize. The last parliament held here was summoned in the fourth year of the reign of *Richard II.*, to grant supplies for the troops destined to serve in a war against France, when a poll-tax was ordered, the levying of which excited the rebellion headed by Wat Tyler: this parliament, together with the convocation of Canterbury, sat in the chancel of All Hallows' church, now All Saints', the castle having fallen into a ruinous state.

During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, a sanguinary and decisive battle took place at Northampton on the 9th of July, 1460, in which *Henry VI.* was defeated and taken prisoner. The treacherous desertion of Lord Grey of Ruthin, who commanded the vanguard of the king's army, contributed to the defeat of the royal forces, on whose side fell the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Egremont, and other nobles, who were buried in the town; the duke was interred in the church of the Grey friars, and several of the others in St. John's hospital, where their bones have been recently discovered. In the 9th of *Edward IV.*, Earl Rivers and his son, who had been taken by the rebels under Sir Henry Nevil and Sir John Coniers, who headed the insurrection in Yorkshire, were beheaded in the town. *Queen Elizabeth*, in her progress through the county, visited Northampton, where she was hospitably received, and presented by the magistrates with a valuable purse, containing £20: a similar mark of respect was paid to *Charles I.* and his consort, who, on passing through the town, received from the mayor and corporation two bowls of silver gilt, containing 100 marks. In 1637, the court of Eyre for the forests was held here, under the Earl of Holland, chief justice, as head of the commission, assisted by five of the judges and many of the nobility and gentry. During the parliamentary war, Lord Brooke took possession of the town, which he fortified for the parliament. In Sept. 1675, it was nearly destroyed by a fire, which consumed 600 houses chiefly built of wood and roofed with thatch; but from this severe calamity, of which the damage was estimated at £150,000, it recovered under the auspices of the Earl of Northampton. Few

events of importance have occurred of late years: in Nov. 1844 the town was visited by Her Majesty the Queen and her royal consort.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of an eminence rising gradually from the north bank of the river Nene, over which are two bridges of stone, that to the south being a good structure of three elliptic arches. It consists principally of two spacious and regular streets, nearly a mile in length, which, intersecting each other at right angles, divide it into four nearly equal parts; the houses are handsomely built of stone, and the whole town, which is paved, and lighted with gas, has a clean, respectable, and cheerful appearance. An act was passed in 1843 for better paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the borough. A building has been erected and fitted up with swimming and other baths, supplied with warm, tepid, and cold water. The theatre was opened in 1806. Races take place annually: the race-course comprises about 117 acres, and is at a short distance from the town. At the end of Derngate is a fine promenade, shaded by a row of lofty trees, and commanding a view of the adjoining meadows; the environs generally are pleasant, and abound with agreeable villas and thriving plantations. At the northern extremity of the town are some barracks, erected in 1796, and forming a handsome range consisting of a centre and two wings. The principal articles of manufacture are, boots and shoes, of which great quantities are made for the supply of the army; and stockings and lace, the latter of which, since the introduction of machinery, has been less extensively made. A considerable trade is carried on in the currying of leather. There is a branch canal, constructed in 1815, from the river Nene to the Grand Junction canal, by means of which facility of communication is obtained with almost every part of the kingdom. Here also is a station of the Peterborough branch of the London and Birmingham railway: the branch quits the main line at Blisworth, a few miles south of Northampton. In 1846 an act was passed for a line of railway, six miles long, from Northampton to the Weedon station on the London and Birmingham line. The market-days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the last a very large cattle-market. The fairs are on the second Tuesday in January, Feb. 20th, the third Monday in March, April 5th, May 4th, June 19th, Aug. 5th and 26th, Sept. 19th (for cheese), the first Thursday in November, the 28th of the same month, and Dec. 19th, principally for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs: the fairs for horses and cattle are numerously attended by dealers. The market-place is a spacious area, in the centre of which is a column with a powerful gas-light, and on the south side a conduit from which the town is supplied with water.

Northampton is a BOROUGH by prescription. Richard I. granted a charter to the burgesses, which was extended by four subsequent kings; but the first charter of incorporation is that of the 23rd of Henry VI. The mode of governing the borough was afterwards changed by statute of the 4th of Henry VII., which was confirmed with slight alterations by Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., and lastly by George III. in 1796. The control, however, is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into three wards, and the municipal boundaries are coextensive with those for parliamentary purposes; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is twelve. The freedom is inherited by birth or acquired by servitude. The town has returned two members to parliament from the early part of the reign of Edward I.: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, and, every third week, a court of record for the recovery of debts and determining of pleas to any amount; petty-sessions take place every Tuesday and Friday, and the assizes for the county, and the election of knights for the southern division of the shire, are held here. The powers of the county debt-court of Northampton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Northampton, Brixworth, and Hardingstone. The town-hall is an ancient edifice, commodiously arranged, and decorated with portraits of Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and a munificent benefactor to Northampton and other towns, and of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. The borough gaol was recently erected, at an expense exceeding £15,000, and is admirably adapted to the classification of prisoners. The county-hall is a spacious and elegant structure in the Grecian style, of the Corinthian order, containing courts for the assizes and quarter-sessions, and a suite of rooms well adapted to the transaction of the general business of the county: in the hall, the ceiling of which is splendidly decorated, are portraits of William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I. and II. Adjoining the shire-hall is the common gaol and house of correction for the county, a large building, erected in 1794, at an expense of £16,000, and to which considerable additions have just been made.

The borough comprises the PARISHES of All Saints, containing 7898; St. Giles, 3898; St. Peter, 1029; and St. Sepulchre, 6124 inhabitants: in the extra-parochial part of the town are 2293 inhabitants. There were formerly seven parochial churches within the walls and two without, of which only four are remaining. The living of *All Saints'* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £350; patron, Lewis Loyd, Esq. The church, rebuilt soon after the fire in 1675, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, is a spacious edifice in the Grecian style, having in the centre a cupola supported on columns of the Ionic order, and at the west end the original square embattled tower, which escaped the conflagration, and in which is a dial illumined with gas. There is also a portico of twelve lofty Ionic columns sustaining a cornice and balustrade, in the centre of which is a statue of Charles II.; on the pedestal is recorded his donation of 1000 tons of timber for the rebuilding of the church. The interior is appropriately ornamented: the altar-piece is decorated with paintings of Moses and Aaron, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the chancel is separated by a richly-carved oak screen, and among the monuments are, one to the memory of the learned Dr. Conant, prebendary of Norwich, and vicar of the parish, and a handsome one by Chantrey to Spencer Perceval, many years member for the borough. St. Catherine's church, in the parish of All Saints, built by subscription, aided by the Trustees of Hyndman's bounty, was consecrated October 10th, 1839: the living is in the gift of the Trustees.

The parish of *St. Giles* comprises about 800 acres, of which 100 consist of meadow watered by the river Nene

on the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 19.; net income, £111; patrons, Simeon's Trustees. The church is a large cruciform structure, with a lofty square embattled tower rising from the intersection; it displays good portions in various styles of English architecture, with a fine western Norman entrance: in a chapel in the south aisle is a beautiful altar-tomb of alabaster, and the font is richly panelled in the later English style. A church district named St. Edmund's was formed out of St. Giles' parish in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commission: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Peterborough, alternately. The living of *St. Peter's* is a rectory, with the livings of Kingsthorpe and Upton annexed, valued in the king's books at £34. 2. 11.; net income, £860; patrons, the Governors of St. Katherine's Hospital, London. The church, supposed to have been erected about the same time as the castle, is a beautiful and perfect specimen of the enriched Norman style, with a highly ornamented tower communicating with the church by a finely-moulded arch; the details are exquisitely wrought, and exhibit some of the finest models in that style: east of the chancel is a vaulted crypt. The roof of the church is supported on circular arches, and alternately clustered and single-shafted columns; the font is richly ornamented in the later English style, and there are various monuments, among which is one to the memory of John Smith, an eminent mezzotinto engraver, who died in 1742. The living of *St. Sepulchre's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1.; net income, £149; patrons, J. Mercer, and C. Markham, Esqrs. The church is thought to have been built by the Knights Templars, after the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and is one of four buildings of that kind remaining in the kingdom: it is of circular form, with a cupola in the centre of the roof, which is supported on eight round Norman columns and plain pointed arches; there is also a western tower surmounted by a spire. A handsome church, called St. Andrew's, has lately been consecrated in the parish, of which the cost, including the endowment, was £8000: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Hyndman's Trustees. There are places of worship in the town for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Huntingtonians, Independents, and Wesleyans. At the northern extremity of St. Sepulchre's parish, stands the Roman Catholic collegiate chapel of St. Felix, named after the apostle of the East Angles in the 7th century, a small and unpretending but correct specimen of the early English style, erected in 1844, almost at the sole expense of the Right Rev. Dr. Wareing, mentioned hereafter: its architectural correctness, and the beauty of the stained glass, are greatly admired. A public cemetery of about two acres was formed in 1847, by a company.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded in 1542, by Thomas Chipsey, who endowed it with lands which, together with subsequent benefactions, produce an income of about £120: in 1557, Cardinal Pole granted for its use the remains of the dilapidated church of St. Gregory. The *Corporation* charity school was established by the corporation, who appropriated to that purpose an unrestricted gift of £1000 by the Earl of Northampton, with which sum and other benefactions an estate was purchased, now yielding £310 per annum: part of the income is applied to the clothing of 20 aged freemen. The *Blue-coat* school was instituted in 1710, by Mr. John Dryden, of Chesterton, who endowed it with a house, to which Mr. Zachariah Herbert added a farm. The *Green* school was founded in 1761, by Mr. Gabriel Newton, of Leicester, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £26. The *Seminary of St. Felix*, a strictly clerical establishment, was founded by the Right Rev. Dr. William Wareing, Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District, and is designed as a nursery for ecclesiastics, and to aid in the extension of the Roman Catholic religion in the district: the bishop has fixed his residence at Northampton, and the seminary is conducted under his superintendence. *St. John's Hospital*, said to have been founded in 1090 by William, Archdeacon of Northampton, for the reception of aged and infirm persons, is governed by a master and two brothers who officiate as chaplains: there are eight aged women, who receive a small weekly allowance in money, and a supply of coal. The *Hospital of St. Thomas à Becket* was instituted by the burgesses, about the year 1450, for the support of twelve aged widows; the endowment was augmented in 1654, by Sir John Langham, for six additional widows, and has been increased by subsequent benefactions: the income is about £850 per annum, and a commodious new building has been erected in the parish of St. Giles. The *Infirmary*, to the east of the town, erected and fitted up by subscription, in 1793, at an expense of nearly £25,000, is a handsome building of white stone. A county lunatic asylum has been built at a short distance from the infirmary. There are numerous and extensive bequests for benevolent purposes, among which may be noticed Sir Thomas White's fund, amounting to upwards of £15,000, for loans, in sums of £100 each, for nine years without interest, to young tradesmen on their commencing business. The poor-law union of Northampton consists of 17 parishes or places, containing a population of 28,103.

Among the MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS that existed here, were, the priory of *St. Andrew*, founded about 1076, for Cluniac monks, and the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £344. 13. 7.; an abbey of Black canons, established about 1112 by William Peverill, natural son of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to *St. James*, the revenue of which was £213. 17. 2.; the abbey de la Pré or de Pratis, for nuns of the Cluniac order, instituted in the reign of Stephen, by Simon de St. Liz, second earl of Northampton, and dedicated to *St. Mary*, the revenue of which was £119. 9. $7\frac{1}{4}$.; a house of *Friars minors*, built about the year 1217, on ground to the north of the market-place, given to them by the inhabitants, who were consequently regarded as the founders, the revenue of which was £6. 13. 4.; an hospital on the south side of the town, for a master and leprous brethren, established in 1240 by Henry III., and dedicated to *St. Leonard*, of which the revenue was £12. 4. 8., and which is now consolidated with the hospital of St. Thomas à Becket; a *Carmelite* priory, instituted in 1271 by Simon de Montfort, the revenue of which was £10. 10.; a priory and chapel for *Augustine* friars, built in 1322 by John Longville, near the south gate; and the college of *All Saints*, erected in 1459, for a master and two fellows, whose revenue was £2. 13. 4. Of the ancient *Castle* only a few vestiges, consisting of mounds of earth, are to be traced; and of the embattled

walls and the four gates of the town, which were demolished by order of the king in 1662, there are no remains. Robert Brown, founder of the religious sect called Brownists, was a native of the town. Dr. Samuel Parker, Bishop of Oxford in the reign of James II., and author of some curious historical memoirs, was also born here, in 1640; and Dr. Philip Doddridge, author of the *Family Expositor*, was tutor in a dissenting academy at Northampton, until a short time previous to his death in 1749. The town gives the titles of Earl and Marquess to the family of Compton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln; on the east by those of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the south, by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; and on the west, by Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. It extends obliquely from 51° 59′ to 52° 42′ (N. Lat.), and from 0° 9′ to 1° 19′ (W. Lon.); and includes an area of 1017 square miles, or 650,880 statute acres. There are 40,841 houses inhabited, 1677 uninhabited, and 291 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 199,228, of whom 98,977 are males.

In the time of the ancient Britons, the county formed the most southern part of the territory of the *Coritani*; by the Romans it was included in the division of *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and by the Saxons in the kingdom of Mercia. It is in the diocese of Peterborough, and province of Canterbury; comprising the deaneries of Brackley, Daventry, Haddon, Higham-Ferrers, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Preston, Rothwell, and Weldon, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, with 293 parishes. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the hundreds of Corby, Hamfordshoe, Higham-Ferrers, Huxloe, Navisford, Orlingbury, Polebrooke, Rothwell, and Willybrooke, and the liberty of Nassaburgh or soke of Peterborough, in the eastern division of the county; and the hundreds of Chipping-Warden, Cleley, Fawsley, Greens-Norton, Guilsborough, King's Sutton, Newbottle-Grove, Spelhoe, Towcester, and Wymmersley, in the western division. It contains the city of Peterborough; the borough of Northampton; and the market-towns of Brackley, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each to send two representatives to parliament; two members are returned for the city of Peterborough, and two for the borough of Northampton. The county is included in the Midland circuit; the assizes are held at Northampton, where stands the county gaol; and the quarter-sessions take place at Northampton, and at Peterborough.

The SURFACE of the county exhibits much beauty and variety; the greater part is agreeably diversified by gentle undulations, the valleys being watered by numerous rivulets, and the whole forming an interesting scene of vale and upland, in many parts adorned with woods and ornamented grounds. The fertility of the soil renders it well adapted either for corn or pasturage; and although many instances of light soils occur, yet much the larger portion is a strong heavy staple, which is applied to the culture of beans and wheat while in an open state, but when inclosed is generally laid down for permanent grass, the higher inclosed lands being kept more in tillage. The soils comprise the black or dark-coloured soils, commonly a deep strong loam, on a strong gravelly or clay loam substratum; the red land, as it is called, which includes the brown and snuff-coloured loams; the white or grey loams, which are inferior in fertility to the above; the miscellaneous upland district, including the light thin soils near Stamford, and those dispersed in other parts of the county; and the soil of the natural meadows and pasture lands of the vales, and of the fen land north of Peterborough, consisting of the decomposed matter of decayed grasses and aquatic vegetables, combined with the sediment of the streams, which being drained and consolidated, forms the basis of meadow soil. Of the superficies of the county, about 150,000 acres are in common fields, by much the greater part being under tillage; and about the same extent consists of modern inclosures, in alternate grass and tillage, besides occasional, though rare instances of tillage in the ancient inclosures. Wheat is cultivated in both the open and inclosed fields, on the red friable soils, and is computed annually to occupy 60,000 acres; barley, which is the favourite crop on the red and light sand soils, about 33,000; oats, about 24,000; rape, about 3000; beans, 30,000, much being exported; peas and vetches, about 15,000; and green crops, 30,000; about 30,000 more remaining in fallow. Hemp is grown to a considerable extent in the fenny district on the borders of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. Woad is cultivated and prepared for the dyers. The grass-land, including not only all pleasure-grounds, but also clover and other artificial and temporary grasses, is computed to amount to 375,000 acres. The extent of meadow is not less than 40,000 acres, the largest tract being that on the sides of the Nene, which river, commencing in different branches many miles above Northampton, extends down to Peterborough, and, in consequence of its winding course, is upwards of sixty miles in length. From Northampton westward, a great quantity of cheese is made; and in that part of the county south of the Coventry and London road are numerous dairies, the produce of which is chiefly butter. Many sheep and cattle are fattened on the pastures; and it is computed, that, besides what are consumed in the county or sold in the neighbouring districts, 15,000 head of fat-cattle, and about 100,000 sheep and lambs, are annually sent to London. The beef and mutton produced annually are thought to be nearly equal in weight, amounting each to about 27,000,000lb.; the number of sheep is estimated at 250,000, and that of cattle at about 33,750.

A considerable portion of the county, supposed to be about one-fourth, remains uninclosed; yet the waste tracts are of comparatively trifling extent. Some of the hilly land near Daventry is confined to sheep-walks, and of the same description are the common of Stoke-Bruerne, and a few others: the whole amount of unproductive land, with the exception of Peterborough fen, is less than 1000 acres. The great Peterborough fen is a perfectly level tract, originally formed, like the adjoining fen lands of the counties of Cambridge and Lincoln, by the deposits of the neighbouring rivers, Ouse, Nene, and Welland; containing between 6000 and 7000 acres; and having a fine soil susceptible of the highest cultivation. The woodlands are very extensive, and may be classed under the four distinct heads of forests, chases, purlieu woods, and plantations on freehold pro-

perty. The most considerable forest is that of *Rockingham*, which was anciently one of the largest in the kingdom, extending about thirty miles in length, from Northampton to Stamford, and about eight in breadth, from the river Nene to the Welland and the Maidwell. It now reaches from the vicinity of Wansford, on the great north road, towards Weldon and Rockingham, and still further to the south-west, forming an almost continued chain of woodland for a distance of nearly twenty miles; its boundaries are not exactly defined, but it is supposed to contain from 8000 to 10,000 acres. The next in extent is *Whittlebury* or *Whittlewood Forest*, which stretches along the southern border of the county, to the south of Towcester, for a distance of upwards of eleven miles, and contains about 7000 acres. A third is *Salcey Forest*, between Northampton and Newport-Pagnell. The entire extent of these three forests is about 20,000 acres. *Geddington Chase*, said to contain about 14,000 acres, of which 12,000 are woodland, the remainder consisting of lawns, ridings, and vistas, was formerly included in Rockingham Forest; but permission was given by the crown to the ancestors of the Montague family to disafforest it. *Yardley Chase* was a portion of Salcey Forest, but has likewise been disafforested. The purlieu woods in the county are numerous, and cover large breadths of land: they are situated immediately in the vicinity of the forests, and at one time formed part of them; but the respective owners having obtained grants and permissions from the crown to disafforest them, and appropriate them to their own use, they are not now subject to the laws and regulations that regard the forest woods. These, together with the extensive woods and plantations that abound on freehold property, amount to about 20,000 acres.

The *Mineral productions* include neither coal nor any of the metals. Limestone is found in various parts; and freestone, often of a calcareous nature, is raised at Brackley, Kingsthorpe (near Northampton), and various other places. A whitish kind of slate, used for roofing, is obtained in considerable quantities at Collyweston, near Stamford, and most of the buildings in that and the adjacent townships are covered with it; the laminæ are generally of good size, but rather thick and heavy. Good clay for making bricks and tiles is found in different parts of the county. The principal articles of *Manufacture* are, shoes, bone-lace, and woollen-stuffs, consisting chiefly of moreens, tammies, and calimancoes. In Northampton, Wellingborough, and other towns, many persons are engaged in making shoes for supplying the army and navy, and the shops in London, and for exportation to foreign countries; about 7000 or 8000 pairs being made weekly. In Wellingborough and its neighbourhood, and towards the south-western corner of the county, lace-making affords employment to a great portion of the population, chiefly young women and boys. The manufacture of silk stockings is carried on at Towcester and Kettering. At Towcester woolstapling constitutes the main branch of trade; and at Daventry is a manufactory for whips. The principal *Rivers* are, the Nene or Nen, the Welland, the Ouse, the Charwell, the Avon, and the Leam, all of which rise within the limits of the county: the Nene becomes navigable at Northampton, and quits the county at Peterborough; the Welland becomes navigable at Stamford. The *Oxford canal* runs for a considerable distance along the western confines of the county, and passes through two small projecting parts of it. The *Grand Junction canal* commences at the Oxford canal at Braunston, and, pursuing a south-eastern course across the county, quits it at Cosgrove for Buckinghamshire: a collateral cut from this canal at *Gayton* to the river Nene, at Northampton, has been formed within the last few years. The *London and Birmingham railway*, which runs through nearly the same districts as the Junction canal, enters the county near Ashton, and, passing about midway between the towns of Northampton and Towcester, leaves Daventry about four miles to the left, and quits the shire a little beyond Kilsby. At Blisworth, a branch of the Birmingham railway commences; it runs by *Northampton*, and following the valley of the Nene, touches or passes near the towns of Wellingborough, Higham-Ferrers, Thrapston, and Oundle, and terminates at *Peterborough*. That part of the *Syston and Peterborough* railway which connects the towns of Peterborough and Stamford, is also within the limits of Northamptonshire.

Of the four consular or military ways made by the ROMANS in Britain, two are still visible in different parts of the county, namely, the Watling-street and the Ermin-street, the latter of which, soon after its entrance from Cambridgeshire at Caistor, divides into two branches, passing into Lincolnshire by two different points on the Welland: the Watling-street enters at Old Stratford, and crosses the Lesser Avon at Dow bridge in its course into Leicestershire. Most of the Roman fortresses and garrisons were erected either upon these ways or in their vicinity. Stations and forts are also thought to have been constructed on the south side of the Nene, to guard the passages and fords, and to check the inroads of the Britons who inhabited the woods on the other side, which extended from the Nene to the Welland. On the line of the Watling-street are supposed to have been three principal stations within the limits of the county, namely, *Lactodorum*, which is placed at Towcester; *Benaventa*, or *Bennavennum*, variously placed at Weedon-Beck, Castle Dykes, and near Daventry, which last position seems to be the most probable; and *Tripontium*, usually placed at Lilbourn, though Horsley supposes it to have been at Rugby, in Warwickshire. The only station situated on the Ermin-street was *Durobrivæ*, at or near Caistor. Remains of tessellated pavements, coins, &c., have been found in various places, especially at Weldon, and at Cotterstock near Oundle. Besides the intrenchments already mentioned as either decidedly Roman, or supposed to be such, are the ancient encampments of Arbury Banks, Raynsbury Camp, "the Boroughs" at Guilsborough, and others.

The number of religious houses of all denominations, including colleges, hospitals, &c., was about 55: the remains are inconsiderable, excepting Peterborough cathedral (which was the church of the ancient abbey of Medeshampstead or Peterborough) and the churches, anciently collegiate, of Fotheringay, Higham-Ferrers, and Irthlingborough. Of ancient mansion-houses the county affords a few interesting specimens, particularly those of Burleigh, Kirkby, Castle-Ashby, Fawsley, Rushton, and Drayton. Burleigh House, the seat of the Marquess of Exeter, is the most magnificent of the numerous mansions that adorn the county, among which, also, Althorp, the property and residence of Earl

Spencer, is one of the most distinguished. There are mineral springs at Astrop, Northampton, and Wellingborough; and at Rothwell a petrifying well.

NORTHAW (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of Hatfield, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, county of Hertford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from the town of Barnet; containing 609 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £150; patron and impropriator, the Rev. A. Trenchard, D.D. The church was rebuilt in 1810, at an expense of £1600, defrayed by W. Strode, Esq., the late patron. A free school is endowed with £20 per annum. There is a fine saline spring, formerly much resorted to.

NORTHBOROUGH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and soke of Peterborough, N. division of the county of Northampton, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Market-Deeping; containing 272 inhabitants. It comprises about 735 acres of inclosed land in good cultivation; the soil is chiefly clay, interspersed with sand and gravel, and part of the parish borders on the fenny district. The river Welland, within a mile of the village, is navigable for corn and coal boats. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 7.; net income, £373; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The tithes have been commuted for land under acts of inclosure, the last of which was in 1812. The church has a fine admixture of the Norman and the various later styles, and contains a monument to the family of Claypole, of whom John married Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who created him a baronet in 1657, and made him master of the horse, and a lord of the bedchamber. The ancient mansion of the Claypoles, a beautiful specimen of the decorated style, has been converted into a farmhouse.

NORTHBOURNE (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of Eastry, partly in the hundred of Eastry, but chiefly in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Deal; containing 885 inhabitants. It comprises 2289 acres, of which 2038 are arable. The living is a vicarage, with that of Shoulden annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 8.; net income, £398; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and transepts, with a large square central tower, and is in the Norman style: the south transept contains a handsome monument to the memory of Sir Edwin Sandys and his lady. In the parish are the ruins of an ancient chapel; and upon the north-north-eastern point of the open downs, near Little Betshanger, are the remains of a camp formed for the forces which lay here under the command of Capt. Pike, to oppose the landing of the Spaniards in 1558.

NORTHBROOK, a tything, in the parish and hundred of Mitcheldever, union of Winchester, Winchester and N. divisions of Hampshire, 5 miles (S. E.) from Whitchurch; containing 224 inhabitants.

NORTHCHAPEL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Midhurst, hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, W. division of Sussex, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Petworth; containing 843 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from London to Petworth, and bounded on the north by the county of Surrey, was formerly part of the parish of Petworth, but was separated in 1718, by act of parliament. It comprises by admeasurement 3739 acres, of which 1875 are arable, 318 meadow and pasture, and 1105 woodland. At Fisher-street, works were erected by government at a great expense, for making charcoal for gunpowder; they were sold after the peace, and are now carried on by a private individual. There are also a tanyard, and works for making pyroligneous acid. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the gift of Col. Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The Rev. John Johnson, late rector, in 1831 left £100 towards rebuilding the church, in consequence of which, it was enlarged in 1833 by the erection of a north transept, and repewed, and the tower rebuilt chiefly at the expense of the Earl of Egremont, and with the bequest above mentioned. In 1835, also, the earl erected a Sunday school, which he endowed with £333. 6. 8. three per cent. consols.; and two almshouses, to which he assigned £1500 three per cent. consols.

NORTHCHURCH.—See Berkhampstead.

NORTHCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of Boyton, union of Holsworthy, hundred of Black Torrington, Holsworthy and N. divisions of Devon, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Launceston; with 100 inhabitants.

NORTHCOURT, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Helen, Abingdon, union of Abingdon, hundred of Hormer, county of Berks; containing 227 inhabitants. It is near the Abingdon and Oxford road.

NORTHCOVE, Suffolk.—See Cove, North.

NORTHEN, or Northenden (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of Altrincham, hundred of Macclesfield, North division of the county of Chester; containing, with the tything of Northen-Etchells, 1386 inhabitants, of whom 659 are in the township of Northen, 7 miles (S.) from Manchester. This place once belonged to the Tatton family, whose ancient Hall, during the reign of Charles I., was garrisoned for the king, and besieged and ultimately taken by the parliamentarians; the remains exhibit features of very great antiquity. The parish is situated on the river Mersey, and comprises 3386 acres, of which 1165 are in the township of Northen; the whole is in a high state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 7. 6.; net income, £406; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The tithes of Northen township have been commuted for £177, and the glebe consists of 42 acres. The church, originally a fine specimen of Norman architecture, of which it retains many beautiful details, has been much disfigured by alterations, and is now principally in the later English style; it has an enriched wooden screen.

NORTHEND, a hamlet, in the parish of Crayford, union of Dartford, hundred of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent; containing 191 inhabitants. This place is situated to the north of the village of Crayford, and to the south of that of Erith, about midway between those two places, and is in the immediate vicinity of the river Thames and the road from London to Dartford.

NORTHFIELD (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of King's-Norton, Upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, E. division of Worcestershire, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Birmingham; containing 2201 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Birmingham to Worcester, comprises 5789 acres of land, held by various proprietors, of whom Joseph Frederick Ledsam, Esq., of Edgbaston, is lord of the manor. The

surface is pleasingly undulated, and the soil generally a strong clayey loam, producing excellent crops of wheat and beans, with a due portion of good turnip soil; the substratum abounds with freestone, which is extensively quarried, and much of which has been used in the erection of the new churches in the surrounding districts. There are some elegant mansions belonging to professional gentlemen and merchants, whose business is chiefly in Birmingham. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of nails; and some chemical-works are carried on upon the banks of the Netherton canal, which passes through the parish, as do also the small river Rea and the Birmingham and Worcester canal. The living is a rectory, with the living of Coston-Hacket annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Messrs. Fenwick, of Sunderland: the tithes have been commuted for £805, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the early and decorated English styles, with a Norman doorway; the interior is spacious, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a splendid chancel, ornamented with beautiful representations of the Four Evangelists, several other figures, and coats of arms: of 639 sittings nearly all are free. A district church, dedicated to St. Michael, was erected at Bartley-Green in 1838. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans; and two schools, one of which is on the national system, are endowed with the dividends of £433. 6. 8. three per cents. Some remains exist of Weoley Castle, formerly belonging to the Jervoise family, and now the property of Mr. Ledsam; and vases, coins of Henry III. and Edward I., an old spur, the skeleton of a stag, and other relics of antiquity, have been found in and near the moat.

NORTHFLEET (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of North Aylesford, hundred of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Gravesend, and 20 miles (E.) from London; containing 3621 inhabitants. This place is mentioned in Domesday book, and is supposed to have been more anciently a Roman and a Danish station. The parish comprises by measurement 3900 acres, of which 200 are common, and 116 wood. It is bounded on the north by the Thames, at a distance from which the face of the country is diversified with gently rising hills and small valleys. To the north-west the land lies so low as to be overflowed at high tides, and the flood would extend even beyond the London road if not prevented by a raised causeway and bridge, to which gates are affixed as a barrier against the tides, and an outlet for the fresh water. The original bridge was erected at an early period, and rebuilt of brick in 1634, but this being found inconvenient, another has been constructed in a line with the direction of the road. Large chalk and lime works extend from the north side of the village to the Thames. Lime is sent off in considerable quantities for the builders in London, and is also exported to Holland and Flanders, the refuse being used for manuring the land in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. The chalk-pits are very extensive, and strata of flint stones abound, which are frequently wrought into flints for guns: imbedded in the chalk are many curious fossils, chiefly *echinites* and *glossopetræ* or sharks' teeth; and some of the flints inclose cockle-shells filled with chalk, forming singular natural curiosities. Here is a large yard for ship-building, near which is a spacious dock excavated in the solid chalk, and capable of containing six or seven ships; an establishment for the manufacture of Parker's Roman cement is likewise carried on. Fairs are held on Easter and Whit Tuesdays, and on the 24th of March.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, the Earl of Aylesford: the great tithes have been commuted for £683, and the vicarial for £600. The church, which is one of the largest in the diocese, displays various styles of English architecture, with several good decorated windows; the chancel contains the remains of some ancient oak stalls. In the south wall are three stone seats, and on a slab in the pavement is a full-length brass figure of a priest standing beneath a richly-ornamented canopy, with an imperfect Latin inscription around the verge of the slab; the grave below being opened about half a century since, the body of Peter de Lucy was found enveloped in leather. Among the monuments of more modern date is a fine alabaster tomb to the memory of Dr. Edward Browne, physician to Charles II., and author of *Travels in Hungary*. Nursted church being close to the village of Northfleet, and Northfleet church five miles distant, Mr. W. Edmeads some years ago, at his own expense, built a gallery in the former for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Northfleet. Huggens' College, at Northfleet, was incorporated by act of parliament in 1847. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORTH-FORTY-FOOT-BANK, or Fen-Corner, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Boston, wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from the town of Boston; containing 343 inhabitants.

NORTH-HILL (*St. Torney*), a parish, in the union of Launceston, N. division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Launceston; containing 1217 inhabitants. The parish is bounded for a short distance on the north by the river Inny, and is intersected by the Lynher, which discharges itself into the Hamoaze. It comprises by survey 6732 acres, of which 2333 are common or waste. There are some stream tin-works in the southern portion of it, and manganese has been found; good building-stone is quarried in several parts, and the substratum of the southern districts is chiefly granite. Fairs are held in the beginning of September and November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. Dr. Rodd: the tithes have been commuted for £538; the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is a handsome structure of granite, in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains several interesting monuments, among which, in the south aisle, is a splendid one to the memory of the Spoure family, of Trebartha Hall, in the parish. At Trebartha and Landreyne were formerly chapels. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school supported by Dr. Rodd. From a lofty elevation in the grounds of Trebartha Park, a stream tributary to the Lynher descends with much picturesque beauty, forming several falls in its course for nearly a mile. On a tor near the road side are several rock basins, called "Arthur's Troughs," near which are some Druidical remains, and Arthur's Hall, an opening 60 feet long.

NORTH-HOLME, a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Spilsby; containing 140 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Wainfleet. The church has been destroyed, and not a trace of it now exists, but the cemetery is still used.

NORTHIAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of RYE, hundred of STAPLE, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Rye; containing 1329 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Rother, separating it from the county of Kent, comprises about 4000 acres; the surface is finely undulated, and the village pleasantly situated on the road from London to Rye. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £786; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. E. Lord. The church, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, was greatly enlarged in 1837, at an expense of £1400, by the present rector, and is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The parsonage-house is also a handsome building; the glebe comprises 30 acres. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians.

NORTHILL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Biggleswade; containing, with the hamlets of Caldicott, Ickwell, Thorncote with Brookend and Hatch, and part of Beeston, 1280 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Biggleswade to Bedford, and comprises by measurement 3939 acres of land, chiefly arable, with a little pasture; the soil is partly gravel. Straw-platting and lace-making are carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the tithes; net income, £395; patrons, the Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, London; impropriator of the remainder of the tithes, J. Harvey, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land, money payments, and corn-rents, under acts of inclosure in 1780 and 1796. The church is a handsome structure in the ancient English style, the east window exhibiting some beautiful stained glass. It was endowed and made collegiate by Sir John Traylly, Knt., in the reign of Henry IV., for a master, warden, and six fellows, whose revenue was estimated at £61. 5. 5.: the establishment was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI. The stalls belonging to the monks are still in the church.

NORTHINGTON (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of ALRESFORD, hundred of MITCHELDEVER, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Alresford; containing 286 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3103 acres; the soil is fertile, and the scenery richly diversified. Grange House, formerly the seat of the earls of Northington, and now the property of Lord Ashburton, is a handsome mansion, built by Inigo Jones; the portico has been altered to the style of that of the temple of Theseus at Athens. The living is annexed, with the livings of Popham and East Stratton, to the vicarage of Mitcheldever. The church was rebuilt in 1830, by Lord Ashburton, at an expense of £1500; it is a neat edifice in the later English style, and contains a monument to the Earl of Northington, lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1783.

NORTHLEACH (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 20 miles (E. by S.) from Gloucester, and 82 (W. N. W.) from London; containing, with the tything of Eastington, 1290 inhabitants. This is a small town, consisting principally of a long irregular street, situated in a vale at the base of the Cotswold hills, near the source of the little river Leche, from which it derives its name, and on the road from Gloucester to London. The ancient British road called the Lower Salt-way, leading from Droitwich to the eastern parts of the island, is here crossed by the Roman Fosse-way, which forms the north-western boundary of the parish. About the beginning of the sixteenth century, Northleach was one of the most considerable clothing towns in the county, and a principal mart for the sale of wool; but the deficiency of water occasioned a gradual decay of the manufacture, and the trade is no longer carried on. The market is held on Wednesday. There are fairs on the Wednesday before May 4th and on that day month, August 3rd, and the first Wednesday in September, for sheep; and the Wednesday before October 11th, for cattle, and for hiring servants. The town is governed by a bailiff and an indefinite number of burgesses, not exceeding twelve; the bailiff and two constables are chosen annually at the manorial court leet, when also two tythingmen and two cardinals are appointed. The powers of the county debt-court of Northleach, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Northleach. Near the town is a house of correction for the county.

The parish comprises by admeasurement 3380 acres, which, with the exception of about 300 of pasture, are arable: Eastington comprehends the rural district, and most of the gardens and grounds attached to the houses in the town. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £228; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1782. The church is a large handsome edifice in the decorated English style, with a lofty tower at the west end, and contains several sepulchral brasses, one of which is to the memory of John Fortey, a rich clothier of the town, who rebuilt the nave in 1458. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Hugh Westwood founded a free grammar school in the first year of the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed it with the impropriate tithes of Chedworth, and a messuage and tenement. It has fifteen scholars on the foundation, who are entitled to share with the schools of Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Chipping-Campden, in the exhibitions at Pembroke College, Oxford, instituted by George Townsend, Esq. An hospital for six men or women was founded by Thomas Dutton, in 1615, and endowed with about £30 per annum. In 1816, Mrs. Mary Harritts Allen bequeathed £2649 for charitable purposes. The poor-law union of Northleach comprises 30 parishes or places, containing a population of 10,661. Adjoining the Fosse-way is an intrenched camp with a double vallum, called Norbury, and supposed to be of Roman origin.

NORTHMOOR (*ST. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Oxford; containing

367 inhabitants. It comprises 2038*a.* 1*r.* 21*p.*, of which 534 acres are arable, 800 meadow, and 656 pasture. Fairs are held on March 31st and September 28th. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The tithes have been commuted for £504, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, chiefly in the early English style: in the chancel are two stone coffins, on the lids of which are recumbent effigies of a crusader and a female, the former richly clad in armour, and the latter remarkable for the graceful attire of the head.

NORTHOLT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Uxbridge, hundred of Elthorne, county of Middlesex, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Harrow; containing, with the hamlet of West-End, 653 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which is supposed to be of Saxon origin, comprises by measurement 2156 acres, whereof 394 are arable, 1717 meadow, and 4 wood. About 100 persons are regularly employed in brick-making, and during the summer the same number in addition. The land springs generally are highly impregnated with iron; and a well at the vicarage-house, containing sulphate of magnesia in considerable quantity, is noticed in old surveys as being of the same class as the springs at Epsom. The village is situated between the Harrow and Uxbridge roads, and is equidistant from the Birmingham railway at Harrow, and the Great Western railway at Southall. The Grand Junction canal intersects the parish. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £668, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The architecture of the church is of the latter part of the fourteenth century; Dr. Lisle, Bishop of St. Asaph, and previously vicar of Northolt, is buried in the chancel. Traces of a Roman road are found in the north-western part of the parish.

NORTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of Thurlby, union of Bourne, wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln; with 182 inhabitants.

NORTHORPE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Gainsborough, wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 8 miles (N. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 141 inhabitants. This parish, which was formerly the residence of the Monson family, comprises 1813 acres; the soil is chiefly clay, the surface in some parts elevated and in others flat, and occasionally subject to inundation from the river Ean, a tributary of the Trent. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £100; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £418, and the glebe comprises 30 acres.

NORTHOVER (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of Tintinhull, W. division of Somerset, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N.) from Ilchester; containing 114 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Exeter, and comprises 437*a.* 2*r.* 11*p.*; the Ivel flows through the lower lands. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 11., and in the gift of J. H. Chichester, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

NORTHSCEUGH, a township, in the parish of Cumwhitton, union of Brampton, Eskdale ward, E. division of Cumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Kirk-Oswald; containing 216 inhabitants.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county, and the most northern of England, bounded on the east by the North Sea, or German Ocean; on the south, by the county of Durham; and on the west by Cumberland, and by Roxburghshire in Scotland. On the north is the Scottish county of Berwick, from which it is separated by the Tweed. The county extends from 54° 48′ to 55° 46′ (N. Lat.), and from 1° 26′ to 2° 40′ (W. Lon.), and includes an area of 1,251,980 statute acres: there are 51,644 houses inhabited, 3213 uninhabited, and 480 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 266,020, of whom 128,899 are males.

According to Ptolemy, the people inhabiting the tract of coast stretching from the river Tyne to the Firth of Forth, were called the *Ottadini*; while to the west, in the mountainous districts, and in Tiviotdale, were seated the *Gadeni*. Both of these tribes appear to have been either dependent on, or confederated with, the *Brigantes*, whose extensive territory, lying southward, included some portion of the south-western part of the county. The Romans did not penetrate into this part of Britain until the year 79, when Agricola led his legions into the north, and partly by the terror of his arms, and partly by the fame of his clemency, subjugated the country; to secure which he erected a chain of forts reaching from the Solway Firth to Tynemouth. But this barrier being soon broken through by the British refugees in conjunction with the Britons of Caledonia, the Emperor Adrian constructed a rampart of earth, which, connecting the forts of Agricola, likewise extended across the country from sea to sea. The Brigantes who settled north of this wall appear to have assumed the name of *Meatæ*, supposed to be derived from the British word *meath*, "a plain." In the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year 140, the Meatæ fought several severe battles with the Romans under Lollius Urbicus, who at length re-conquered the whole country as far as the isthmus between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, where the Roman commander, by the emperor's order, constructed a second rampart, after the manner of Adrian's, and upon the same line along which Agricola had previously built a second chain of forts. The district between the two ramparts being again devastated by the barbarians, the Emperor Severus, about the year 207, took the field in person; and entering Caledonia at the head of a large army, compelled the inhabitants to purchase peace by the surrender of a large portion of territory: on his return he repaired and strengthened Adrian's rampart. During his subsequent indisposition at York, the Meatæ and Caledonians re-commenced hostilities, which so much exasperated him, that he resolved upon their utter extermination: his son Caracalla led the army to the north, but on the death of his father, which soon afterwards ensued, he hastily concluded a dishonourable peace, and returned to the southern provinces of Britain, the more effectually to prosecute his claims to the empire.

From this period we find nothing on record regarding this particular district until the year 306, about which time Constantine the Great, having allayed the disturbances on the northern frontiers, entrusted their

defence to an officer styled Duke of Britain, who had under him 14,000 infantry and 900 cavalry, being more than two-thirds of the whole Roman forces in the island. In the reigns of the succeeding emperors, the rampart of Antoninus was frequently broken through by the northern tribes denominated *Scots, Picts*, and *Attacotes*; and the contiguous districts on the south were depopulated in the most savage and unrelenting manner. At length, the Emperor Valentinian sending over Theodosius with a formidable body of troops, that commander repelled the barbarians, and recovered all the country between the rampart of Severus and that of Antoninus; the tract now received the name of *Valentia*, and was added as a fifth province to the four into which the southern part of the island was divided. About the year 380, Maximus having withdrawn the Roman forces from Britain, the Scots and Picts renewed their incursions with dreadful success, until the arrival of the legion under the command of Stilicho, which was sent over to expel the northern invaders and to guard the rampart, but which, on the death of Theodosius in 402, was recalled to Italy to oppose the Gothic invaders under Alaric. It was probably during the continuance of this legion in Britain that the wall was added to the former line of defensive works across this part of the country: the wall was a massive bulwark of stone, defended by an outer ditch, and guarded by an interior chain of forts and military stations, extending in a line nearly parallel with Adrian's barrier, and at a very short distance from it. After the final departure of the Romans, several petty states sprang up, which being continually involved in sanguinary dissensions, the barbarians of the north succeeded in carrying their devastations into the very heart of South Britain: the district north of the Tyne, under the name of *Bernicia*, formed one of those numerous independent sovereignties.

The Saxon dominion was established in this part of the country about the year 547, when the Saxon chief, Ida, after many obstinate conflicts, having driven the Northumbrian Britons from the vicinity of the coast, became sole ruler in the province of Bernicia; he assumed the title of King of Bernicia, and erected as his principal residence the strong fortress of Bambrough, on the coast opposite to the Farn Isles. At the same period, Ælla, one of the chieftains who had come over with Ida, obtained the dominion of the province or kingdom of Deïra, being the whole of the country lying between the Tyne and the Humber. The two sovereignties were united by Ethelfrith, grandson of Ida, who, having ascended the Bernician throne, successfully invaded Deïra, and thus became the first king of *Northan-hymbraland*, as it is called in the ancient Saxon tongue, signifying the "land" or "country north of the Humber." This name was contracted by the Anglo-Saxons into *Northymbraland*, which has since been slightly altered into *Northumberland*; but in modern times the appellation has been confined to that portion of the country on the eastern side of the island, between the rivers Tyne and Tweed, which was but a small part of the ancient Northumberland or *Northumbria*. The reign of Edwin, who ascended the Northumbrian throne in 617, was distinguished, amongst other things, by the introduction of Christianity into the north of England, at the instance of his queen, a daughter of the Christian king of Kent, under whose auspices the Romish missionary Paulinus succeeded in converting the Northumbrian sovereign and his people. On the death of Edwin, who was slain in battle, Northumbria was again divided into two kingdoms, and reverted to paganism; but in 634 they were re-united. The see of Lindisfarne was founded soon afterwards, and in a few years the church of Northumbria was fixed on a solid and permanent basis; but various changes in the temporal condition of the kingdom took place during the tumultuous period that ensued, until its union with the rest of England in 828, it being the last kingdom of the heptarchy which acknowledged subjection to Egbert.

The short period of tranquillity it now enjoyed was interrupted by the descents of the Danes, who inflicted upon it a devastation still more horrible than any it had ever before experienced. In 867, Ivar the Dane assumed the government of all the country between the Humber and the Tyne; but in the time of Sygtryg it was reduced by King Athelstan, and annexed to his paternal dominions. The Northumbrian Danes, however, revolted against Athelstan's successor, Edmund, and subsequently against Edred, who desolated their country, and under whom it ceased to be even a nominal kingdom, being reduced to an earldom. In this part of England, the resistance to the Norman conquerors was the most obstinate, and the unsparing devastation which the persevering opposition of the northern English brought upon them from the vengeance of the Conqueror, was such, that Northumberland, in common with the remainder of the district, lay uncultivated and unpeopled for nearly a century afterwards. To this desolation is attributed the omission in the Norman survey, of the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland. About the year 1170, however, the county was included in a survey made by order of Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, of all the ancient demesne lands and possessions of his bishopric, which are recorded in a small folio volume called "Boldon Buke," still kept in the office of the bishop's auditor at Durham.

The period of the Norman conquest may be regarded as the commencement of that long era of rivalry between the English and the Scottish crowns, which occasioned an almost uninterrupted series of hostilities upon the common border of the two kingdoms, until the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English crown. Of the three marches into which the English borders were anciently divided, the middle march, comprising Tyndale and Redesdale, was within the present limits of Northumberland; the greater part of the western march was included in Cumberland, and of the eastern in Norhamshire, lately a detached portion of the county of Durham, but now a part of Northumberland, and which extends to the mouth of the river Tweed. Each of the marches was governed by a lord-warden, with almost unlimited authority. These border jurisdictions and their laws were abolished in the early part of the 17th century, on the accession of James; but many of the moss-troopers, as the border plunderers were commonly called, still continued their depredations, until checked by an edict which prohibited all borderers, except gentlemen of rank, from wearing weapons. Some of them took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., to resume their former mode of life; insomuch that, in the following

reign, several fresh statutes were enacted against the moss-troopers, who had then become very numerous. Even at the beginning of the last century, the police of Tyndale and Redesdale was maintained by officers called Country keepers, who, for a certain sum, ensured their respective districts against theft and robbery. Many of the borderers were engaged in the rebellion of 1715. In the course of the last century, however, their ancient peculiarities entirely disappeared, and their habits, manners, and customs, became assimilated to those of their countrymen in general.

The county is contained in the diocese of Durham, and province of York, and consists of the archdeaconries of Northumberland and Lindisfarne, each having several deaneries, and the whole comprising 87 parishes. For purposes of civil government it is divided into the six wards of Bambrough (North and South divisions), Castle (East and West), Coquetdale (East, North, South, and West), Glendale (East and West), Morpeth (East and West), and Tindale (East, North-East, North-West, South, and West); also the districts called Bedlingtonshire, Norhamshire, and Islandshire, all three until lately in the county of Durham. It contains the borough, market, and sea-port town of Newcastle; the borough and market-town of Morpeth; the newly-enfranchised borough of Tynemouth; the market and sea-port town of North Shields; the market-towns of Allendale, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Rothbury, and Wooler; and the small sea-ports of Alnmouth, Bambrough, Blyth, Hartley, Seaton, and Warkworth. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament; two representatives are returned for Newcastle, and one each for Morpeth and Tynemouth. The county is included in the Northern circuit; the assizes are held at Newcastle, and the quarter-sessions by turns at Newcastle, Morpeth, Hexham, and Alnwick. The county gaol is at Morpeth; and there are houses of correction at Alnwick, Hexham, and Tynemouth.

The SURFACE is much diversified: along the coast it is almost level, but near the middle it rises into large swelling ridges, which are separated by the principal rivers; and the whole of the western side is mountainous and uncultivated. Of this mountainous tract, the parts around Cheviot are the most valuable, in general forming fine green hills, inclosing numerous deep, narrow, and sequestered glens, and occupying an area of at least 90,000 acres; the rest of the tract is not marked by any striking irregularities of surface, being commonly an open, extensive, elevated, and solitary waste, having little vegetation besides heath. The whole of the mountainous districts are included in the wards of Tindale, Coquetdale, and Glendale, and comprise about 450,000 acres of land. Woods growing in a natural state are found on the banks of the rivers, those of the greatest extent being on the North and South Tyne, the Wansbeck, the Coquet, and their tributary streams. The demand for small wood at the collieries and lead-mines has induced proprietors on the Derwent, Tyne, &c., to cut the oak, ash, and elm which they contain, at from 25 to 30 years' growth; birch, willow, and alder, at a somewhat shorter growth; and hazel, for *corf rods*, once in three or four years: these *corves* are a kind of large wicker baskets, used for drawing up the coal from the pits. Flourishing plantations on a large scale are spread over the country: of the great variety of trees of which they are composed, the larch is one of the most prevalent and conspicuous. Among the *Fish* on the coast are the lump-fish and the porpoise; vast quantities of cod are taken; and ling, haddock, soles, plaice, flounders, turbot, herrings, skate, and thornback also abound. Mackerel, basse, gar, sturgeon, and halibut are very scarce. Lampreys are procured near the mouths of the large rivers, and conger-eels are plentiful in the sea sands. A variety of flat fish is found in the Tyne and other rivers. Crustaceous and testaceous fishes are taken in great diversity on the sea-coast; cockles are very abundant along the coast, the best and largest being found at Budle; and oysters of an excellent quality are sometimes obtained among the rocks.

The most important MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are coal and lead. The great coal-field of the north-eastern extremity of England, which extends over the larger part of this county, and that of Durham, forms a most important object in the national economy. The district is included within an irregular triangle, having its apex at Berwick, and the river Tees for its base; it consists of a series of beds, which, including several smaller ones of nearly the same material, amount to 229, and are composed of five different substances, some of which alternate with each other several times, viz., coal, sandstone, slate-clay or shale, limestone, and basalt. The whole district has been divided into two separate formations, the Independent Coal Formation and the Newcastle Coal Formation, and familiarly into "lead measures" and "coal measures." The tract of the *lead measures*, so called from the veins of lead which abound in a particular part of it, extends from Berwick on the north, to the Tees on the south: its northern part is bounded on the east by the sea, and on the west by the Cheviot hills; and its southern part, on the east by the coal measures, and on the west by a range of high land, of which Cross Fell is the apex. The *coal measures* stretch from the river Coquet on the north, nearly to the Tees on the south, the length of the tract being about 58 miles, and its greatest breadth about 24; the surface comprises by computation 180 square miles, but the majority of the numerous mines are situated on the sides of the river Tyne, and not far distant from its banks. In these measures, 40 beds of coal have been seen, some of which, however, are of inconsiderable thickness; the two most important are distinguished as the *high main* and the *low main*, the former being six feet thick, and the latter six feet six inches. The high main coal is about 60 fathoms above the low main, which, at St. Anthon's colliery, near Newcastle, is 135 fathoms from the surface; between them occur eight beds of coal, one of which is four feet thick, and another three: seven beds have been found under the low main, but the quality is inferior. The great coal-trade of the district has been flourishing for the last five centuries, and constantly increasing with the increasing population of the country.

The *Lead* veins are chiefly situated in a space of about fifteen miles from north to south, and twenty from east to west, the southern boundary of which, lying partly in this county and partly in that of Durham, may be defined to be a line extending about twenty miles eastward from Cross Fell. The only lead-ore procured in abundance is galena,

which here contains silver, varying in proportion from two to forty-two ounces in the fother of twenty-one cwt., and averaging twelve ounces. When it is of good quality, thirty-two cwt. of clean ore yield twenty cwt. of lead. The richest fields are at Allenhead and Coalcleugh, which, with five other mines in the parish of Allendale, furnish an annual produce of about 2500 tons of lead. Lead is also found in some of the northern parts of the county; and small veins have been discovered on the coast at Elwick, and on the eastern side of Holy Island. The ore is wrought by a measure containing 800 cwt. of clear ore, called a "bing," most of the proprietors having smelting-mills. *Iron-ore* is found both in the coal and lead districts; and vast quantities of iron pyrites lie imbedded in the strata of indurated clay through all the coal-field. The iron-works at Leamington are chiefly supplied with iron pyrites from the neighbouring collieries. Ironstone is still more abundant in the shale of the lead-mines; but owing to the comparatively high price of fuel, and the great distance from water-carriage, it cannot be advantageously manufactured. There were formerly furnaces at Leehall (near Bellingham) and Bebside: iron-ore was got about four miles west of Blyth; and the Carron Company were accustomed to collect on Holy Island a part of the ore smelted at their furnaces. The remains of ancient blomeries are found in different parts of the county, indicating that the Romans were acquainted with the iron-mines, which is corroborated by the discovery of a Roman altar, at Benwell, inscribed to *Jupiter Dolichenus*, the deity who presided over iron.

*Basalt* is procured both in the lead and coal measures: in the first it occurs in the form of beds interstratified with sandstone, limestone, &c., in veins, and in heaps on the surface termed "over-lying masses:" in the coal measures it occurs in the general form of a long range, crossing the country from south-west to north-east, north of the lead-mines. Nearer the north other masses are visible, and still further the basaltic eminences form a striking feature in the country between Alnwick and Berwick, and have frequently been chosen for the sites of castles, as at Dunstanbrough, Bambrough, and Holy Island. Some of the small islands near the coast are also composed of this rock. The number of basaltic veins, or dykes, traversing the coal measures, is very considerable; the largest in the immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle, is that through Coley Hill, about four miles west of the town, which is twenty-four feet wide, and in which a long range of quarries has been opened, in some places to the depth of fifty feet. *Limestone* is abundant in all parts of Bambrough ward, and that part of Glendale ward lying east of the river Till; thence it stretches in a south-western direction, through the central part of the county. *Freestone*, of various kinds, abounds in almost every quarter, and is applied to all the purposes of building: many of the quarries afford tolerably good slate for roofing, and flagstones for floors; and at some of them are obtained excellent grindstones, of which many are exported. Whinstone of the blue kind exists in numerous places, particularly in the district called Bambroughshire; and the tract on the western side of the river Till, including all the Cheviot mountains, yields scarcely any other mineral substance than brown, red, or grey whinstone, which is an exceedingly good material for making roads. Stone marl abounds in many parts near the Tweed, and shell marl is found in a few places in Glendale ward; clay marl is also discovered in small quantities, but in situations unfavourable to its use as manure. Ore of zinc can be procured in abundance in most of the veins producing lead-ore; but the distance from any brass-foundries, and the want of water-carriage, render it of little value. Arsenic occurs in the lead-mines, in which also is a great variety of the different kinds of spar.

The staple *Manufactures* are principally derived from, or connected with, the coal-trade and mines; they include ship-building and rope-making, and there are numerous forges, foundries, copperas-works, soda or marine alkali manufactories, white-lead works, potteries, glass-works, &c. Hexham has long been noted for the making of gloves, called "Hexham Tan;" and the manufacture of straw-plat is carried on to a considerable extent in the county, much ingenuity being displayed in some of its branches. Besides the astonishing exports of coal, the chief articles shipped from the Tyne are, lead, shot, cast and wrought iron, grindstones, bricks, earthenware, and glass. The exports through the medium of the port of Berwick, are mostly corn, flour, oatmeal, shelled barley, potatoes, eggs, pork, and wool, which are conveyed coastwise. The port of Alnmouth also employs a few vessels in exporting corn, flour, &c.; and, during the summer season, a few are engaged in carrying lime from the neighbourhood of Bambrough to different parts of Scotland. The foreign trade is mainly to the north of Europe. Among the chief imports are corn, flax, hemp, linen, yarn, timber, and iron.

The principal RIVERS are, the Tyne, the Tweed, the Coquet, the Aln, the Blyth, the Wansbeck, and the Till. The Tyne is formed by the confluence, a little above Hexham, of two streams of nearly equal magnitude, called the North Tyne and the South Tyne; it is a tide river up to a short distance above Newburn, and is navigable as high as Newcastle for vessels of large burthen. Many steam-boats ply upon it between Newcastle and Shields. The conservancy of the river belongs to the corporation of Newcastle, by grant of Edward II.; and their jurisdiction extends to high-water mark on both sides of the stream, from Spar-Hawk, a rock at the mouth of the haven, to Hedwin streams, above Newburn, a distance of nineteen miles. The Tyne and the Tweed have been long famous for their salmon-fisheries, especially the latter; nearly the whole of the fish is sent to London, in pounded ice, by means of fast-sailing smacks of from 70 to 120 tons' burthen, built for the purpose. Besides the numerous tramroads leading from the collieries to the staiths or shipping-places, two great railways have been completed for the conveyance of passengers and goods, one from Newcastle towards the west, named the *Newcastle and Carlisle Railway*, and the other in an eastern direction, proceeding to *North Shields and Tynemouth*; the course of each is along the banks of the Tyne, and the Carlisle railway passes by the towns of Hexham and Haltwhistle. More recently a line has been opened from Newcastle, by Morpeth, Alnwick, and Belford, to *Berwick*; it runs along the coast, and extends from the extreme south to the extreme north of the county.

The ROMAN REMAINS in Northumberland are among the most interesting in the island. The principal are those of the great barrier constructed as a defence

against the incursions of the North Britons; and the sites of eleven of the eighteen stations along its line, enumerated as they occur in succession from the mouth of the Tyne westward, are in this county, namely, *Segedunum, Pons Ælii, Condercum, Vindobala, Hunnum, Cilurnum, Procolitia, Borcovicus, Vindolana, Æsica,* and *Magna.* These were, respectively, at Wallsend, Newcastle, Benwell, Rutchester, Halton-Chesters, Walwick-Chesters, Carrawbrugh, Housesteads (where the remains occupy a space two miles and a half in length), Little Chesters, Great Chesters, and Caer Voran. Of all of them the traces are more or less distinct; and numerous remains of Roman buildings, utensils, coins, &c., of almost every description, have been discovered among their foundations. The most conspicuous fragments of the wall itself are at Denton Burn, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Harlow Hill, and near Chollerford Bridge on the Tyne. In addition to the stations along the wall, there were stations at Old Town, Bellingham, Corchester, Hexham, Tynemouth, Elsdon, and Rochester, which have also furnished many interesting relics. Besides the paved way that ran from turret to turret, immediately within the wall, another proceeded by the most direct course between the different stations of the barrier; it is still distinguishable in various places. The Watling-street traversed the county from south to north, entering it at Corbridge on the Tyne, and crossing the great wall at Portgate, a mile and a half beyond which it separates into two branches, one running north-north-east, and entering Scotland near Berwick, and the other north-north-west, crossing the border at Black-Halls. The vicinal road called the Maiden-way, supposed to be a corruption of Madeway, proceeds from Caer Voran, on the western side of the county, to Whitley Castle, and thence to Whellop Castle in Westmorland.

The *Religious Houses,* probably owing in some degree to the unfruitfulness of a great part of the county, and to the insecurity of its border situation, during the whole period of the existence of those establishments, amounted only to about forty-nine, including hospitals and colleges. There are some remains of the abbeys of Alnwick, Blanchland, and Hulne; the principal, however, are those of the priories of Brinkburn, Hexham, and Tynemouth, and the abbey of Lindisfarne. Of the numerous ancient *Castles,* several are yet standing either wholly or in part. That of Bambrough is of the highest antiquity; that of Alnwick is the most magnificent, as well as of the most distinguished historical celebrity, and, with its modern additions, enjoys a primary rank among the present mansions in the county. In this class of remains may be noticed several of the border towers, of comparatively small dimensions, but of strong construction. There are medical *Springs* at Eglingham, Halliwell, Snowhope, and Thurston. On the mountain streams are some cascades of considerable height, but owing to the extreme barrenness of the tracts in which they are situated, they are less picturesque than those of the adjacent county of Durham. Northumberland confers the titles of Earl and Duke on the representative of the noble family of Percy, so distinguished in the border annals, whose chief provincial residence is Alnwick Castle.

NORTHWAY, with NEWTON, a tything, in the parish of ASHCHURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from the town of Tewkesbury; containing 230 inhabitants.

NORTHWICH, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parochial chapelry of WITTON, parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Chester, and 173 (N. W.) from London; containing 1368 inhabitants. The name of this place is intended to point out its situation with regard to the other *wiches,* or salt-towns. Camden states that it was called by the Britons *Hellath,* or *Hellah Du,* meaning the Black Salt Town; it is situated on the line of the northern Watling-street, and the same author is of opinion that its brine springs were used by the Romans. At the Norman survey it constituted part of the demesne belonging to the earldom of Chester, and eventually the estate passed to the crown: in the reign of Richard III., the manor was granted, with many others, to the Derby family; but it has since been alienated. During the civil commotions, in 1643, the town was fortified, and the parliamentary forces had a garrison here: the first attack of the royalists was unsuccessful, but on the arrival of a reinforcement, they obtained possession of the town, which they garrisoned; it was, however, subsequently retaken by the parliamentarians, and retained by them during the remainder of the war. What is usually considered, from the contiguity of the streets, to constitute the town, lies on the verges of the townships of Witton, Castle-Northwich, Winnington, Leftwich, Marston, and Anderton, at the confluence of the rivers Dane and Weaver, and at the intersection of the road from Chester to Manchester with that from London to Liverpool. It is regularly built, and the streets are paved and lighted; many of the houses are ancient: the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed by pipes from a reservoir.

The commercial prosperity of Northwich is entirely dependent on its numerous brine-springs and extensive mines of rock-salt. The trade is so great as to produce an annual export of upwards of 400,000 tons from the springs alone: these were discovered at a very early period, and are usually more than 100 yards in depth; the water is so intensely impregnated as to be fit for immediate evaporation. The mines of rock-salt were discovered in 1670; the upper stratum lying about 60 yards below the surface of the earth is ten yards thick. About 1773, the lower stratum, of superior quality and ten feet in thickness, was discovered, at the depth of 110 yards, the intermediate space being occupied by a solid mass of stone: this lower bed alone is now worked. The pits include an area of two, three, or four acres, one of them as many as thirty acres, and, when highly illuminated, present a singularly magnificent appearance, the light being reflected from all points in every variety of hue, as from a promiscuous assemblage of mirrors and prisms. The rock-salt is conveyed down the Weaver: one-third undergoes a refining process at Frodsham, and at the works on the Lancashire side of the Mersey, and the remainder is sent to Liverpool, whence it is exported to Ireland and the ports of the Baltic.

The number of vessels employed in conveying salt to Liverpool, and which return with coal, is about 300, of from 90 to 100 tons' burthen; and many others are engaged exclusively in the importation, from Liverpool, of timber, grain, wine, spirituous liquors, raw cotton,

grocery, &c., these vessels frequently taking back oak timber. Facilities of water-carriage are also supplied by the Grand Trunk canal, which passes in a semicircular direction through the salt-works, about one mile to the north; and about two miles distant, on the road to Chester, is the Hartford station of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. Some vessels of small burthen are built. The market, which is held by prescription, is on Friday; and there are fairs on April 10th, for cattle only, and on August 2nd and December 6th, both which are numerously attended by manufacturers from Manchester, Yorkshire, and Birmingham, with their respective goods, and by venders of Irish linen. A commodious range of booths for the use of the dealers was erected about a quarter of a mile from the town by Mr. Mort, a late lord of the manor; but these booths have since been converted into a market-hall, and booths have been erected in the town by Mr. Heywood, the present lord. Courts leet and baron are held, at which constables and other officers are appointed. The powers of the county debt-court of Northwich, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Northwich, and the township of Great Budworth. The general quarter-sessions, formerly held here once in the year, were removed to Knutsford in 1784. A church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been built and endowed by the Weaver Navigation Company; it is in the early English style: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chester; net income, £150. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a national school. A savings' bank was established in 1818. The poor-law union of Northwich comprises 60 parishes or places, containing a population of 29,018.

NORTHWICK, a chapelry, in the parish of Henbury, union of Thornbury, Lower division of the hundred of Henbury, W. division of the county of Gloucester, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Thornbury; containing 256 inhabitants. The navigable river Severn runs on the west of the chapelry.

NORTHWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of Blockley, union of Shipston, Upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, though locally in the Upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, county of Gloucester, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Chipping-Campden. About a mile north of the village of Blockley is Northwick Park, the seat of Lord Northwick, a noble structure, surrounded by spacious lawns and well-wooded hills and dales, interspersed with delightful walks and drives; the park is well stocked with deer, and the eastern part is ornamented with an extensive lake. The mansion contains a splendid collection of pictures.

NORTHWOLD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Thetford, hundred of Grimshoe, W. division of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing, with the hamlet of Whittington, 1140 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Lynn to Thetford, and bounded on the north-west by the river Wissey; it comprises 5232*a*. 3*r*. 11*p*., of which 2855 acres are arable, 1969 pasture, 138 woodland, and the remainder common. A fair is held on November 30th. At Whittington is an extensive malting establishment belonging to Messrs. Whitbread and Company. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 14. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £883, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church, built in the reign of Edward IV., has a stately quadrangular tower of flint, embattled, quoined with freestone, and crowned with eight richly-carved pinnacles: the interior contains many beautiful and interesting details; on the north side of the chancel is a fine mural monument, and there are memorials to the families of Carter, Waddington, Holder, and others, and one to Robert Burhill, D.D., an eminent divine and author of many learned works. On the inclosure of the parish, in 1796, 118 acres were allotted to the poor for pasturage and fuel; and 108 acres, producing about £100 a year, have been bequeathed by various benefactors for repairing the church.

NORTHWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of Ruislip, union of Uxbridge, hundred of Elthorne, county of Middlesex; containing 199 inhabitants.

NORTHWOOD, a township, in the parish and union of Wem, Whitchurch division of the hundred of North Bradford, N. division of the county of Salop; containing 233 inhabitants.

NORTHWOOD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the liberty of West Medina, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from West Cowes; containing, with the town of West Cowes, 5147 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the navigable river Medina, on the west by the Newtown river, on the north by the sea, and on the south by the forest of Parkhurst. Its surface slopes gently towards the Medina, with an alternation of meadows and wood, abounding in picturesque scenery, but the central portion is of less pleasing aspect. The road from West Cowes to Newport passes through the parish from north to south. The living is annexed, with that of Newport, to the vicarage of Carisbrooke.

NORTHWOOD, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, N. division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford; immediately adjoining the town of Hanley. The district of Northwood was constituted in 1845, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and is one mile and a half in length, and the same extent in breadth, one portion of it very high, and overlooking the surrounding country. The river Trent runs on the eastern side, but the Trent and Mersey canal forms the exact boundary in that direction. Coal and ironstone are wrought, and the manufacture of pottery-ware is largely carried on. The district became a parish on the consecration of the church, which has just been built: the edifice occupies an eligible site, and is in the early English style; the cost has been estimated at £2400. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately; net income, £150. The Methodists of the New Connexion have a place of worship.

NORTOFT, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of Guilsborough, union of Brixworth, S. division of the county of Northampton; with 322 inhabitants.

NORTON, a township, in the parish and union of Runcorn, hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Frodsham; containing 294 inhabitants. A priory of Augustine canons, originally founded in 1133 at Runcorn by William Fitz-Nigell, was removed hither by his son William,

constable of Chester; the establishment was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £258. 11. 8. It was subsequently a private residence, and was besieged by the royalists in the early part of 1643. A modern mansion, called Norton Priory, built on the same site, is the property and seat of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.: the vaults of the ancient priory are the base of the mansion. The township comprises 2047 acres, the soil of which is partly clay, and partly sand, with moss. The Mersey and Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's canals pass through. The great tithes have been commuted for £112.

NORTON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Ecclesall-Bierlow, hundred of Scarsdale, N. division of the county of Derby, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Sheffield; containing 1908 inhabitants. The parish is on the road to Chesterfield, and comprises by measurement 4255 acres, of which about 3000 are arable, 464 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is undulated. Norton House, an ancient mansion, one room of which bears date 1623, is situated in a park of fifty acres, surrounded with beautiful scenery. The population is partly engaged in the making of files, and stone is quarried for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Pearson, incumbent; net income, £270; impropriator, Offley Shore, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £20, and the impropriate for £14. 8.; there are nearly 26 acres of glebe. The church contains a Norman font, and among the several monuments is an altar-tomb to the memory of the parents of John Blythe, Bishop of Salisbury, and Geoffry Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield, both which prelates were born here; the former died in 1500, and the latter in 1534. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians. A free school was founded and endowed in 1654, by Edward Gill, and subsequent benefactions have been added, making the total income £67 per annum. Story Wingfield, in 1725, devised a farm in the parish of Dronfield for the establishment of a lectureship here, now producing £115 per annum. Sir Francis Chantrey, the celebrated sculptor, was born in a farmhouse a little out of the village, in 1781; he died in London in 1841, and was buried here, beside the remains of his father, mother, and grandfather. He left £50 for the instruction of 10 boys, £10 each per annum to 10 men and women, and £50 per annum to the vicar.

NORTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Stockton, S. W. division of Stockton ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 2 miles (N.) from Stockton; containing 1628 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4000 acres of land, in its general aspect level. The soil immediately surrounding the village is of a light but rich loamy nature, and well adapted for market-gardens, for which this place is celebrated, while to the north and west is a strong red clay, producing in favourable seasons excellent wheat: the substrata are beds of sand and gravel. The portion of woodland is very small, and the scenery presents little of a striking character, but embraces in the distance fine views of the Cleveland hills. There are some brick and tile manufactories, a glue factory, and a tannery. The road from Stockton to Durham used to run through the village, but was diverted a mile to the west about 1830; the main line of the Clarence railway passes on the north, and the Stockton branch diverges from it at the toll-gate, in its course to the river Tees. By an act of the 12th of Queen Anne, the townships of Stockton, East Hartburn, and Preston were separated from this parish, and formed into the parish of Stockton. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £31. 11. 5½.; patron, the Bishop of Durham; impropriators, William Wharton, Esq., of Durham, and others. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £271, the vicarial for £80; and there are about 260 acres of glebe valued at £289, exclusively of the vicarage-house and gardens valued at £40. The church which was collegiate, and from 1227 till the Dissolution had eight prebendaries, stands upon elevated ground, and is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, bearing traces of its antiquity and former importance, particularly in its square central tower springing from four circular arches. The south transept was called Pettie (or little) porch, and by some was named Pity porch, from an altar of the Virgin Mary; in Blakiston porch, which forms the north transept, was a well-carved recumbent figure in armour, now removed to the south side of the communion-table, and supposed to be a memorial of the Blakiston family. The edifice was repaired, and two galleries were added, in 1826. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends. Norton enjoys the privilege, with Stockton, of one of the scholarships founded in the university of Oxford, in 1536, by John Claymond, vicar of the parish, and first president of Corpus Christi College. A free grammar school, which has an income of £40 a year, appears to have existed since the year 1600. Bernard Gilpin, "the Apostle of the North," was instituted to the vicarage on his return from the continent, in 1552. Jeremiah Moore, who had in early life been made a slave to the Turks by the cruelty of his brother, and who was subsequently distinguished for his philanthropy and benevolence; Christopher Middleton, the first navigator employed by the lords of the admiralty to discover a North-West passage; Admiral Policarpus Taylor, eminent for his naval services; and the Rev. John Wallis, author of the *History of Northumberland*, all died here.

NORTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Upper division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union and E. division of the county of Gloucester, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from the city of Gloucester; containing 427 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The tithes were chiefly exchanged for land in 1806, and the remainder have since been commuted for a rent-charge of £50; the glebe comprises 238 acres. The church is a small structure, principally in the later English style.

NORTON, a township, in the parish and union of Bromyard, hundred of Broxash, county of Hereford, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from the town of Bromyard; containing 588 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bromyard to Stourport. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £147, and the vicarial for £124. 18.; there is one acre of glebe.

NORTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Hitchin, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, county of Hertford, 1 mile (W. N. W.) from the town of Baldock; containing 403 inhabitants, and comprising 1800 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage,

valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £96; patron, the Rev. J. Burges Watson; impropriator, G. Hicks, Esq. The glebe comprises 6 acres. A school is supported by an endowment of £16 per annum.

NORTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Faversham, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 3¼ miles (W.) from Faversham; containing 107 inhabitants. It comprises 902 acres, of which 113 are meadow, 79 wood, and 16 in hop-grounds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 18. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £375, and the glebe contains 31½ acres, with a house. The church is principally in the early English style.

NORTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Daventry, hundred of Fawsley, S. division of the county of Northampton, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Daventry; containing, with the hamlets of Muscott and Thrupp, 582 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2926*a*. 2*r*. 10*p*.; the substratum is gravel, of which great quantities are dug for the roads and other purposes. The Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway are within less than a mile of the village. The living is a vicarage; net income, £270; patron and impropriator, Beriah Botfield, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, and contains the remains of a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, Protector during the reign of Edward VI. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a parochial school.

NORTON, a township, in the parish of Cuckney, union of Worksop, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 4¾ miles (S. by W.) from Worksop; containing 362 inhabitants. It comprises 1297 acres; the village is situated in a fertile vale, near the confluence of the river Poulter with the lake in Welbeck Park.

NORTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Stow, hundred of Blackbourn, E. division of Suffolk, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Ixworth; containing 879 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 2422 acres. In the reign of Henry VIII. a search was made here for gold, under the directions of that monarch, upon whom an imposition had been practised; the excavations still remain. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 9., and in the gift of St. Peter's College, Cambridge: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £605, and there are 21 acres of glebe. The Rev. Cox Macro, D.D., in 1776 bequeathed £600 stock, since exchanged for £724. 8. 8., three per cents., the dividends on which are distributed in coats and gowns to poor men and women.

NORTON (*St. Egwin*), a parish, in the union of Evesham, Lower division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Evesham; containing, with the tything of Chadbury and the chapelry of Lenchwick, 385 inhabitants. The abbey of Evesham had lands here before the Conquest. The parish is situated on the right bank of the navigable river Avon, and is intersected by the road from Evesham to Alcester; the number of acres is 2636. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 8½.; net income, £157; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, with the exception of two curious doorways of transition Norman character, is in the later English style. The nave, which more than a century past had fallen down, was restored in 1844 to its ancient state, under the superintendence of the vicar, the Rev. William Brown: the interior is fitted up with open seats, adorned with carved oak finials, and presenting an antique, uniform, and pleasing appearance. The adjoining chapel, built at first for a north transept, was at the close of Henry VIII.'s reign used as a mortuary chapel, and contains the remains of members of the family of Biggs, highly distinguished for military services at that period; the monuments are in excellent preservation, and consist of recumbent figures, and others in a kneeling posture. In this chapel are also suspended the banners and armour of the Craven and Seymour families, of which it is the burial-place: a window of stained glass has been painted and presented by the Rev. Mr. Brown. The whole cost of repairing the church, with the chapel, amounted to £700, one-half of which sum was raised by a church-rate, and the remainder by subscription.

NORTON, a parish, in the union of Malton, wapentake of Buckrose, E. riding of York, ¼ of a mile (E. S. E.) from Malton; containing, with the hamlets of Sutton and Welham, 1644 inhabitants. This parish, which is separated from that of Malton by the river Derwent, comprises about 3076 acres; the soil is light and gravelly, the surface level, and the substratum abounds with freestone of good quality. The road from York to Scarborough passes through the village, and a handsome stone bridge over the river connects it with the town of Malton. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Rev. Edmund Day, B.D. The church, a neat structure in the Grecian style, was erected in 1820, at an expense of £2500, raised by subscription, and contains 350 sittings, of which 150 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the foot of the bridge was formerly an hospital, founded early in the reign of Henry II. by Roger de Flamville, and made subordinate to the priory of Malton. Many Roman coins have been discovered.

NORTON, a township, in the parish of Campsall, union of Doncaster, Upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. riding of York, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Doncaster; containing 628 inhabitants, and comprising an area of about 2200 acres. In the winter time a large portion of the township was frequently flooded, but it has been effectually drained within the last fifteen years. The Fellows of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, are lords of the manor, and owners of certain lands which belonged to a priory here. The village is situated in the vale of the river Went, about two miles north of Askerne. The tithes were commuted for land in 1814. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORTON-BAVANT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Warminster, Warminster and S. divisions of Wilts, 2¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Warminster; containing 285 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bath to Salisbury, and comprises by computation 2162 acres, of which about 1000 are arable, and the remainder pasture and downs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150; impropriator, S. Bennett, Esq. The church has been rebuilt in a neat style, and the interior is handsomely arranged.

NORTON, BISHOP'S (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, E. division of the wapentake of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing, with the township of Atterby, 475 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bishop's-Norton in the Cathedral of Lincoln, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £185. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORTON, BRIZE (*St. Brise*), a parish, in the union of Witney, hundred of Bampton, county of Oxford, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Witney; containing 687 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 4000 acres, of which the principal portion is arable: the soil is rather shallow, and in some parts stone brash; the surface is generally flat. There are good stone-quarries. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 11.; net income, £165; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1775. The church contains a beautiful effigy in stone of John D'Aubigny, in the costume of the time of Edward III.

NORTON-BY-BREDON, a chapelry, in the parish of Bredon, union of Tewkesbury, Middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Tewkesbury; containing 287 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Avon; and the road from Pershore to Tewkesbury and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway traverse it in a parallel direction, from north to south. The area is 1097*a.* 30*p.* To the east of the village, at the foot of Bredon Hill, is Norton House, a handsome Elizabethan structure. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1814. The chapel, near the centre of the village, is a stone edifice, capable of seating 120 persons. When excavating for the railway, some Romanized-British or early Saxon remains were found, consisting of spear-heads, beads, &c.

NORTON-BY-KEMPSEY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Pershore, Lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, W. division of the county of Worcester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Worcester; containing 601 inhabitants. This place, which by the adjunct to its name is distinguished from other Nortons in the county, was during the reigns of Henry IV. and V. the residence of the Gowers of Warwickshire, escheators of Worcestershire, of whose ancient seat, Woodhall, little more remains than the stately avenue of elm-trees, that formed the approach. One of this family married a daughter of the house of Dudley, who was styled Lady Dudley of Woodhall; and in the reign of James I., the estate was sold by William Gower to Mr. Stevens, of Newington, in the county of Middlesex, whose tomb is still preserved in the church. The parish is situated near the turnpike-road to Pershore, and comprises by measurement 1846 acres, of which 1157 are arable, 600 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland, plantations, and roads. The surface is pleasingly varied, and in many places very picturesque. From the hamlet of Hatfield are obtained beautiful views of the surrounding country, embracing the Bredon and Malvern hills, with the town of Malvern, the Woodbury and Cruckbarrow hills, Worcester cathedral, the spire of St. Andrew's church, and other interesting objects. The soil is a rich clay and marl, producing excellent crops of wheat, beans, and peas; and the substratum chiefly blue lias, which is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The Birmingham and Gloucester and the Oxford and Wolverhampton railways intersect the parish. Norton Hall, the seat of Benjamin Hooke, Esq., an old mansion previously the residence of Thomas Bird, Esq., has been greatly improved and enlarged by the present proprietor. Norton Villa, the residence of George J. A. Walker, Esq., is pleasantly situated on the north-east side of the road, in grounds tastefully laid out, embellished with thriving plantations, and commanding extensive and finely varied prospects: Newland House, the residence of Thomas Hooke, Esq., is also pleasantly situated. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, valued in the king's books at £2. 12. 6.; net income, £100, with an excellent house. The appropriate tithes were commuted in 1841 for £460, and the appropriate glebe comprises 41 acres. The church is a very ancient structure with a tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; a parochial school is supported by subscription, and a Sunday school by Mrs. Walker, who has presented a library for the use of the children attending it. Thomas Knight in 1652, and Elizabeth Stevens in 1668, bequeathed each £100 to the poor.

NORTON-CANES.—See Norton-under-Cannock.

NORTON-CANON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Weobley, hundred of Grimsworth, county of Hereford, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Weobley; containing 282 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2072*a.* 2*r.* 23*p.*, of which rather more than one-half is arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 90 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture. It is intersected by the road from Hereford to Kington. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £120; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The great tithes have been commuted for £310, and the vicarial for £119; the glebe contains 4 acres.

NORTON, CHIPPING (*St. Mary*), an incorporated market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, 19 miles (N. W.) from Oxford, and 74 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Over Norton, 3031 inhabitants, of whom 2629 are in the town. This place derives its name from its northern situation, and appears from its Saxon prefix to have been of some importance at the time of the heptarchy: it occupies a picturesque situation, surrounded by undulated hills, on the road from Oxford to Worcester. The streets are partially paved, and lighted with gas, and there is a plentiful supply of water. Many remains of ancient buildings have been incorporated in the present houses; the most interesting are in a house in the High-street. The woollen manufacture, which formerly flourished, is now reduced to one establishment, chiefly in the horse-cloth and girth branch. The market is on Wednesday; and great markets for cattle are held on the last Wednesday in each month, and the Wednesday next after Dec. 11th; also statute-fairs on the Wednesday before and after the 10th of October.

The charter was granted by James I. in 1607, and under it the officers of the corporation were, two bailiffs,

two chamberlains, twelve burgesses, a town-clerk, and two serjeants-at-mace; the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, agreeably with the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace. The freedom is acquired by birth or servitude. By charter the late corporation had cognizance of, and the power of trying, all offences the punishment of which did not extend to loss of life or limb; the present corporation, however, hold no other than courts of petty-session. The powers of the county debt-court of Chipping-Norton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Chipping-Norton. The town anciently returned two members to parliament, but discontinued from the reign of Edward III. Belonging to the borough are two commons, one called the Great common and the other Southcomb, on which the occupier of every ancient tenement may turn a horse or a cow from May-day till the end of October.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8.; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church, situated in a beautiful valley, is in the decorated English style, and once had an elegant and highly-enriched tower, which, being in a very dilapidated state, was taken down, and a square embattled tower erected, in 1819; the interior was repewed and beautified, at a cost of about £2000, in 1839. The edifice contains the chantry chapels of St. John, St. James, and the Virgin, founded respectively by John Tanner, Margaret Pynner, and Master Lee; and some very handsome monuments with recumbent effigies. Here are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans; also a Roman Catholic chapel, which, standing on an eminence, is a prominent object. On the dissolution of the Trinity guild, the grammar school, which for a long period had been endowed with £6 per annum from the funds of that establishment, was re-founded by Edward VI., and the sum has since that time been paid at the Salt-office, out of the land revenue belonging to the crown. Mr. Francis Barnes in 1762 bequeathed £300, now producing £17 per annum, to the school. The poor-law union of Chipping-Norton comprises 33 parishes or places, 30 of which are in the county of Oxford, 2 in that of Warwick, and one in that of Gloucester, the whole containing a population of 16,151.

At Over Norton was an Augustine priory, founded in the reign of Henry II., by William Fitz-Alan, and dedicated to the Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Giles; having escheated to the crown in the reign of Henry VII., it was purchased by Dr. William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and given to Brasenose College, Oxford, its revenue then amounting to £50. Close to the church, and surrounded by a moat, is the site of a castle supposed to have been built in the reign of Stephen; and on the road to Birmingham, half a mile distant, was an ancient chapel, the site of which is now occupied by a posting-house and hotel called Chapel House. On digging for the purpose of enlarging this building, stone coffins were found containing human bones, among which were beads and a silver crucifix; and three urns were discovered in a vault, with some fragments of masonry. There is a curious crypt under a house in the town, and a Saxon arched doorway in another dwelling.

NORTON, COLD (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of the county of ESSEX, 5 miles (S.) from Maldon; containing 264 inhabitants. It comprises 1651*a.* 1*r.* 28*p.* of land. The soil is chiefly clay; the surface is hilly, and was formerly enriched with oaks of luxuriant growth, of which a few still remain. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Governors of the Charter-House, London: the tithes have been commuted for £385, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is a small edifice with a shingled spire, situated on an eminence, and contains some ancient monuments.

NORTON, COLD, a township, in the parish of CHEBSEY, union of STONE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Eccleshall; containing 41 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Stone to Eccleshall, near the river Sow; and a station on the Liverpool and Birmingham railway is fixed here.

NORTON-COLEPARLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Malmesbury; containing 116 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 948 acres, of which 324 are arable, 535 pasture, and 4 woodland: the surface is elevated, and enriched with wood; the soil is chiefly clay, alternated with stone brash. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 19. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of J. Neeld, Esq.; the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £77. 14., and the vicarial for £100. The church is of modern date.

NORTON-CONYERS, a township, in the parish of WATH, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ripon; containing 60 inhabitants. This was the seat of Richard Norton, lord chief justice of England in the early part of the reign of Henry IV.; and subsequently of the gallant royalist, Sir Richard Graham, who, having received numerous wounds in the battle of Marston-Moor, and finding it lost, fled to his house here, and died the same night. The township comprises 985*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, of which 368 acres are arable, 377 meadow and pasture, 98 woodland, and 115 open common. A rent-charge of £156 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

NORTON-CUCKNEY.—See CUCKNEY.

NORTON-DISNEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Newark; containing 206 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Witham; comprises by measurement 2306 acres: the soil is very various, in some parts a stiff tenacious clay, in others sand and gravel; the lands are chiefly arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 10., and in the gift of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £115, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

NORTON, EAST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Uppingham; containing 137 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Leicester to Stamford, comprises 1062*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.* of land, inclosed in

the year 1651, and in profitable cultivation; the surface is varied, and the scenery generally pleasing. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Tugby: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £7. 2., and the vicarial for £147. 8.; the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is ancient. At the inclosure, 12 acres were allotted to the poor, who have also some small bequests.

NORTON-FALGATE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WHITECHAPEL, locally in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; adjoining the ward of Bishopsgate Without in the city of London, and containing 1674 inhabitants. Norton Falgate or Folgate, called also Norton-Folley, derives its name from its situation north of Bishopsgate, and the adjunct to its name probably from the Saxon *Foldweg*, "a highway," the Roman Ermin-street having passed through the place. It is a precinct exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, being subject to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to whom the manor belongs, and who are stated in Domesday book to have held ten cottages and nine acres of land here in the reign of Edward the Confessor. In Elder-street are almshouses for six members of the Weavers' Company, founded and endowed in 1729 by Nicholas Garrat, Esq.; and adjoining them are others for the poor of Norton-Falgate, erected in the previous year. St. Mary Spital, a priory for canons and brethren of the order of St. Augustine, was founded by William Brune, a citizen of London, in the year 1197: its revenue at the Dissolution was £557. 14. 10.

NORTON-FERRIS, a tything, in the parish of KILMINGTON, hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, union of MERE, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 95 inhabitants.

NORTON-FITZWARREN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Taunton; containing 606 inhabitants. It comprises 1257 acres. The canal from Taunton to Tiverton passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 10. 10., and in the gift of Charles Welman, Esq., lord of the manor: the tithes have been commuted for £283, and the glebe comprises $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly-carved screen. On an eminence above the church are traces of a circular encampment.

NORTON, GREENS.—See GREENS-NORTON.

NORTON-HAUTVILLE, a ville, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEW, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 32 inhabitants.—See CHEW MAGNA.

NORTON, HOOK (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Chipping-Norton; containing, with the township of Southrope, 1525 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 5310 acres of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £180; patron, the Bishop of Oxford; impropriator, Lord Talbot. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

NORTON-IN-HALES (*ST. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of DRAYTON, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drayton; containing 312 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1846 acres of land, of which the substratum abounds with red-sandstone of the new formation, quarried for building. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 4.; net income, £305; patron, F. B. Pearson, Esq. A school has an endowment of £10 per annum. The learned Dr. Lightfoot, master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was rector of the parish.

NORTON-JUXTA-TWYCROSS (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing, with the chapelry of Bilstone, 526 inhabitants, of whom 400 are in the township of Norton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of the Crown; income, £273. William Whiston, the celebrated divine and mathematician, was born here in 1667, during the incumbency of his father.

NORTON, KING'S (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing, with the chapelry of Stretton Parva, 172 inhabitants, of whom 64 are in the township of King's Norton, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Leicester. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £103; patron and impropriator, Henry Green, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1770. At Stretton Parva is a chapel of ease.

NORTON, KING'S (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, E. division of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Birmingham; containing, with the chapelries of Moseley and Wythall, 5550 inhabitants. This place was formerly a town of some importance, and in the reign of James I. had the grant of a weekly market. In the parliamentary war, Hawkesley, in the parish, the seat of the Middlemore family, was attacked and burnt by a party of royalists, on the 14th of May 1645. The parish comprises 11,502*a*. 3*r*. 37*p*., of which about 4500 acres are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with the exception of 49 acres of woodland and plantations, 19 in beds of osier, and 31 covered by the reservoirs of the Worcester and Birmingham canal. The surface, especially around the church, is undulated, presenting a pleasing variety of hill and dale; the scenery is enriched with numerous hedge-rows of well-grown timber, and the small river Rea flows through the lower grounds. The soil near the village is of a strong stiff nature, well adapted for the growth of wheat and beans; the grass-land, also, in that part of the parish, is luxuriantly rich, and, from its vicinity to Birmingham, lets at a high rent, chiefly for pasturing milch-cows. In the north-eastern portion, which extends to within a mile of Birmingham, and in which is the chapel of Moseley, the soil is of a lighter quality, with a substratum of gravel, and produces excellent crops of potatoes and turnips. In the south-eastern district, at Wythall, it is dark coloured, and peaty, resting on clay, and is less fertile than in any other part of the parish.

A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of nails; there is also a manufactory for swords and gun-barrels, which is in a very flourishing state, and one for the making of fire-irons. The market has been long discontinued; but fairs are still held on the 25th of April and the 5th of September. The Birmingham and Worcester canal, and the Bir-

mingham and Gloucester railway, pass through the parish; the former makes a junction with the Stratford canal, and is conveyed through a tunnel into the parish of Alvechurch. The living was till lately annexed to the vicarage of Bromsgrove; it is now a distinct perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The great tithes have been commuted for £630, and the small for £175; the impropriate glebe consists of 300 acres, and the vicarial of 65. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with some insertions of later date, and a tower of elegant design surmounted by a lofty and well-proportioned spire, and contains 800 sittings. At Moseley and Wythall are separate incumbencies. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., and endowed with a payment of £15 per annum; it has a library of several hundred volumes, bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Hall, a former curate. Fifteen boys are instructed on the foundation in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The master has the privilege of taking private pupils; the present master was nominated by James Taylor, Esq., who, as lord of the manor (purchased from the crown by his father), claims to be the sole trustee. There are two schoolrooms, which are also used by the boys and girls of some Sunday schools. The poor-law union consists of five parishes or places, of which three are in the county of Worcester, and one each in the counties of Stafford and Warwick, together containing a population of 21,674.

NORTON-LE-CLAY, a township, in the parish of Cundall, wapentake of Hallikeld, N. riding of York, 3 miles (N.) from Boroughbridge; containing 150 inhabitants. It comprises 1030 acres. The village is pleasantly situated about a mile east of the Leaming-Lane, and near the road between Boroughbridge and Dishforth. A neat chapel of ease was built in 1839.

NORTON-LINDSEY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Warwick, Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlichway, S. division of the county of Warwick, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Warwick; containing 176 inhabitants. From the time of Edward III. this was the property of the earls of Warwick. The parish is situated between the roads from Henley and from Stratford to Warwick, and comprises 600 acres by measurement. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Claverdon: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £121. 10. The church is a small ancient structure.

NORTON-MALEREWARD, a parish, in the union of Clutton, hundred of Chew, E. division of Somerset, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Pensford; containing 98 inhabitants. It comprises 1053*a*. 1*r*. 36*p*. of land, of which the substratum abounds with stone, quarried for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. W. P. Wait: the tithes have been commuted for £223, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style; the chancel is separated from the nave by a handsome arch of that character. There are some traces of a Roman camp.

NORTON-MANDEVILLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ongar, S. division of Essex, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ongar; containing 134 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from its relative situation to Ongar, and the affix to its name from an early proprietor. The parish comprises by measurement 725 acres, of which about 500 are arable, 217 pasture, and 6 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patron and impropriator, C. Cure, Esq. The church is a small plain edifice, with a shingled spire.

NORTON, MIDSOMER (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Clutton, hundred of Chewton, E. division of Somerset, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Bath; containing, with the tythings of Clapton, Downside, and Welton, 3509 inhabitants, of whom 1266 are in Midsomer-Norton tything. This place derives the prefix to its name from its situation between the two branches of the river Somer. The parish is bounded by the Roman Fosse-way, and comprises about 10,000 acres: the soil is various, in parts a rich red loam, and in others of inferior quality; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The district abounds with coal of superior quality, of which several mines are in operation. The village consists of one long street; a fair is held in it for cattle, pigs, and various articles of merchandise, on the 25th of April. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford: a tithe rent-charge of £340 is paid to the vicar, one of £70 to the dean and chapter, and one of £25 to certain impropriators. The church is a large and handsome structure, with a modern tower having on the south side a recess containing a statue of Charles II. A neat district church has been erected at Downside, and another church at Clandown. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Ann Harris, in 1719, gave the residue of her personal estate, now producing about £45 per annum, for teaching children of the poor.

NORTON-ON-THE-MOORS (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Leek, N. division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford, 5 miles (N. E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; comprising the townships of Bemersley and Norton, and the hamlets of Baddeley-Green, Ball-Green, Brown-Edge, Ford-Green, Milton, Norton-Green, Smallthorn, and Whitfield Ville; and containing about 4000 inhabitants. The parish consists of 3828 acres of inclosed land, with 250 acres of common. The scenery is very bold and picturesque, and is remarkable for three hills, running parallel from north to south, one passing through the village of Smallthorn, another through Norton, and the third through Brown-Edge, being at about equal distances from east to west: the valleys contain land of good quality, but the soil generally is of a cold clayey nature. Two streams of the river Trent pass through the parish, one of them at Ford-Green, and the other at Norton-Green; and it has been a matter of controversy which of the two is the source of the Trent: that at Norton-Green rises furthest to the north, at or near Lask-Edge, in the parish of Horton, and passing by Knypersley, and through the parish of Norton, joins the Ford-Green stream at or near the Abbey Farm, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. There is an abundance of coal, varying in quality, suitable for works and household purposes, and which is obtained at different depths in beds from four to seven feet thick. The road from Newcastle to Leek, and the Caldon canal (a branch of the Trent and Mersey canal), pass through the centre of the parish.

Norton was separated from the parish of Stoke by act of parliament in 1807. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of C. B. Adderley, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. George B. Wildig: the tithes have been commuted for £550; and there is a substantial parsonage-house, built by the present incumbent in 1826, of stone obtained in the parish. The church, erected in 1738, stands on the summit of Norton Hill, and on the site of a former edifice; it is a plain commodious structure of brick, with a tower at the west end containing six excellent bells. At Brown-Edge is a district church, dedicated to St. Anne: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of Lichfield, with an income of £100. There are several places of worship for dissenters. Some small sums have been left for instruction, and for the poor.

NORTON, OVER, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Chipping-Norton, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, ¾ of a mile (N. by E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 402 inhabitants. Here are the mansion and beautiful park of Colonel Dawkins.

NORTON ST. PHILIP (*St. Philip and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Frome, hundred of Wellow, E. division of Somerset, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Bath; containing 775 inhabitants, and comprising 1527 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 3., and in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Day. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £123, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is partly in the later English style, with a very handsome tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school supported by two endowments, one of £10 per annum, bequeathed by Mr. Coles, and the other of £50, the interest of money given in 1827 by Joseph Neeld, Esq., who, in the same year, built schoolrooms.

NORTON, PUDDING (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Gallow, W. division of Norfolk, 1½ mile (S.) from Fakenham; containing 25 inhabitants. It comprises by survey 809 acres, of which 480 are arable, 256 meadow and pasture, and 25 in plantations, chiefly of fir. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; patron, A. G. W. Biddulph, Esq. The church is in ruins, and the rector receives a modus of £10 per annum in lieu of tithes.

NORTON-SUBCOURSE (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Loddon and Clavering, hundred of Clavering, E. division of Norfolk, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Beccles; containing 356 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the navigable river Yare, and comprises about 1800 acres. The living is a vicarage; patron and impropriator, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £179, and the vicarial for £160; the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a circular tower. A chantry, or college of eight secular priests, was removed to this place from Raveningham in the reign of Richard II., when the number was increased to thirteen; in 1395 the society was transferred to Mettingham, in the county of Suffolk.

NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Penkridge, S. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 8½ miles (W. by S.) from Lichfield; containing, with the township of Little Wyrley, 755 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4077*a*. 2*r*. 14*p*., of which 2529 acres are inclosed, and the remainder open common. It abounds with coal and ironstone, and of the former, which is of excellent quality, there is an extensive mine in operation at Brown Hills, opened about a century ago, and the property of the Hussey family, leased to William Hanbury and Son: clay, also, for brick-making, is obtained in abundance. The Wyrley and Essington canal passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield: the tithes have been commuted for £353. 16. The church is a handsome structure of Tixall stone, with a tower and pinnacles; it was built by subscription, in 1832, at a cost of £1220. R. Gildart and P. Hussey, Esqrs., in 1776 founded a school, and, with the consent of the freeholders, inclosed 55 acres of land from the common, for the purpose of increasing the endowment, as well as the stipend of the minister: out of the rent, now £40 per annum, £30 are paid to the schoolmaster, and £10 to the minister. There is likewise a school supported by subscription.

NORTON-UNDER-HAMBDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, W. division of Somerset, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Crewkerne; containing 527 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the south-western side of Hambdon Hill, in a retired and pleasant vale, richly wooded, and comprises 642 acres, of which 74 are common or waste land. The manufacture of sail-cloth is carried on to a small extent, and a few of the inhabitants are employed in the glove-trade; stone of good quality for building is quarried. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 3., and in the gift of W. Locke, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £240. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VII., whose bust, as also that of his queen, is sculptured in alto-relievo in the north aisle.

NORTON, WOOD.—See Wood-Norton.

NORWELL (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Southwell, N. division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Newark; containing, with the chapelry of Carlton-upon-Trent, and the township of Norwell-Woodhouse, 954 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, originally divided into three portions, denominated Secunda, Tertia, and Overhall; net income, £336; patron, the Bishop of Ripon. Norwell Secunda and Overhall are each valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 11. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1826. The church is a large ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower containing three bells. On the site of an ancient mansion called Preston Hall now stands a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, built in 1827. A school is endowed with £44 per annum.

NORWELL-WOODHOUSE, a township, in the parish of Norwell, union of Southwell, N. division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 7¼ miles (N. N. W.) from the town of Newark; containing 156 inhabitants. It is situated two miles west-north-west of the village of Norwell.

*Arms.*

NORWICH, a city and county of itself, locally in the hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, of which it is the capital, 108 miles (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 62,344 inhabitants. This ancient city rose from the ruins of the *Venta Icenorum* of the Romans, so named from the river Wentsum or Wensum, and the site of which is now occupied by the village of Caistor, a little to the south. By the Britons, in allusion to that circumstance, it was called *Caer Gwent;* and by the Saxons, in reference to its situation with respect to the Roman station, *Northwic,* or the northern castle, of which its present name is an evident contraction. Uffa, first king of the East Angles, is stated to have built a castle in 575. According to Spelman, the castle was a residence of the kings of East Anglia, who established a mint here, from which issued coins of Alfred and several succeeding kings. Being an object of frequent contention between the Saxons and the Danes, it was alternately in the possession of each party, and was repaired and fortified by Alfred the Great against the latter, to whom, after a treaty of peace, that monarch finally conceded it. The Danes being subsequently driven out, it remained in the hands of the Saxons till 1004, when those invaders, stimulated by the weakness of Ethelred II. and the treachery of Alfric, Earl of Mercia, landed on the coast of Essex under Sweyn their king, plundered and burnt the city, and left it in a state of desolation. In 1018, they again took it under Canute, by whom it was rebuilt and the fortifications of the castle were restored. From this time it increased in extent and importance till the Norman Conquest, when it was inferior only to the city of York. It was bestowed by the Conqueror on Ralph Guader, who, with the Earls of Hereford and Northumberland, entered into a conspiracy against the king; but being frustrated in his design by the vigilance of the Bishop of Worcester, the sheriff of that county, and Walter Lucy, Baron of Hereford, he withdrew into Brittany, leaving in the castle a garrison of Britons under the command of his wife, who heroically sustained a protracted siege, till, being reduced by famine, she surrendered to the king, on condition of being suffered to leave the kingdom with all her forces in perfect security. During this siege the city was so much reduced that, from 1320 burgesses who inhabited it in the reign of Edward the Confessor, there were only 560 remaining. It gradually recovered, however, from this severe calamity; and in 1094, Herbert de Lozinga, who had accompanied William Rufus from Normandy, being bishop of Thetford, removed that see to Norwich.

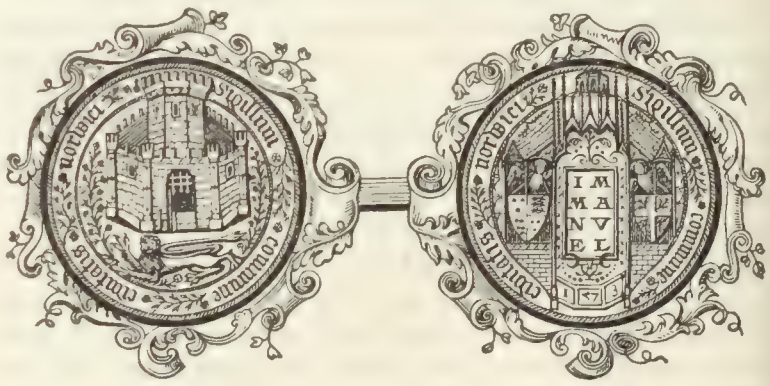
The city from this time rapidly improved, and, according to William of Malmesbury, soon became famous for the number of its population, and the extent of its trade. It was rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, who incorporated the inhabitants, and gave the town as an appanage to his third son William, from whom it was afterwards taken by Henry II., whose son gave it to Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, in order to secure his interest in his rebellion against his father. The earl having repaired the fortifications, and placed a strong garrison of French and Flemings in the castle, held it for some time against the king, but after a vigorous defence, he was compelled to surrender it, and to purchase peace by the payment of 1000 marks. In the reign of King John, the Dauphin of France, whom the confederated barons had invited to their assistance, besieged and took possession of the castle, plundered the citizens, and committed numerous depredations. In the time of Edward I., having recovered from the injury it had sustained, and again grown into importance, it abounded with opulent citizens, who environed it with walls of great strength; and in the reign of Henry IV., in 1403, the inhabitants obtained permission to elect a mayor and sheriffs in lieu of their ancient bailiffs, whereby Norwich was constituted a county of itself. In the reign of Richard II. an insurrection was excited by John Letester, a dyer in the town, which was quelled by the exertions of the Bishop of Norwich, by whom he was defeated, and, being taken prisoner, was executed in 1381. The city suffered severely by continual discord between the monks and the citizens; the latter at one time assaulted and set fire to the monastery, which, with the exception of the chapel, was burnt down. The king, informed of this outrage, visited Norwich, and, after due examination, caused thirty young men of the city to be executed. In 1446, another assault on the monks was restrained by the activity of the Duke of Norfolk, who seized and punished the ringleaders, displaced the mayor from his office, and appointed Sir John Clifton governor of the place till the king might be pleased to restore its forfeited privileges. Soon after the suppression of these tumults, the city, which had repeatedly suffered from a similar calamity, was nearly consumed by a fire that accidentally broke out in a house situated in the parish of St. George.

In the reign of Edward VI., Robert Kett, a tanner, and his brother William, both of Wymondham, under the pretence of resisting the inclosure of waste lands, excited a formidable rebellion; and, having seized on the palace of the Earl of Surrey there, converted it into a prison, in which they confined many noblemen and others. They then encamped on Mousehold heath, near Norwich, where they were at length defeated by the Earl of Warwick with a numerous army, and the two brothers being taken prisoners, Robert was hanged on Norwich Castle, and William on the steeple of Wymondham church. In the reign of Elizabeth, the manufacture of bombasin and other articles, for which the city has been since noted, was introduced by the Dutch and Walloons, who, fleeing from the Netherlands, found in this country an asylum from the persecution of the Duke of Alva. That queen, who, by the encouragement she gave to the emigrants, laid the foundation of the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of this and other towns, in 1578 visited Norwich, where she was received with great demonstrations of respect, and pompously entertained for several days. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. the city was held by the parliamentarian forces, who defaced the cathedral, stripped it of all its plate and ornaments, and greatly damaged the episcopal palace. After the Restoration the place was visited by Charles II. and his consort, and subsequently by Queen Anne, who were hospitably entertained by the corporation.

The CITY is pleasantly situated on the summit and acclivities of an eminence rising gently from the Wensum, which river, after pursuing a winding course through the town, joins the river Yare, thus affording a line of navigation to the sea at Yarmouth. The houses are in general of antique appearance, and the city being thickly interspersed with orchards and garden-grounds, presents a rural aspect almost unparalleled in a place of such extent. There are not less than nine bridges over the river, connecting the different parts of the town, which has recently been lighted wholly with gas; the streets are in many places narrow, diverge from one common centre, and are for the most part paved. The whole town, extending a mile and a half in length, and one mile and a quarter in breadth, was formerly surrounded, except where it was defended by the river, with embattled walls, in which were forty towers and twelve principal gates; the walls are in a dilapidated state, and the towers and gates have been taken down. Various parts of it are supplied with water by means of public water-works. The environs are in the highest state of cultivation, and, from the salubrity of the air, and the pleasantness of their situation, have become the residence of numerous opulent families. There is a public subscription library, founded in 1784, which has more than 14,000 volumes; a large building was erected for it in 1837, on part of the site of the old gaol, at the north end of the market-place, opposite the guildhall. The Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution occupies part of a noble structure erected in 1839, on the site of the Duke of Norfolk's ancient palace in St. Andrew's street, granted by his grace to a proprietary for erecting a building for a museum, which had then been established about ten years, and is in a flourishing condition. The Norwich and Norfolk United Medical Book Society was instituted in 1824. A society of artists was formed in 1803, for promoting the study of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and in 1816, some of the original members instituted the Norwich and Norfolk society of artists and amateurs, out of which arose the Art-Union in 1842: a mechanics' institute was founded in 1825. The theatre royal, a handsome building tastefully fitted up, was first opened in 1826, under the direction of the Norwich company. Near it is an elegant suite of assembly-rooms, consisting of a larger ball-room 66 feet long and 23 wide, a smaller 50 feet long and 27 wide, and a tea-room 27 feet square; which, by removing partitions, form one apartment 143 feet in length. The public gardens, in which is a well-built edifice called the Pantheon, are tastefully laid out. The cavalry barracks, in Pockthorpe, consist of a centre and two wings, and the walls inclose an area of ten acres.

The chief articles of MANUFACTURE are, bombasins, crapes, camlets, chalis, shawls, plaids, worsted stuffs, and fabrics in which silk, wool, and mohair are interwoven, called Norwich shawls; to prevent fraud in the manufacture of which, eight wardens, of whom four are chosen from the citizens and four from the neighbourhood, are annually appointed, with full powers of inspection. The number of looms in the city and neighbourhood is about 14,000, affording occupation to more than 15,000 persons. There are several silk-mills, the principal of which employs from 300 to 400 persons; the silk, after being properly prepared, is distributed to the weavers to be manufactured into crape. The towns of Yarmouth and Bungay participate in the benefit of the silk manufacture, of which branch establishments have been opened in those places. Another source of employment arises from three yarn-factories, in which the wool undergoes the processes of combing, sorting, &c., and is spun into yarn. There are, besides, some extensive iron-foundries, breweries, establishments for making vinegar, snuff-manufactories, and numerous corn-mills. A considerable trade in agricultural produce is derived from the situation of the town in a district remarkable for its fertility and the improved mode of its cultivation. The trade between Norwich and Yarmouth is partly carried on by keels and wherries of very light construction, varying from fifteen to forty tons' burthen, by which coal, timber, grain, and other articles of merchandise, are brought from that port up the river, on which is also a regular establishment of steam-packets. Besides the British products just mentioned, large quantities of wine and oil are imported from the continent of Europe, and yarn from Ireland; and the manufactures of Norwich are exported from London and Yarmouth to Russia, the Baltic, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, as well as the East and West Indies and to America. In 1842 an act was passed for a railway to Yarmouth, and in 1844 an act for a railway to Brandon; these railways were united in December, 1845, by the opening of a swing or moveable bridge over the Wensum. An act was obtained in 1846 for a railway from Norwich to the Ipswich and Bury railway near Stow-Market, 31 miles in length. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter of which is very considerable for corn: the corn exchange is a commodious building, erected in 1828; the front is ornamented with a noble Ionic portico of four columns, and the interior constitutes one of the most spacious rooms in the kingdom. A very large market is also held on Saturday, on the Castle Ditches, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs; and there is a market for fish daily. The fairs are on the day before Good Friday, and on the Monday and Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks.

*Corporation Seal.*




*Obverse.* *Reverse.*

More than twenty different charters had been granted previously to that of Charles II., under which the city was governed until the recent passing of the Municipal Corporations' act. The government is now vested in a mayor, sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors, and a sheriff is appointed by the council; the municipal boundaries of the borough are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the city is divided into eight wards. The income of the corporation is about

£4500 per annum. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is twenty-seven. The freedom is inherited by birth, or acquired by servitude to a resident freeman. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the sheriff is the returning officer. A court of assize takes place twice a year for Norwich, before the judges on the Norfolk circuit, and is opened by a commission distinct from that for the county of Norfolk: courts of general sessions are held six times a year, for the trial of all except capital offenders; and a barrister appointed by the corporation presides at the Borough Court, for the recovery of debts to any amount, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The powers of the county debt-court of Norwich, established in the year 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Norwich, St. Faith, Blofield, and Henstead, and part of the registration-districts of Forehoe, and Loddon and Clavering.

The *Guildhall*, situated north of the market-place, is an ancient structure of black flint, containing convenient courts and offices. The council-chamber is a noble room, ornamented with numerous portraits of eminent persons, and containing the sword of Don Xavier Francisco Winthuysen, the Spanish admiral, presented to the corporation by Lord Nelson, accompanied with a letter in the admiral's hand-writing. *St. Andrew's Hall*, formerly the church of the monastery of the Black friars, and now converted into a banqueting-hall, used occasionally for public meetings, is also an ancient structure; the front has been carefully restored, and the roof ceiled, and painted in compartments, in imitation of old oak, with carved tracery. The choir is used as a chapel for the inmates of the city workhouse. The nave, 124 feet long, is elegantly fitted up, and decorated with historical paintings and full-length portraits of many distinguished persons who have served municipal offices, besides others of Queen Anne, and Prince George of Denmark; the Hobarts, earls of Buckinghamshire; and the Harbords, lords Suffield: at the east end is a fine portrait of Lord Nelson, by Sir William Beechey, presented in 1804. In this hall are held the grand triennial musical festivals, and at the west end is a splendid organ, built at the expense of the corporation. The *City Gaol*, erected in 1829 at a cost of £24,000, is a massive building: the house of correction contains six wards, day-rooms, and airing-yards, and an infirmary; also a day ward and two schoolrooms for juvenile offenders. The assizes and quarter-sessions for Norfolk are held in the *Shire-Hall*, a spacious edifice erected in 1822; in the grand-jury room are admirable full-length portraits of the late Earl of Leicester, and Lord Wodehouse, lord-lieutenant of the county. The *Castle*, which, though situated in the centre of the city, belongs to Norfolk, has long been a prison for that county, and a new gaol has been erected in connexion with it. The principal remains of the ancient building are, the shell of the keep, a massive structure on the summit of an artificial eminence, and Bigod's Tower, a fine specimen of the Norman style; over the fosse is an old stone bridge of one circular arch, of forty feet span, still entire, and, from the supposed date of its erection, considered to be of Saxon architecture. The outer walls inclosed an area of twenty-three acres.

*Arms of the Bishopric.*

Norwich was raised into a see by Herbert de Lozinga, who, when Bishop of Thetford, transferred the seat of the diocese, in 1094, to this city, where, having purchased a large plot of ground near the castle, he erected a cathedral, an episcopal palace, and a monastery for 60 Benedictine monks, whose revenue at the Dissolution was £1050. 17. 6. The episcopal chair was originally at North Elmham, where a bishop was placed about 673, on the division of the kingdom of East Anglia into two sees; but in 1091, Thetford became the head of the diocese. The diocese, until recently, comprised the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and eleven parishes in the county of Cambridge; but by the ecclesiastical arrangements under the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the archdeaconry of Sudbury in Suffolk (with the exception of the deaneries of Stow and Hartismere) and the parishes in Cambridgeshire have been transferred to the diocese of Ely. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, three archdeacons, four canons residentiary, eight honorary canons, six minor canons, of whom one is precentor, an epistoler, a gospeller, eight lay clerks, ten choristers, an organist, and other officers; there are also a high steward (who must be a nobleman), a deputy steward, commissary, and chapter-clerk. The bishop is a suffragan of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, besides being entitled by his episcopal dignity, sits in the House of Peers as titular abbot of Bene't-at-Holme, being the only abbot in England. He possesses the patronage of the archdeaconries and the chancellorship. The Dean and Chapter were instituted out of the priory of Norwich, by Henry VIII., and re-founded by charter in the reign of James I. The body consists of the Dean, who is presented by the crown, and the four canons residentiary, who are appointed by the lord high chancellor with the exception of one, who is always master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge; it has the patronage of the minor canonries, and the exclusive jurisdiction of the cathedral.

The cathedral, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, after being destroyed by fire, was rebuilt by John of Oxford, the fourth bishop; and having suffered materially from repeated assaults arising from the dissensions between the monks and the citizens, it has undergone numerous repairs and alterations, especially within the last few years, during which a complete restoration has been effected. The edifice still displays much of its original Norman architecture, of which it affords some of the finest specimens in the kingdom. It is a spacious cruciform structure, with a tower of the most finished and highly ornamented Norman style, rising from the centre, and surmounted by an octagonal spire, in the later decorated style, crocketed at the angles. The west front, principally of Norman character, has a central entrance, with a large window above it in the later English style, and in 1842 was restored under the direction of Mr. Blore; the east end has several circular chapels; the Lady chapel, now destroyed, was in the early English style. Some vestiges exist of a part resembling that portion of Canterbury cathedral called Becket's Crown; and

amidst all the alterations and insertions which have been made, there are still numerous remains of the ancient details of the edifice. The interior has an impressive grandeur of effect. The nave, the roof of which and of the aisles is vaulted, is purely Norman: the triforium is large, and surmounted by a range of clerestory windows: the choir is richly ornamented with tracery, in the later English style, of excellent design, and is decorated with screen and tabernacle work of elaborate execution. Within the communion rails is placed, upon the sabbath, on a bronze stand the upper part of which represents an eagle with extended wings, the Bible on which Queen Victoria took the usual oaths at her coronation, a gift to the Dean and Chapter by Dr. Stanley, bishop of the diocese, and clerk of the closet to the Queen. The font, in St. Luke's chapel, is remarkably beautiful, and there are some ancient monuments of great interest: in the chapel of St. Mary the Less are held the consistorial episcopal courts. The cloisters are peculiarly fine, displaying a continued series of the purest specimens, from the early decorated to the later style of English architecture. The chapter-house has been demolished: of the old episcopal palace the entrance gate and hall are still remaining; and St. Ethelbert's and Erpingham gates, both beautiful structures, are in good preservation. The precincts are in the special jurisdiction of the dean and other members of the establishment, who exercise magisterial powers within them; but under the Municipal act, the mayor and city justices have concurrent jurisdiction.

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PARISHES IN THE CITY.

| PARISH. | Population. | LIVINGS. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Saints / St. Julian | 676 / 1098 | United Rectory | 3 14 7 | 246 | The Rev. G. H. Webster. |
| St. Andrew | 1295 | Perpetual Curacy | 5 0 0 | 90 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Augustine | 2053 | Discharged Rectory | 6 17 8½ | 150 | The Dean and Chapter. |
| St. Benedict | 1319 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 95 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Clement | 2836 | Discharged Rectory | 7 9 2 | 98 | Caius College, Cambridge. |
| *Christ Church, New Catton* | —— | *Perpetual Curacy* | —— | 150 | *The Rector.* |
| St. Edmund | 727 | Discharged Rectory | 4 6 3 | 165 | The Rev. C. D. Brereton, incumbent. |
| St. Ethelred | 308 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 77 | Trustees of Charities, the impropriators. |
| St. George Colegate | 1440 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 98 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators |
| St. George Tombland | 778 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 144 | The Bishop of Ely, the appropriator. |
| St. Giles | 1546 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 150 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Gregory | 1107 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 120 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Helen | 487 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 16 | Trustees of Charities. |
| St. James | 3189 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 150 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. John Maddermarket | 731 | Discharged Rectory | 7 10 2 | 110 | New College, Oxford. |
| St. John Sepulchre | 1847 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 185 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. John Timberhill | 1108 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 120 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Lawrence | 974 | Discharged Rectory | 4 13 9 | 82 | The Crown. |
| St. Margaret de Westwick | 865 | Discharged Rectory | 5 4 9½ | 80 | The Bishop. |
| St. Martin at Palace | 1320 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 70 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Martin at Oak, alias St. Martin Coslany | 2589 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 102 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Mary Coslany | 1402 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 71 | The Townshend family. |
| St. Mary in the Marsh, in the precincts | 498 | Discharged Rectory now held as a Perpetual Curacy | 5 0 10 | 110 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Michael Coslany | 1298 | Discharged Rectory | 13 6 8 | 117 | Caius College, Cambridge. |
| St. Michael at Plea | 395 | Discharged Rectory | 6 10 0 | 85 | Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart., & J. Morse, Esq. |
| St. Michael at Thorn | 1860 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 88 | The Dowager Lady Suffield. |
| St. Paul | 2783 | Rectory | Not in charge | 150 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Peter Hungate | 428 | Discharged Rectory | 3 1 5½ | 63 | The Crown. |
| St. Peter Mancroft | 2976 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 87 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Peter Mountergate | 2025 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 78 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Peter Southgate | 464 | Discharged Rectory | 2 17 3½ | 61 | The Bishop. |
| St. Saviour | 1419 | Perpetual Curacy | —— | 103 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Simon and St. Jude | 370 | Discharged Rectory | 3 10 0 | 65 | The Bishop. |
| St. Stephen | 4212 | Discharged Vicarage | 9 0 0 | 212 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators |
| St. Swithin | 753 | Discharged Rectory | 6 3 4 | 105 | The Bishop. |

PARISHES IN THE COUNTY OF THE CITY.

| PARISHES. | Population. | LIVINGS. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earlham (St. Mary)..... | 107 | Vicarage ..... | 5 7 8½ | —— | The Frank Family. |
| Eaton (St. Andrew)..... | 621 | Vicarage ..... | Not in charge | 87 | The Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| Heigham (St. Bartholomew) .. | 6050 | Rectory ..... | 6 13 4 | 211 | The Bishop. |
| Lakenham ..... | 4006 | {V. united to that of Trowse.} | —— | —— | |
| *St. Mark's District Church* .. | —— | *Perpetual Curacy* .... | —— | —— | *The Dean and Chapter.* |
| Pockthorpe ..... | 1098 | {Perpetual Curacy, united to that of St. James.} | —— | —— | |

Many of the *Churches*, of which the prevailing style is the later English, with portions of an earlier date, and some Norman remains, are deserving of notice. The church of *St. Peter Mancroft* is a spacious structure in the later English style of architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower highly enriched: the interior is remarkably light and elegant. The intervals between the arches of the nave are ornamented with niches of exquisite design, and the windows are large, and filled with excellent tracery; the east windows are embellished with stained glass, and in the vestry are some ancient portraits of the saints, and a painting of the Resurrection. There are likewise numerous monuments, but of several the inscriptions are obliterated. The church of *St. Michael Coslany* is a handsome structure of flint and stone, and affords a fine specimen of that mode of building: the prevailing character is the later English, intermixed with the early and decorated styles; the details are elaborately wrought, and the chancel in particular is beautifully ornamented. The churches of *St. Benedict*, *St. Ethelred*, and *St. Julian* have round towers, in which, though greatly obscured by alterations and repairs, remains of Norman architecture are discernible. The church of *St. Lawrence* is a fine edifice, with a tower of flint and stone 112 feet high: over the western entrance are sculptured representations of the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, and of St. Edmund, King of East Anglia. The churches of *St. Andrew*, *St. George Colegate*, *St. Giles*, and *St. Saviour* are also handsome structures in the later English style, with lofty towers of flint and stone, and contain numerous interesting portions in earlier styles. There are places of worship in the city for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and Unitarians; a synagogue; and two chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, one of which is an elegant edifice.

The *Free Grammar school*, originally built by Bishop Salmon, was established by Edward VI., under whose charter it is supported out of the revenues of St. Giles' or the Great Hospital, in Bishopsgate-street. Belonging to this school and that of Aylsham are three scholarships of £2. 13. 4. each per annum, founded at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by Archbishop Parker; who also established, in the same college, two scholarships for boys educated at Norwich, Aylsham, or Wymondham. The school has four scholarships, of £5 each per annum, founded at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, by William Braithwaite in 1618; and two scholarships, of £5 per annum each, were founded at Caius College, by Matthew Stokys, in 1635, for natives of Norfolk. Edward Colman, also, in 1659 bequeathed £20 per annum to Corpus Christi College, for the maintenance of four scholars from this school or that of Wymondham. The *Boys' hospital*, founded in 1618 by Thomas Anguish, mayor; and the *Girls' hospital*, endowed in 1649, are both under good regulations. In 1775, Mr. Moy bequeathed £1000 Bank stock, directing the interest to be appropriated to apprenticing children educated in the schools; and Mr. Elmy left £400 for the same purpose. *St. Giles' hospital* was established in 1249 by Bishop Suffield, for aged persons, and the ancient collegiate church of St. Helen has been appropriated to its use; the choir is fitted up for the residence of 50 women, part of the nave has been prepared for the reception of 50 men, and the remainder is used as a chapel. The edifice, notwithstanding the alterations it has undergone, still displays many interesting portions of its ancient architecture. There are cottage residences for about 50 other pensioners of the hospital. *Doughty's hospital*, in which are 40 aged persons, was founded in 1687 by William Doughty, who bequeathed £6000 for its erection and endowment. *Cook's hospital* was founded prior to the year 1701, by Robert and Thomas Cook, for ten women. The *Norfolk and Norwich hospital*, a handsome building of red brick, was erected in 1771, at an expense of £13,323: a valuable collection in anatomy and pathology having been presented to it by Mr. Dalrymple, the governors erected a building as a museum, which was formally opened in Sept. 1845. At Thorpe, about two miles from the city, is the *Norfolk and Norwich lunatic asylum*, erected in 1814, at a cost, including the furniture, of £39,828. The *Magdalen* asylum, under the management of a committee of ladies, contains about 20 females. *Bethel* hospital, for the reception of lunatics, was erected by Mrs. Mary Chapman in 1713, and is supported by funds arising from donations, and by subscription. An infirmary for the cure of diseases of the *Eye* was established in 1822. The institution for the relief of the *Blind*, established chiefly by the exertions of Thomas Tawell, Esq., one of its greatest benefactors, embraces also a school for the instruction of blind children: 15 aged persons are now in the asylum. Considerable bequests have been made for distribution among the indigent in general. The management of the poor is regulated by a local act, which extends over 44 parishes; the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh forms an exception, and is in the union of St. Faith.

Of the MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENTS formerly existing in the town and neighbourhood, numerous vestiges of which are still visible, were, the priory and church of *St. Leonard*, at Thorpe-wood, near the city, in which Herbert de Lozinga placed several monks while he was erecting the cathedral; an hospital for *Lepers* endowed by him, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £10; the hospital of *St. Paul*, founded in 1121 by the convent of Norwich; a nunnery dedicated to *St. Mary and St. John*, endowed for sisters of the Benedictine order by King Stephen, who in 1146 established a new convent at Carrow, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £84. 12. 1¾.; *St. Edward's* hospital, instituted in 1200 by Hildebrand de Mercer, citizen of Norwich, which had so far decayed that at the Dissolution its revenue was only 14*s.* 6*d.*; the monastery of *Black* friars, built in the reign of Edward II., and of which the ancient church is now St. Andrew's Hall; the monastery of *Grey* friars, erected in 1226 by John de Hastingford, on the site now occupied by Cook's hospital; the monastery of *White* friars, founded in 1256 by Philip Congate, merchant, which remained till the Dissolution; the convent of *Augustine* friars, established in the reign of Edward I., by one of the bishops; a convent of friars of the order of *De Pœnitentiá Jesu*, instituted in 1266, and which, after the suppression of that order, was annexed to the convent of Black friars; and the college of *St. Mary*, originally a chapel formed in 1250 by Sir John Broun or Brom, and at the time of the Dissolution consisting of a dean, four prebendaries, and others, with a revenue of £86. 16. There were also various hospitals, vestiges of which may be traced in several parts.

Among the eminent NATIVES of the city, have been William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich in the fourteenth century, and founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, and chaplain to Queen Ann Boleyn, whom he attended to the scaffold; Dr. John Kaye or Caius, founder of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and author of a treatise on the antiquities of that university, and other works; Robert Green, a popular writer in the reign of Elizabeth; Dr. John Cosin, Bishop of Durham in the reign of Charles II.; the learned Dr. Samuel Clarke, the son of an alderman of Norwich, born in 1675; Edward King, F.R.S. and F.S.A., a most erudite antiquary, and author of a work on ancient architecture entitled *Munimenta Antiqua*, born in 1734; the Rev. William Beloe, the translator of *Herodotus*; and Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., founder and first president of the Linnæan Society, and author of the *Flora Britannica*. Of distinguished residents may be named, Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knt., chamberlain to Henry IV., who distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and who built the beautiful gate facing the western end of the cathedral, and was interred in the cathedral in 1428; and Sir John Fastolf, a renowned warrior, who signalized himself in the wars with France in the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI., and was interred in 1459 in a chapel which he had founded in the abbey of Holme. Sir Thomas Browne, author of the *Religio Medici*, died at Norwich in 1682.

NORWOOD, a precinct and parochial chapelry, in the union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Hounslow; containing, with the hamlet of Southall, and part of North Hyde hamlet, 2385 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £128; patrons, the Trustees of the late J. Hamborough, Esq. The chapel has been enlarged. A district church, dedicated to St. John, was erected at Southall in 1839.

NORWOOD, a district, partly in the parish and union of LAMBETH, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON, and partly in the parish and union of CROYDON, First division of the hundred of WALLINGTON, E. division of SURREY, 6½ miles (S.) from London; containing 6046 inhabitants. The village derives its name from an adjacent wood, which borders on a common formerly a noted resort for gipsies. Its elevated situation, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the salubrity of the atmosphere, have of late years caused the erection of many elegant seats in the vicinity. A mineral spring, called the Beulah Spa, was discovered some years since, and inclosed within an ornamental building; and a large tract of ground with a favourable undulation of surface has been laid out in a variety of walks and shrubberies, tastefully adorned with grottoes and fanciful buildings, which attract numerous visiters during the summer months: a convenient hotel has been built at the entrance to the gardens. Some coarse earthenware is made in a pottery here. There are two churches in the district. That dedicated to *St. Luke*, in the parish of Lambeth, a large edifice in the Grecian style, with a Corinthian portico and a tower, was completed in the year 1825, at an expense of £12,897, of which the commissioners gave one moiety, and lent the other, together with the sum of £4325 for making a cemetery, furnishing the building, &c.: the living is a district incumbency; net income, £303; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The district church dedicated to All Saints, situated at Beulah Hill, in the parish of Croydon, is in the English style, with four turrets, and was completed in 1829, by a grant from the commissioners: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Croydon; income, £285. There is a place of worship for Independents. A burial-ground here, called the South Metropolitan Cemetery, covering forty-one acres, laid out in the most tasteful manner, and adorned with appropriate buildings, was consecrated on the 7th of December 1837. It is principally on the north and north-west acclivities of a commanding eminence, upon which two chapels stand, and from which the views of Norwood, Penge, Herne-Hill, and the adjoining country, are very fine; the chapels were designed by Mr. Tite, and are in the style that prevailed in the time of Henry VI. On Westow Hill, which has a splendid panoramic prospect, are some Industrial schools for training the pauper children of numerous London parishes: the premises occupy four acres.

NORWOOD, with CLIFTON.—See CLIFTON.

NOSLEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 8½ miles (N. by E.) from Market-Harborough; containing 20 inhabitants. A chantry, or college, was founded about 1274, by Sir Anketine de Martival; it was dedicated to the Ascension of Our Lord and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and in the reign of Henry VI. was valued at £6. 13. 4. per annum. The liberty comprises 1316 acres of land, nearly all the property of Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bart., of Nosley Hall, a fine old mansion in a small park, which has belonged to his family since 1414: the Hall contains many valuable paintings.

NOSTAL, with HUNTWICK and FOULBY, a township, in the parish of WRAGBY, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 4¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Pontefract; containing 152 inhabitants. A priory of Augustine canons, in honour of St. Oswald, king and martyr, was established in the time of William Rufus, by Ilbert de Lacy: at the Dissolution it had a revenue of £606. 9. 3. Near its site, a mansion named Nostal Priory was erected in the beginning of the last century, by Sir Rowland Winn; the house is of great size, displaying many features of interest, and containing a valuable collection of paintings. The park presents some beautiful scenery, and is embellished with wood.

NOTGROVE (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4¾ miles (N.) from Northleach; containing 181 inhabitants. It comprises 1500 acres, of which the soil is a stone brash, and generally laid out as sheep pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £256. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770; the glebe altogether comprises 314 acres, with a house. The church is a small ancient structure.

NOTLEY, BLACK (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of WITHAM, N. division of ESSEX, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Braintree; containing 520 inhabitants. The parish occupies elevated ground commanding fine views of the adjacent country, and comprises 1800 acres, of which about 130 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture. The soil is in some parts a rich loam, in others of lighter quality, and in some alternated with gravel; the lower grounds are watered by the brook Hoppett, which forms part of the northern boundary of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of W. W. Luard, and J. H. Pattisson, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £497, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a belfry turret of wood surmounted by a shingled spire: in the churchyard is a monument to John Ray, the naturalist, who was a native of the parish. James Coker, in 1702, devised property for the instruction of children, producing £22 per annum; the school is on the national system. The learned William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, was born here in 1570.

NOTLEY, WHITE, a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of WITHAM, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. W.) from Witham; containing 470 inhabitants. It comprises about 2200 acres, of which 130 are woodland, 200 pasture, and the remainder arable. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the great tithes, and valued in the king's books at £10; patron, the Bishop of London; impropriator, R. O. Easton, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £254, and the vicarial for £248. 13.; the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is of stone, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a lofty spire containing three bells; the chancel was thoroughly repaired in 1639, by Henry Smyth, then owner of the great tithes. White Notley and Black Notley formerly constituted one township, styled in Domesday book *Nutlea, Nutleia,* and *Nuchelea,* and in other records *Nutteslega* and *Nutelegh:* the name is supposed to signify "a nut pasture."

NOTTINGHAM, a borough and market-town, forming a union and county of itself, locally in the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, of which it is the chief town, 124 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the limits of the castle, in the wapentake of Broxtow, 53,091 inhabitants. This town, from the numerous caverns and subterraneous dwellings excavated in the sandy rock on which it is situated, was by the Saxons called *Snottingha-ham,* or "place of caverns," of which its present name is a slight modification. According to the Saxon Chronicle, the Danes, having in one of their numerous predatory incursions made themselves masters of the town, in 868 were attacked by Burrhed, King of Mercia, who, obtaining the assistance of King Ethelred I. and his brother Alfred, afterwards Alfred the Great, compelled the invaders to conclude a treaty of peace, and to retire to York. The place having subsequently suffered material injury from their renewed attempts to take it, in which they were frequently successful, was fortified with a wall by Edward the Elder, who in 910 built a bridge over the river Trent. In 924, the town was repaired on the south side, towards the river, but it soon after fell again into the hands of the Danes, who retained it till they were finally subdued by Edmund in 941. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Tosti, brother of Harold, had considerable possessions in Nottingham, which at that time contained 192 burgesses; but this number at the time of the Conquest, had decreased to 120. William, in order to keep his new subjects in awe, erected on the site of the ancient fort a formidable castle, the government of which he conferred on William Peverell, his natural son: this fortress, from its situation on the summit of a bold eminence rising perpendicularly above the river Leen, and from the strength of its works, was regarded as impregnable; and the town was at the same time strongly fortified. During the war between Stephen and Matilda, Nottingham was besieged by the Earl of Gloucester, who, having gained possession, plundered and burnt the place, which a few years after experienced a similar calamity, from the partisans of the young prince Henry in his rebellion against his father Henry II. On the death of the prince, and the consequent pacification of the kingdom, the king greatly contributed to the rebuilding of the town; and to reward the fidelity and loyalty of the inhabitants, granted them a charter, by which he confirmed all the privileges they had enjoyed under Henry I.

*Arms.*

Richard I., previously to his embarking in the crusades, assembled a parliament here, to deliberate upon the requisite measures for the administration of the government, which was entrusted after his departure to his younger brother John, during whose attempts to usurp the dominion, the castle was alternately in the hands of his partisans and those of Richard. The king, on returning from his captivity in Germany, finally reduced the castle, and held another parliament in the town, in which he demanded justice against the unna-

tural usurpation of his brother, whom, however, he ultimately pardoned. In the reign of John the town and castle were unsuccessfully assaulted by the confederate barons, who had invited the Dauphin of France to accept the English crown. In the early part of the reign of Edward III., Mortimer, Earl of March, and the queen dowager Isabel, resided in the castle, which was strongly fortified; but a party of noblemen in the interest of the king, obtaining entrance through a subterranean passage which led to the keep, surprised that nobleman in an apartment adjoining the queen's, and, having seized him, conveyed him to London, when, being convicted of high treason, he was hanged at Elmes. In the same reign a parliament was held here which passed the first enactments for prohibiting the exportation of English wool, and for encouraging foreign manufacturers to settle in the kingdom. David Bruce, who had been made prisoner at the battle of Durham, was for some time confined in the castle, previously to his removal to London; and in 1386, Richard II. held a council here, the members of which, having declared the proceedings of the parliament which had impeached his ministers to be illegal, were afterwards accused of treason by the house of commons, and many of them executed. In 1461, Edward IV., after landing at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, assembled his forces in the town, where he caused himself to be proclaimed king, and made extensive additions to the castle, which were completed by Richard III., who marched hence with his forces to Bosworth Field. Henry VII. held a council of war here previously to the battle of Stoke, in which the rebels who had espoused the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, were defeated, with the loss of 4000 men.

Before the commencement of the civil war, Charles I., having retired to York, received the answer of the parliament to his various propositions for an accommodation; but the terms offered by that body were so humiliating that the monarch resolved on war as the milder alternative, and collecting what forces he could in those parts of the country that adhered to his cause, advanced to Nottingham, where he set up his standard on a hill within the limits of the castle, which is still distinguished by the appellation of Standard Hill. Wishing, however, to avoid extremities, he again made overtures for a treaty, which were still refused. Very early in the war, Prince Rupert, commanding a body of cavalry, which had been placed at Worcester to observe the movements of the Earl of Essex, defeated a party under the command of Colonel Sandys, who was killed in the encounter. The town and castle were soon afterwards besieged and taken by the parliamentarians, who stationed Colonel Hutchinson here with a powerful body as a check on the garrison at Newark, which still held out for the king. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the castle was dismantled, and so far demolished as to be unserviceable. Upon the Restoration, it became the property of the Duke of Buckingham, who sold it to the Duke of Newcastle, by whom it was pulled down, and a mansion commenced on part of the site, which was completed a few years after his death. At the time of the Revolution in 1688, the Earl of Devonshire and other noblemen who had declared for a free parliament, held a meeting here on the landing of William, Prince of Orange, whom they assisted with all their influence in establishing his claims to the crown. In later times, few events of importance have occurred. During the French Revolution in 1793, there existed a considerable degree of political excitement in the town; and in the years 1811 and 1812, the workmen, ascribing their distresses to the introduction of improved machinery, were incited to the destruction of property to a considerable amount, by the party called the Luddites; subsequently to which some disturbances originating with the frame-work knitters, occasioned the passing of the act of the 57th of George III.

The TOWN is situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, at the south-western extremity of the Forest of Sherwood, and occupies the acclivity of a sandy rock, commanding a view of the beautiful vale of Trent, with the fertile meadows watered by that river and the Leen. It is sheltered by a chain of hills on the north, and on the south is open to the vale of Belvoir, the Nottinghamshire wolds, and the Leicestershire hills. The streets in the central and more ancient portion are narrow, but since the increase of the manufactures, the town has experienced considerable improvement, and several spacious streets have been formed, and handsome ranges of building erected. It is well paved, and admirably provided with water. The general appearance of the town is interesting, and from its elevated situation, the streets are always clean: in 1842 an act was passed, granting more effectual powers for lighting it and places adjacent. At the distance of a mile on the London road, is an ancient stone bridge of twenty arches over the river Trent, which is here of considerable breadth, being increased by the waters of the Derwent, the Soar, the Dove, and the Erewash: this bridge, for the repairs of which ample funds are vested in the corporation, having been repeatedly damaged by floods, exhibits a great diversity of style, corresponding with the several times at which it has been repaired. The approaches to the town are generally good, and alterations of much benefit have been effected in the entrances from Mansfield and Derby; the environs abound with pleasant walks, and with interesting and diversified scenery. An act was obtained in 1839, for the inclosure of the lands called West Croft and Burton Leys, and in the same session another for inclosing and improving certain open fields; also an act for constructing a canal and other works in West Croft. Some very handsome houses have been built on Park Terrace; the situation, for beauty of scenery and extent of prospect, is almost unrivalled, and though extra-parochial, the neighbourhood forms a valuable appendage to the town.

A public subscription library and newsroom were established in 1816; and in 1821, Bromley House, so called from the family by whom it was built, a spacious mansion at the west end of the Market-place, was purchased by the subscribers, and appropriated to the use of the institution. It contains a commodious suite of rooms, comprising a library of 10,000 volumes, a newsroom, lecture-room, and law-library: a valuable collection of old books given by the Rev. William Standfast in 1744, is also deposited here, but kept distinct from the other works. The museum of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Society for the Study of Natural History, is in the same building, and contains a very extensive and complete collection of British birds, with numerous specimens of mammalia, fishes, insects, reptiles, minerals, &c. A literary society, consisting of 100 members,

established in 1824, meets every alternate Monday during the winter, for the discussion of literary and scientific subjects. The artisans' library, formed also in 1824, has 3700 volumes, with a reading-room; the members assemble in one of the upper apartments of the Exchange buildings. The mechanics' institute, formed in October 1837, first held its meetings in rooms in St. James's street; on January 29th, 1845, a new Hall was opened for the institution on Burton Leys, the event being celebrated by a grand entertainment at which upwards of 800 persons were present. The building is in the Grecian style, and is 124 feet long, 62 feet in extreme width, and 46 feet high. A government school of design was established April 1st, 1843. There are also a newsroom and assembly-rooms in that part of the town called the Low Pavement, where the assize and race balls are held. The theatre, a small plain building in Marygate, is open generally for about three months in the year. The races formerly took place on the second Tuesday in August; they are now celebrated in October, and are well attended: the course, which has been greatly improved, is situated to the north-east of the town, and is about a mile and a quarter in circumference; the grand stand, a handsome brick edifice, was erected by subscription in 1777. The cavalry barracks, an extensive range at the upper extremity of the Castle park, was erected in 1793, on land leased to the crown by the Duke of Newcastle. Near the Castle-gate is a spacious brick building, erected in 1798 as a riding-house by the Nottingham yeomanry cavalry, and occasionally used as a circus, and for other public amusements.

The staple MANUFACTURES are those of cotton and silk stockings, bobbin-net, and lace, which afford employment to nearly 40,000 persons in the town and environs; and so much has the trade increased, that the manufacturers now have agents, or factors, in most parts of the world with which commercial intercourse is maintained. For this prosperity Nottingham is greatly indebted to science, the improvements in machinery having given to the productions of the town a decided superiority. The improved lace machines have been latterly worked by steam: the machines for stockings and lace are principally made in the town, and the manufacture of them affords occupation to a large number of persons. There are several mills for spinning and twisting silk, and for spinning cotton and woollen yarn; and pin-making, wire-drawing, and the manufacture of brass fenders, are carried on: there are also white-lead works, iron-foundries, marble-works, and some breweries. The trade in malt is very extensive, and the ale brewed here is in high repute. The town derives great facility of trade from its situation near the river Trent, which is navigable to the Humber; from the Grantham canal, connecting it with Lincolnshire and part of Leicestershire; and from the Nottingham, Cromford, and Erewash canals, connecting it with those of Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire, opening a communication with the mines of coal, lead, and iron in those counties, and providing a medium of intercourse with the metropolis and the principal manufacturing towns. There is a railway to Sawley, where the line branches off in two different directions, to Derby and to Leicester; also a railway to Lincoln; and in 1846 an act was passed for the construction of a line to Mansfield: all the three lines belong to the Midland Company. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Ambergate, Derbyshire, through Nottingham, to Boston and Spalding.

The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; the latter, principally for corn and cattle, is the largest in the midland district. The fairs are on the Friday after Jan. 13th, for cattle; on March 7th and 8th, for cheese, cloth, and cattle; the Thursday before Easter, for horses; and Oct. 2nd, called Goose Fair, which is very considerable for geese, cheese, cloth, and cattle. All the fairs are nominally for eight days, and the October one actually continues the greater part of that time. The market-place, including an area of more than five acres and a half, is one of the most extensive in the kingdom, and is surrounded with lofty buildings, the first stories of which, projecting over the pavement, form a piazza. At the east end is the New Exchange, a handsome building of brick, erected by the corporation in the early part of the last century, and in 1814 repaired, and faced with Roman cement. The ground-floor is converted into shops, behind which are shambles; the upper stories contain a suite of rooms for public business, where also concerts and balls are held. The large room and other parts, destroyed by fire on Nov. 26th, 1836, were soon after rebuilt in a superior manner.

*Corporation Seal.*

The town, with the exception of the castle and the county gaol, was separated from Nottinghamshire, and made distinct, under the designation of "the Town and County of the Town," in the 27th of Henry VI. A charter was granted to the burgesses by Henry II.; and others by John, Henry III., Edward I., II., and III., and Henry IV. and VI. The government, however, is now vested in a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; agreeably with which, also, the borough is divided into seven wards. A sheriff is appointed by the council; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is 25. The freedom is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, born in the town, and by the younger sons after the expiration of their indentures of apprenticeship in any place; by others it is obtained by servitude to a resident freeman. Among the privileges of a freeman is the right of pasturing three head of cattle, or 45 sheep, in the common fields and meadows, which comprise nearly 1000 acres. The town has returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I.: the boundaries comprise an area of 2560 acres; the sheriff is returning officer. Quarter-sessions take place for the trial of all but capital offenders; also a court of record before the recorder, every alternate Wednesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, the power of which extends to the recovery of freehold property by ejectment: in the absence of the recorder, the court is held before the mayor and sheriff, or one of them. The county debt-court of Nottingham, established in 1847, has jurisdiction over the registration-districts of Nottingham and Radford, and part of those of Basford, Bingham, and Shardlow.

The town-hall, rebuilt in the reign of George I., is a commodious edifice two stories in height, containing on the ground-floor the town prison or common gaol, and on the first story the court-room for the sessions. The town bridewell, or house of correction, contains thirteen day-rooms and twelve airing-yards, a tread-mill, separate apartments for the sick, and a chapel. A spacious piece of ground has been taken on the east side of the house of correction, for the site of a new gaol; and a lock-up house for persons apprehended in the night, has been erected on the west side. This being the county town, the assizes and quarter-sessions are held in it. The county-hall, rebuilt in 1770, is a handsome edifice with a stone front, containing well-arranged courts for the crown and *nisi prius*, with rooms for the grand jury, and the necessary offices: behind it is the common gaol for the county, with a detached hospital. Extensive premises nearly opposite the county-hall have been purchased as judges' lodgings, and for the accommodation of the magistrates at sessions.

The town comprises the PARISHES of *St. Mary*, containing 41,135, *St. Nicholas* 5424, and *St. Peter*, 5605, inhabitants; and the liberty of *St. James*, which is extra-parochial, and has 927 inhabitants. The living of *St. Mary's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5.; net income, £250, with a glebe-house, rebuilt in 1845; patron and impropriator, Earl Manvers. The church, founded in the reign of Edward III., is a spacious cruciform structure in the later English style, with a beautiful tower rising from the centre in two stages, and crowned with battlements and pinnacles; it has been restored and enlarged, at a cost of nearly £3000, defrayed by subscription, and now contains 2000 sittings. The west front, which was modernised in 1726, presents a striking contrast to the rest of the building, which is of elaborate execution; the south porch is highly enriched with panels and fan tracery, depending from the roof, which is finely groined. The interior is lighted by ranges of noble windows of exquisite tracery, and has a very imposing aspect. The living of *St. Nicholas'* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £156, with a house. The church was rebuilt in 1678, having been taken down during the parliamentary war; and is a neat edifice of brick, with quoins and cornices of stone: it was enlarged in 1756 and in 1783, by subscription, and the churchyard inclosed with neat iron palisades in 1824. The living of *St. Peter's* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £336. The church is a spacious edifice, with a lofty spire, in the later English style, of which it retains some few good portions, though the greater part of it has been modernised. *St. James'* church or chapel, on Standard Hill, was erected in 1808, and is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a low square embattled tower: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £200.

*St. Paul's* church, erected as a chapel of ease to the vicarage of St. Mary's, in 1822, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a portico of the Doric order; an ecclesiastical district has been formed for it out of the parish: patron, Earl Manvers. A church in the early English style, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, was consecrated Oct. 13th, 1841; its external dimensions are 129 feet by 64, and it has a square tower, on which is an octagonal lantern 24 feet high, surmounted with a spire rising 29 feet. The living is in the gift of Trustees; net income, £400. The church of *St. John the Baptist*, in the parish of St. Mary, was consecrated in Nov. 1844; it is in the early English style, and cost about £4000: the living is a perpetual curacy, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, and is in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln; net income, £150. *St. Ann's* chapel, attached to a cemetery belonging to St. Mary's parish, is also used for divine service. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, Huntingtonians, Sabellians, and Unitarians; a synagogue; and a Roman Catholic cathedral. This last edifice is dedicated to St. Barnabas, is in the early English style, and remarkable for the splendour of its interior, which is 180 feet in length, and adorned with windows of stained glass; at the intersection of the nave and transepts rises a tower surmounted by a spire 164 feet above the ground. The cathedral was designed by Pugin, and the Earl of Shrewsbury was a principal contributor to its erection. A cemetery containing 13 acres on the north-west side of the town, and fronting the Alfreton turnpike-road, was formed by a company under an act passed in 1836. The *Free Grammar school* was founded in 1513 by Agnes Mellors, but had nearly fallen into disuse prior to 1807, when the corporation made some regulations for its better government; the property with which it was endowed, together with subsequent bequests, produces about £750 per annum. There are now four masters, and 80 free boys on the foundation, besides 20 private pupils allowed to be taken by the masters, in addition to their salaries. One-half of the free boys are taught English, French, writing, and mathematics, as also Latin and Greek, in a preparatory department; and the other half receive a classical education of the highest order, to fit them for the public schools, universities, and the professions. A Blue-coat school is supported by an income arising from land, and by subscription; and numerous national and other schools are maintained.

*Plumtree Hospital* was established in 1392, by John de Plumtree or Plumptre, who endowed it for two chaplains, of whom one was master, and for thirteen aged widows. In 1751, a descendant of the founder built four new tenements, to which two were added by his son, who also repaired the old buildings; and in 1823, John Plumptre, Esq., the late trustee, obtained an act of parliament to dispose of part of the trust property, and rebuild the hospital. There are also thirty out-pensioners, who receive each £10 per annum. The premises are neatly built of brick, coated with cement, and are in the ancient English style. *Collin's* hospital was founded in 1704, by Mr. Abel Collin, who bequeathed an estate for its erection and endowment; on the foundation are twenty-four aged widowers and widows in Park-street, and twenty in Carrington-street, where an additional almshouse was built in 1830. *Willoughby's* hospital, instituted in 1525, and comprising nineteen tenements, is in Fishergate; the very trifling endowment was considerably increased on the expiration of the leases in 1831. *Handley's* hospital, in Stoney-street, comprising twelve ancient tenements for aged persons, is endowed with £40 a year. *Bilby's* almshouses, in St. John's-street, established in 1709, comprise eight tene-

ments for aged persons. *Labray's* hospital was founded in 1700, for six poor frame-work knitters. The *Lambley* hospital, a neat building consisting of a centre and two wings, with a grass-plot in the front, comprises twenty-two tenements for decayed burgesses. *Wartnaby's* hospital was founded in 1665, for six aged persons. Warser-gate hospital, Wooley's almshouses, and St. Nicholas' White rents, comprise each six tenements; and the freemen have erected twelve almshouses for the oldest resident freemen or their widows, under certain restrictions, from funds paid to them by the canal and other companies as compensation for the loss of parts of uninclosed lands. Sir Thomas White's charity was founded in 1552, for the purpose of granting loans of £50 to inhabitant householders for nine years, free of interest. There are also numerous bequests for apprenticing children, and for general distribution among the infirm and indigent. The *General hospital*, a commodious building consisting of a centre and two projecting wings, was erected in 1781, on the highest part of Standard Hill, on a site given by the corporation and the Duke of Newcastle: near it is a house of recovery from fever. The *Lunatic asylum* was erected in 1812, at an expense of nearly £20,000, in an airy situation in the parish of Snenton, about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of the town. The poor-law union of Nottingham is limited to the three town parishes, and contains, with some extra-parochial places, a population of 53,080.

Some fragments of the town walls are visible on the side of the hill above Narrow Marsh; and of the ancient *Castle*, the gateway, repaired some years since, and portions of the outworks, are yet remaining: a subterraneous passage, called Mortimer's hole, is still an object of interest; and there are numerous caverns and galleries excavated in the rock, which are of great antiquity. The mansion erected by the Duke of Newcastle in the seventeenth century on the castle hill, a noble edifice in the Grecian style, with a handsome façade of the Corinthian order, was on the rejection of the Reform Bill by the house of lords set on fire by a mob, at which time it had for many years been divided into separate dwellings; the Duke of Newcastle obtained upwards of £20,000 damages from the hundred of Broxtow: the walls alone are standing. *Thurland Hall*, previously called Clare Hall, a brick mansion faced with stone, the temporary residence of James I. during his frequent visits to Nottingham, was pulled down in 1831, and the land offered for sale by the Duke of Newcastle. In the northern part of the town was an hospital dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, founded about the reign of John, for a master, warden, two chaplains, and several sick persons; the revenue at the Dissolution was £5. 6. 8. In the reign of Henry III., a cell for two monks was maintained in the chapel of *St. Mary*, in the rock under the castle. There were also a house of brethren of the *Holy Sepulchre*, and a college of *Secular* priests, at Nottingham. To the west of the town was a convent of *Grey friars*, established by Henry III. in 1250; and in the parish of St. Nicholas was a convent of *Carmelite friars*, instituted in 1276 by Reginald, Lord Grey de Wilton, and Sir John Shirley, Knt. At Babbington colliery, near Nottingham, a saline chalybeate spring was discovered some years ago, the properties of which, according to an analysis by a medical gentleman in the town, are such as to render it one of the most valuable mineral springs in the county. Near the Forest of Sherwood, on the spot formerly used for the execution of criminals, a great quantity of human bones was lately found; and on the site of the union workhouse, some ancient relics have been discovered, consisting chiefly of a pavement of glazed tiles, detached cells of stone rudely formed, and stone coffins. Among the eminent natives of the town may be named Dr. Andrew Kippis, the biographer, who was born in 1725; the Rev. Samuel Ayscough, compiler of the Index to Shakspeare, born in 1745; Gilbert Wakefield, distinguished for his acquaintance with classical literature, born in 1756; and the poet, Henry Kirke White, who was born in 1785. Nottingham gives the title of Earl to the family of Finch-Hatton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by Yorkshire, on the east by Lincolnshire, on the south by Leicestershire, and on the west by Derbyshire. It extends from 52° 48′ to 53° 30′ (N. Lat.) and from 0° 38′ to 1° 19′ (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of 837 square miles, or 535,680 statute acres: within its limits are 50,550 houses inhabited, 2760 uninhabited, and 214 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 249,910, of whom 121,731 are males, and 128,179 females.

The county formed part of the territory of the *Coritani*, and was afterwards included in the Roman district called *Flavia Cæsariensis*. On the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, about the year 560, the greater portion of it, namely, that on the north-western side of the Trent, was comprised in North Mercia, and the portion on the other side of the river in South Mercia. In nearly all the civil wars of the middle ages, the central situation of the county, and the circumstance of its being intersected by the large river Trent, which in those times was an important barrier defended by the strong fortresses of Nottingham and Newark, rendered it the scene of numerous military movements, and consequently of many ravages. It was long included in the diocese and province of York, but now, under the arrangements provided by the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, is part of the diocese of Lincoln and province of Canterbury; it forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Bingham, Newark, Nottingham, Southwell, and Retford, which contain 205 parishes. For purposes of civil government it is divided into six wapentakes, or hundreds, *viz.*, Bassetlaw (which is subdivided into North Clay, South Clay, and Hatfield divisions), Bingham (North and South), Broxtow (North and South), Newark (North and South), Rushcliffe (North and South), and Thurgarton (North and South). It contains the borough and market-towns of Nottingham, Newark, and East Retford; and the market-towns of Bingham, Mansfield, Ollerton, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worksop. Under the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament; two representatives are returned for each of the boroughs of Nottingham and Newark, and two by the burgesses of East Retford conjointly with the freeholders of the hundred of Bassetlaw. The county is included in the Midland circuit: the assizes are held at Nottingham; and the quarter-sessions at Nottingham, Newark, and East Retford. The county gaol is at Nottingham, and the county house of correction, or bridewell, at South-

well. The counties of Nottingham and Derby were under the same shrievalty until the 10th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The shape of the county is elliptical. Its SURFACE is for the most part uneven, but none of the hills are of great elevation: those of the sandy district, which formed a considerable part of the Forest of Sherwood, are chiefly long ridges of gentle acclivity, running from west to east, and forming narrow valleys, along the principal of which run fine streams of water. The noble river Trent, in the whole of its course through Nottinghamshire, is bordered by a level fertile tract varying in breadth; many parts of the vale are bounded by high woody cliffs, and the greater portion, particularly in the immediate vicinity of the river, is rich grass-land. The district lying south of the Trent, and forming the three hundreds of Bingham, Rushcliffe, and Newark, comprises, besides the lower and more extensive part of the Vale of Belvoir, and the fertile levels in the vicinity of the Soar, at the south-western extremity of the county, the range of high bleak country called the Nottinghamshire Wolds, lying to the south and south-east of Bunny. The SOILS may be classed under three heads; sand or gravel, clay, and limestone and coal land. The crops usually cultivated are wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, and peas; and an inferior species of oats called "skegs," almost peculiar to the county, is grown in different parts, chiefly on the forest land: this, however, is seldom brought to market, being frequently given as fodder in the straw. The common artificial grasses, namely, red and white clover, trefoil, rye-grass, and rib-grass, are cultivated, as is also lucerne; burnet grows naturally and plentifully in the Trent meadows. Hops form a considerable article of produce in the clay districts north-west of the Trent, in the vicinities of Ollerton, Tuxford, and East Retford; they are generally known by the name of North Clay hops, and are much stronger than the Kentish. Woad is cultivated on the light soils near Scrooby, Ranskill, and Torworth. The excellent grass-land bordering on the Trent and the Soar is appropriated more for feeding than the dairy, except along the course of the Soar and in the vale of the Trent above Nottingham, where are large dairies, the chief produce of which is cheese. By far the greater part of the forest having been inclosed, there is now comparatively little waste land: the parts which remain are mostly about the centre of that district, in the space between the towns of Mansfield, Southwell, and Ollerton, and consist in a great measure of rabbit-warrens. On the tongue of sandy land east of the Trent, between Newark and Gainsborough, are some low, flat, barren commons, almost constantly under water in the winter. The Wolds, properly so called, consist of waste in the open parishes, affording a stinted pasture for young cattle and horses.

The ancient royal *Forest of Sherwood*, noted for the fabled exploits of Robin Hood and his band of outlaws, extends from Nottingham to the vicinity of Worksop, in length about 25 miles, and varies in breadth from seven to upwards of nine miles. Several smaller tracts of land, particularly in the northern part of the county, as far as Rossington bridge, have been usually called forest; but from the survey made in 1609, they appear either not to have belonged to the forest, or to have been disafforested before that period. Within its limits are included several large parks which have been taken in at different times, namely, Welbeck, Clumber, Thoresby, Beskwood, Newstead, and Clipstone; with several villages, or lands, belonging to them. The forest is the only one that remains under the superintendence of the lord chief justice in Eyre, north of the Trent, or which now belongs to the crown in that portion of England. The officers are, the lord-warden, at present the Duke of Newcastle, who holds his office by letters-patent from the crown, during pleasure; the bow-bearer and ranger, who is appointed by the lord-warden, and holds his office also during pleasure; four verderers, elected for life by the freeholders of the county; a steward; nine keepers, appointed by the verderers during pleasure, for so many different walks; and two sworn wood-wards for Sutton and Charlton. Thorneywood Chase comprises a great part of the southern division of the forest lying on the eastern side: the Earl of Chesterfield is hereditary keeper of it, by grant of the 42nd of Queen Elizabeth to J. Stanhope, Esq.

The principal remains of ancient woods are the hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, situated to the north of Ollerton and Edwinstow, and which form an open wood of large old oaks, most of them in decay: the wood occupies about 1400 acres, and is destitute of underwood, except some birch in a certain part, which has given name to one of its divisions. A portion of the tract has been taken, by grant, into Thoresby Park. Harlow wood, Thieves' wood, and the scattered remains of Mansfield woods, are of small extent, and contain only timber of an inferior size. Tracts of plantations, consisting principally of firs of various kinds, occupy many miles of country to the south and south-east of Mansfield; and there is a vast extent of the same kind of woods, in a similar direction from Worksop, chiefly on the estates of the Dukes of Portland and Newcastle, and Earl Manvers. Numerous large plantations have been made also still further north in the county, and some close upon its western border. In Clumber Park alone, are about 1850 acres of plantation. In the clay districts are considerable tracts of wood, mostly sprung, the principal value of which, in common with all other spring woods in the county, arises from the ash hop-poles, and the stakes and bindings, &c., for the farmers' use, which they produce. In the limestone and coal district, and in the sandy tongue of land east of the Trent, are also broad woods and plantations.

The chief *Minerals* are coal, gypsum, and stone of various kinds. Coal is procured on the western border of the county; and gypsum of excellent quality is dug on Beacon Hill, near Newark: it is much used for plastering floors; a considerable quantity is sent in lumps to the colourmen in London, and some of the white kind, ground and packed in hogsheads, is likewise forwarded to the metropolis. At Red Hill, at the junction of the Trent and the Soar, is a quarry of the same mineral; it is also found at Great Markham, the Wheatleys, and many other places in the red-clay districts. Lime is burned at various places in the limestone tract. At Mansfield a very fine freestone is quarried for building, and a coarser red kind for cisterns and troughs. At Maplebeck is a blueish building-stone which, by continued exposure to the air, bleaches to nearly a clear white. At Beacon Hill is obtained a blue stone for hearths, approaching to a marble in texture, and which also burns to lime. At Linby, a few miles to the south-

west of Mansfield, a coarse paving-stone is raised, much used at Nottingham.

The oldest branch of *Manufacture* is that of cotton and silk stockings, which is carried on to a vast extent at Nottingham and for some miles round it, and in Mansfield and its neighbourhood; and the very high state of improvement to which the machinery for manufacturing British lace was here brought, some years since, and the great demand for the superior article thus produced, have rendered the manufacture of "bobbin-net," and the embroidering of machine lace, a source of employment to a large portion of the inhabitants of the same district. The cotton and silk mills for the supply of these manufactures are exceedingly numerous. The bleaching-trade in the vicinity of Nottingham is very extensive; there are several large starch-mills and some paper-mills in different parts of the county. The malting business is carried on to a great extent, particularly at Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield, Worksop, and Retford; a considerable quantity of malt being sent up the Trent and the canals into Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire. At Newark are breweries which rival those of Burton in their trade to the Baltic and other quarters; and there are likewise large breweries at Nottingham.

The principal RIVERS are, the Trent, the Soar, the Erewash, and the Idle. Of English rivers, the *Trent* ranks next after the Thames and the Severn; it is navigable for ships of considerable burthen up to Gainsborough, and for barges during the rest of its course in this county. To facilitate the navigation, there is a side cut ten miles in length, sometimes called the Trent canal, avoiding the numerous shallows which occur in about thirteen miles of its course, between the Trent bridge, at the commencement of the Nottingham canal, and Sawley ferry in Derbyshire, at the commencement of the Trent and Mersey canal. The *Soar* is navigable for the Trent barges. The *Idle*, formed by the junction of the Maun and the Meaden, has been rendered navigable from Bawtry to the Trent: at its mouth are gates, sixteen feet high, to prevent the tide from overflowing the low lands which border on the latter part of its course. This channel, in one part, bears the name of Bycar Dyke, and about half a mile from Stockwith assumes that of Misterton Sluice. The *Nottingham canal* was completed in 1802. The *Grantham* canal, in its course into Leicestershire, has a branch upwards of three miles in length, to the town of Bingham. The *Chesterfield* canal, at a little distance below Worksop, passes over the small river Ryton by an aqueduct; and having crossed the Idle at Retford, takes a northern direction to Drakelow, where its course is through a tunnel 250 yards in length. The *Pinxton railway*, from Mansfield to Pinxton basin, where it communicates with the Cromford canal, was constructed under an act of parliament passed in 1817, and at once caused a considerable reduction in the price of coal obtained from the pits at Pinxton and Kirkby. The *Midland* railway is noticed under the head of Nottingham.

There are comparatively few monuments of remote ANTIQUITY. The most remarkable British remains are the caves in the sand rock near Nottingham. At Barton, four miles south-west of Nottingham, is Brent's Hill, considered by Aubrey to have been a fortified place of the Britons; and at Oxton are three large tumuli, supposed by Major Rooke to be of equal antiquity. Brass celts have been found between Hexgrove and the little stream called Rainworth water. Of Roman antiquities, the camp on Solly-hill, near Arnold, is thought by Dr. Gale to have been the important station *Causennis;* about two miles from Mansfield are the remains of a Roman villa, and in various other parts have been found spears, fibulæ, and brass keys, of Roman workmanship. The principal vestiges of Roman roads are those of the Fosse-way, which entered the county near Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, proceeded to Newark, and, crossing the line of the Ermin-street, quitted for Lincolnshire: it may be traced for many miles across the Wolds, being literally a fosse, dug to a great depth, so as to form a spacious covered way. Another ancient road, formerly called "the Street," commenced at Newark, and proceeded through part of Southwell to Mansfield; it is still discernible between the two former towns. The Religious houses, including colleges and hospitals, were about thirty-nine; the chief remains are those of the abbeys of Newstead and Worksop, and of the college of Southwell. There are considerable remains of the once important castle of Newark, and some interesting relics of that of Nottingham: Bunny Park, the seat of Viscount Rancliffe, is one of the most curious specimens of ancient mansions. Among the most distinguished of the numerous modern seats which adorn the county, more especially the northern part of its once dreary forest district, may be enumerated Welbeck Abbey, the residence of the Duke of Portland; Clumber Park; Thoresby Park, the property of Earl Manvers; Wollaton Hall, that of Lord Middleton; and Newstead Abbey, lately that of the poet Byron.

NOTTINGHAM-FEE, a liberty, in the parish of BLEWBURY, union of WANTAGE, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS; containing 44 inhabitants.

NOTTINGTON, a hamlet, in the parishes of BROADWAY and BUCKLAND-RIPERS, union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 3 miles (N.) from Weymouth; containing 104 inhabitants. This place, situated on the west side of the road from Weymouth to Dorchester, has lately come into notice from the purity and efficacy of its mineral spring, which rises near the margin of the river Wey, and is strongly impregnated with sulphur, in combination with hydrogen. Over the spring is a commodious building called the Nottington Spa House, comprising a pump-room and baths, in connexion with which are several apartments for the accommodation of invalids who may prefer to reside on the spot. The scenery of the place is diversified, and its convenient distance from Weymouth makes it a pleasant excursion from that town, by the visiters of which it is much frequented.

NOTTON, a township, in the parish of ROYSTON, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N.) from Barnsley; containing 310 inhabitants. It comprises 2540 acres, of which 300 acres are woodland: the farm of Applehaigh and part of the hamlet of Staincross are in the township. The village is seated on an eminence above the source of a small stream. The tithes have been commuted for £450.

NOWTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 171 in-

habitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 4.; patron, the Marquess of Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £345, and the glebe consists of 10 acres. The bounds of the parishes of Hawstead and Nowton are said to pass through the north and south doors of Nowton church.

NUFFIELD (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Henley, hundred of Ewelme, county of Oxford, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Nettlebed; containing 216 inhabitants. It comprises 2076 acres, of which 104 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Miss F. Burdett and the family of Langham: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The late incumbent, the Rev. John Pearse, held the living for sixty-six years. A house of friars, of the order of the Holy Trinity, existed here before the 33rd of Edward III.

NUN-BURNHOLME (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Pocklington, partly in the Holme-Beacon, and partly in the Wilton-Beacon, division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Pocklington; containing, with the township of Thorp-le-Street, 263 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a small Benedictine nunnery, founded by an ancestor of Roger de Morley or Mauley, Lord of Morpeth: a short time previous to the Dissolution there were eight religious, with a revenue of £10. 3. 3. The parish comprises 1480 acres; the surface is undulated, the soil clay and chalk, and the scenery picturesque: the village, which is small, is situated in a narrow dale. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 6.; net income, £302; patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is ancient, and has a Norman arch, and a painted-glass window. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NUNEATON (*St. Nicholas*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, N. division of the county of Warwick, 18 miles (N. N. E.) from Warwick, and 100 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Attleborough and Stockingford, 7105 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from a river in its neighbourhood, *Ea* in Saxon signifying "water;" and from a priory established here in the reign of Stephen, by Robert, Earl of Leicester, for nuns of the order of Fontevrault. In the convents of the order abroad were sometimes nuns and monks in one establishment; here were only a prior, a prioress, and nuns, the prioress having supreme authority. In the reign of Henry III., a weekly market was granted to the prioress, and at the Dissolution the revenue of the nunnery was £290. 15. $0\frac{1}{2}$. The town is pleasantly situated on the borders of Leicestershire, on the river Anker, over which are two bridges, and consists principally of one long street, from which a cross street leads to the market-place; the houses are in general of mean appearance, but interspersed with some handsome modern buildings, and are well supplied with water. The chief occupation is ribbon-weaving for the London market, in which branch of manufacture French looms and machinery have been introduced, especially in the figured gauze ribbon. The Trent-Valley railway passes by the town; and in 1846 acts were passed for making a railway from Nuneaton to Burton-on-Trent, 23 miles in length; a railway to Wigston Magna, near Leicester, 15 miles in length; and a line to Coventry, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The Birmingham and Coventry canal passes by the north-west extremity of the town. About two miles distant are some coal-mines; fine clay for pottery, and also manganese, are dug; and there are quarries of freestone in the parish. The market is on Saturday: fairs are held on May 14th, 15th, and 16th, for cattle and hardware, and on Feb. 18th and Oct. 31st for horses and cattle; and a statute-fair takes place fourteen days before Michaelmas. Three constables are annually elected and sworn in at the court leet for the town and hamlets; there is also a permanent constable. The powers of the county debt-court of Nuneaton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Nuneaton, and the parishes of Ansley and Bedworth. The town-hall is a neat modern edifice of brick.

The parish contains 6005 acres of productive land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; appropriator, the Bishop of Lichfield. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £554. 16. 1., and there are 226 acres of vicarial glebe. The church is a fine structure exhibiting portions in the various styles of English architecture, with a square embattled tower having pinnacles at the angles. At Stockingford is a chapel, built in 1824; a proprietary chapel has been erected, which is elegantly fitted up, and a chapel has also been completed at Attleborough. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded in the 6th of Edward VI., and endowed with 103 acres of land at Coventry. An English free school for boys and girls, established in 1712, by the will of Mr. Richard Smith, of St. Anne's, Westminster, and endowed with 94 acres of land producing about £100 annually, is now conducted on the national system. The poor-law union of Nuneaton comprises 7 parishes or places, containing a population of 12,240. The ground plan of the monastery and a considerable portion of the walls of the main edifice, with fragments of columns and richly-moulded arches, are yet visible: the outer walls, also, which inclosed a spacious quadrangular area, are still standing on the east and north sides. A portion of the materials was used in repairing or rebuilding the church.

NUNEHAM-COURTNEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Abingdon, hundred of Bullingdon, county of Oxford, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Oxford; containing 351 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the east bank of the river Isis, and on the road from Oxford, through Henley, to London, comprises 2054*a.* 4*p.*, of which 530 acres are arable, 1098 meadow and pasture, and 316 woodland. The village has a peculiarly neat appearance, consisting of about 40 cottages built uniformly, two under one roof, and at equal distances, with a fine row of poplars in the front; the surrounding scenery is enlivened with the splendid mansion and park of the late Earl of Harcourt. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the family of Harcourt: the tithes have been commuted for £446. 16., and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is an elegant edifice of the Ionic order, erected at the expense of Simon, Earl of Harcourt, in 1764. The place gave the inferior title of Viscount to the earls of Harcourt.

NUNKEELING, a parish, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Beverley; containing, with the township of Bewholme, 291 inhabitants. A priory of Benedictine nuns, in honour of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Helen, was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by Agnes de Archis: at the Dissolution it had a revenue of £50. 17. 2. The parish comprises about 2232 acres, forming a rich tract of arable and pasture land, with little wood except ornamental plantations; the houses are scattered, and the neighbourhood of the village is diversified with hill and dale. The manor-house, close to the church, seems to have been built from the materials of the priory. A cross stands on the side of the road leading to Catfoss. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £55; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Dixon. The church, situated on elevated ground, is a small plain building of brick, erected in 1810, at the expense of T. Dixon, Esq., then patron, and is capable of accommodating 300 persons; parts of the circular pillars are the masonry of the original church.

NUNNEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Frome; containing, with the hamlet of Trudox-Hill, 1185 inhabitants. This place, the name of which has varied with its different proprietors, appears to have derived its permanent appellation from the foundation of a nunnery here, and from its situation on the river Frome. During the civil war, the castle of the De la Meres was garrisoned for the king, but being besieged by the parliamentarians under General Fairfax, was, after an obstinate defence, surrendered to the assailants, and, by order of Fairfax, destroyed by fire. The parish comprises 2800 acres of fertile land, and the scenery is interesting. On the bank of the Frome is a manufactory of agricultural implements and other edged tools, which has been long in distinguished repute. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Thomas Theobald, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £366. 10., and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church, an ancient structure, was considerably enlarged in 1820: in the north transept are the tombs of the De la Meres, and other proprietors of the manor. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On a hill in the neighbourhood are vestiges of a single intrenched Roman camp.

NUNNINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 2 miles (E.) from Oswaldkirk; containing 470 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the fertile and picturesque vale of the river Rye, comprises nearly 2000 acres: the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery beautifully diversified; the higher grounds command extensive views of Ryedale and the adjacent country. The ancient Hall, now belonging to W. Rutson, Esq., was the seat of Lord Preston, and afterwards of Lord Widdrington. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £284. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower, and contains a monument to a knight templar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school and an hospital, supported by endowment.

NUNNYKIRK, a township, in the parish of NETHER WITTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing 20 inhabitants. It belonged to the abbots of Newminster, who built a chapel, tower, and other offices here, all traces of which are gone, and which are no where described. The estate was granted in 1610, by the crown, to Sir Ralph Grey, from whose descendants it went to the Wards; it has passed from them to the family of Orde, and is now the property of Charles W. Orde, Esq., having descended to him in 1842 from his uncle William, who rebuilt the mansion in a classic style, and furnished it with great taste and elegance. The house stands at the bottom of a warm valley, with the little river Font a few yards from its site, and embosomed in steep wooded hills. The celebrated racing-stud at this place, which included the far-famed *Tomboy* and *Beeswing*, is now dispersed.

NUNRIDING, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 41 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Baldwineswood*, was given by Roger Bertram in the reign of Henry II. to the nuns of the Benedictine convent of Hallystone: the grant is recited in a charter of Henry III., in 1255. After the dissolution of religious houses, the lands came to the Beadnell family, and subsequently to the Fenwicks. The township comprises 599 acres, of which 50 are wood, and the remainder arable; the soil is generally a heavy and unproductive clay. The Hall, erected about a century since, occupies a slope fronting the south.

NUNTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of AYTON, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from the town of Stokesley; containing 137 inhabitants. This place derived its name from a Cistercian nunnery founded here in 1162, and subsequently removed to Bayesdale. The manor was anciently a demesne of the crown, and was bestowed by the Conqueror upon Robert de Brus, from whom it descended by marriage to the Thweng family; it was subsequently held by the Percys, Conyers, Bradshaws, and Simpsons. Ralph de Neville, in the reign of Henry II., granted some land, with a mill in the township, to the nunnery he had founded here, which grant was confirmed to the nuns by Henry III., after their removal to Bayesdale: and on the dissolution of the convent, the lands were conferred by the crown upon King's College, Oxford. The chapelry is in the district of Cleveland, and comprises about 1400 acres; the surface is undulated, and the prevailing soil a strong stiff clay. Nunthorpe Hall, the seat of Thomas Simpson, Esq., formerly belonged to the Constable family; whose armorial bearings are still over a door of one of the out-buildings. The village is pleasantly situated on the Ormesby road. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1824, at a cost of £200, and contains 100 sittings: the living is in the joint gift of Thomas Simpson and Thomas Richardson, Esqrs.; income, £46.

NUNTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of DOWNTON, union of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of the county of WILTS, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Salisbury; containing, with the tything of Bodenham, 307 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

NUNWICK, with HOWGRAVE, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from the city of Ripon; containing 35 inhabitants. It is situated on the west bank of the river Ure, and comprises about 640 acres of land. The tithes have been commuted for £19. 1. 6., and there is a glebe of nearly 12 acres. Here were formerly five stones, each eight feet high and twenty feet in girth, inclosing a circular area.

NURSLING, or NUTSHALLING, a parish, in the union of ROMSEY, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. W.) from Southampton; containing 958 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Romsey to Southampton, and comprises by measurement 2400 acres, of which 1400 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the scenery is pleasingly diversified. The lower grounds are watered by the river Test, and a canal from Redbridge to Andover is navigable for coal barges. The mansion of Grove Place, said to have been erected by Queen Elizabeth as a hunting-seat for the New Forest, has a beautiful avenue of lime-trees; it has been lately converted into a lunatic asylum. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £425; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church has a tower surmounted by a wooden spire, and contains a monument to the Mill family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NURSTED (*ST. MILDRED*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, hundred of TOLTINGTROUGH, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Gravesend; containing 36 inhabitants. This place was the property of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and furnished one of the knights who accompanied Edward I. into Scotland; the remains of an ancient keep still exist, and part of the old Hall, with its oak roof and windows, is still in tolerable preservation. There are 71 acres of woodland, and the total area is 510 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15., and in the gift of William Edmeads, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £173. 8. 6.; the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is a small building with a tower.

NURSTED, a tything, in the parish of BURITON, union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Petersfield; with 133 inhabitants.

NUTBIN, a hamlet, in the parish of WEYHILL, hundred and poor-law union of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 36 inhabitants.

NUTBOURNE, a tything, in the parish and union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of WESTBOURNE and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of the county of SUSSEX; containing 273 inhabitants.

NUTFIELD (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union, and Second division of the hundred, of REIGATE, E. division of SURREY, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Bletchingley; containing 872 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Godstone to Reigate, and comprises 3352*a*. 2*r*. 33*p*., of which about 1784 acres are arable, 840 meadow and pasture, and 190 woodland. The soil consists of a sandy loam and deep clay, and fullers'-earth is found in great quantities and of superior quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 7.; net income, £500; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford: the glebe consists of about 90 acres, and there is a handsome glebe-house. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style. In 1775, an earthen vessel was discovered, containing 900 coins of the Lower Empire.

NUTHALL (*ST. PATRICK*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Nottingham; containing, with the hamlet of Awsworth, 669 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Nottingham to Alfreton, comprises by measurement 1242 acres; the substratum abounds with coal, of which some mines are in operation at Awsworth. Nuthall Temple, occupying a commanding site near the village, is a handsome mansion, built in imitation of the Villa Capra, at Vicenza, in Italy, and surrounded by an extensive park embellished with plantations and an artificial lake. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £350; patron, Robert Holden, Esq.: the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church, an ancient edifice with a tower, has been repewed. There is an endowed chapel at Awsworth. Richard Smedley, in 1744, gave some land, directing the income to be applied in teaching twenty children.

NUTHAMPSTEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of BARKWAY, poor-law union of ROYSTON, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Barkway; containing 289 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

NUTHILL, formerly a parish, in the poor-law union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from the town of Hull. The living is valued in the king's books at £2, as a rectory; but the church is in ruins, and there is now only one farmhouse, which is assessed with the parish of Burstwick.

NUTHURST (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of SINGLECROSS, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Horsham; containing 768 inhabitants. The road from Horsham to Worthing runs through the parish on the east. The soil of the lands is light, and well adapted for the growth of oak timber; the wheat raised here is exceedingly fine: hill and dale diversify the surface. Nuthurst Lodge occupies an elevated site commanding extensive views of the Weald and South Downs. In the grounds are the foundations of an ancient castle, of circular form, surrounded by an inner and an outer moat now dried up; a well which supplied the castle, is now called the "Nun's Well." The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is in the decorated style, and contains neat mural monuments to the families of Tudor, Nelthorpe, and Aldridge; in the windows are remains of ancient stained glass. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NUTHURST, a chapelry, in the parish of HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, union of SOLIHULL, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 132 inhabitants, and comprising 600 acres. In the time of Henry III. and for several generations, Nuthurst belonged to the family of Trussell, the last of whom sold it to William Jesson, alderman of

Coventry. The chapelry comprises 700 acres, of which 400 are arable, and the remainder pasture, with some wood. The original chapel of ease having become dilapidated, a new edifice was built, chiefly by Bolton King, Esq. A rent-charge of £130 has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes, and there is a glebe of 10 acres. Mrs. King supports a school.

NUTLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Basingstoke, hundred of Bermondspit, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from the town of Basingstoke; containing 176 inhabitants. The Basingstoke canal and the South-Western railway pass through the parish. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Preston-Candover: the great tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 23½ acres.

NYLAND, a tything, in the parish of Kington Magna, union of Wincanton, hundred of Redlane, Sturminster division of the county of Dorset; containing 108 inhabitants.

NYLAND, formerly a parish, in the union of Axbridge, hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, E. division of Somerset, 6¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wells; containing, with the tything of Batcombe, 44 inhabitants. The church was dedicated to St. Andrew, and in 670 was given by Kenewalch, King of the West Saxons, to the abbot of Glastonbury, to which parish Nyland is now considered to belong.

NYMETT, BROAD, a parish, in the union of Crediton, hundred of North Tawton, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Bow; containing 50 inhabitants, and comprising 450 acres, of which 155 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 4. 2., and annexed to the rectory of Bow: the tithes have been commuted for £58.

NYMETT-ROWLAND (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Crediton, hundred of North Tawton, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, 4¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Chumleigh, and 10 miles (N. W.) from Crediton; containing 102 inhabitants. This place, also called Rowland's Leigh, belonged at an early period to Rowland de Nymett, whose descendant, Sir Walter, was possessed of it in the reign of Henry III. It was afterwards in the family of Wolrington, whose heirs were the families of Hache and Buckington. The manor has long been dismembered. The parish comprises by computation 468 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 3., and in the gift of William Henry Tanner, Esq.: there are about 90 acres of glebe. The church is a plain edifice.

NYMETT-TRACEY, county of Devon.—See Bow.

NYMPHSFIELD (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Dursley, Upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, W. division of the county of Gloucester, 5¼ miles (E. by N.) from Dursley; containing 466 inhabitants. In 1185, this was a chapelry in the parish of Frocester. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 0½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £258, and the glebe comprises 27 acres.

NYMPTON, or Nymett (*St. George*), a parish, in the union and hundred of South Molton, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from South Molton; containing 272 inhabitants. The manor was early in the family of Nymett, and afterwards in that of Hache, from whom it descended, through the Malets, to the Aclands. The parish is situated on the river Mole, and almost surrounded by the parish of South Molton; the road to Chumleigh passes through the village. A fair has been established. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 2.; net income, £310; patron, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.: the glebe comprises 100 acres, with a house. The church contains a curious font, and some monuments to the Kanlake family.

NYMPTON, or NYMETT, BISHOP'S, a parish, in the union of South Molton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from South Molton; containing 1325 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Tiverton to Barnstaple, comprises 7736 acres, of which 1350 are common or waste: the village is pleasantly situated. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of serge. A fair is held on the Wednesday preceding the 25th of October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 3½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £421, and the vicarial for £379, with about 2½ acres of garden attached to the glebe-house, which has been recently built. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and contains some elegant screen-work, and a rich monument to one of the Pollard family.

NYMPTON, KING'S (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of South Molton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, 3½ miles (N.) from Chumleigh; containing 777 inhabitants. The manor, which was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown, was granted by King John to Joel de Mayne, by whose rebellion it was again vested in the crown: it was given by Henry III. to Roger le Zouch. In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to Sir Jeffrey Cornwall, whose family continued to possess it in that of Henry V. Sir Lewis Pollard, one of the justices of the common pleas, purchased the manor, built a mansion, and inclosed a park, in the reign of Henry VII. Sir Arthur Northcote, Bart., who died in 1688, purchased King's-Nympton of the Pollards; and James Buller, Esq., who died in 1765, purchased the property of the Northcotes, and built the house now called New Place, or King's-Nympton Park, afterwards the residence of John Buller, Esq., one of the commissioners of excise. The lords of the manor had anciently the power of inflicting capital punishment. The parish comprises 4572 acres, of which 889 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 6. 8.; net income, £376; patrons, the family of Saville. The church has a handsome wooden screen.

NYTIMBER, a tything, in the parish of Pagham, poor-law union of West Hampnett, hundred of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, W. division of the county of Sussex; containing 241 inhabitants.

## O

OADBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Blaby, hundred of Guthlaxton, S. division of the county of Leicester, 3 miles (S. E.) from Leicester;

containing 1085 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1896 acres of land. Many of the population are frame-work knitters. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £210; patrons and impropriators, the Windham family: the old glebe consists of 18 acres. The church, which is supposed to have been erected about the year 1100, contains some fine specimens of ancient sculpture. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A sum of £42 per annum, arising from an allotment of 15 acres under an inclosure act, is applied to the reduction of the poor rates.

OAKAMOOR.—See OAKMOOR, county STAFFORD.

OAKE (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Taunton; containing 174 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 860 acres; the soil is generally a heavy loam, and in some parts stony earth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 5., and in the gift of the Trustees of the late Rev. Francis Prowde: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe consists of $46\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

OAKEN, a township, in the parish of CODSALL, union of SEISDON, S. division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 324 inhabitants. It comprises 1298 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder grass with 40 acres of common or waste. At a short distance from the Shrewsbury road, on an elevated site commanding beautiful and extensive views, stands Oaken Terrace, a mansion surrounded with 200 acres, the seat and property of Christopher Wood, Esq. About 60 acres of land belong to William Wenman, Esq., of Codsall. The tithes have been commuted for £212.

OAKFORD (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Bampton; containing 641 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Bampton to South Molton, and bounded on the east by the river Eske, comprises 4221 acres, of which 1790 are common or waste land. Stone is quarried for building, and for the repair of roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24, and in the patronage of Mrs. Parkyn: the tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £425, and the glebe consists of about 90 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1838-9; the tower contains a beautiful peal of ten bells.

OAKHAM, or OKEHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the soke of OAKHAM, county of RUTLAND, of which it is the chief town, 95 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing 2726 inhabitants, of whom 1902 are in the Lordshold, with Leigh-Fields extra-parochial, and 824 in the Deanshold, with Barleythorpe chapelry and Gunthorpe township. This place is situated in the luxuriant vale of Catmose, so called from the woods with which it abounded (*Coed-maes* signifying in the British language a woody plain); and is supposed to have derived its name from the oaks that formerly grew in the vicinity. A castle was erected here soon after the Norman Conquest by Walkelin de Ferrers; in relation to which the following singular custom still prevails: every peer of the realm, on first passing through the town, is compelled to give a shoe from the foot of one of his horses, or, in commutation, a sum of money for the purchase of a horse-shoe, to be nailed upon the castle-gate or placed in some part of the building. Affixed to the castle are many ancient horse-shoes, of which the oldest with a date is of the time of Elizabeth, and is very large and curiously worked and gilt; there are one of bronze and or-molu, of George IV. when Prince Regent, one of the late Duke of York, and one of Her present Majesty when princess. Richard II. having advanced Edward, son of the Duke of York, to the earldom of Rutland, assigned to him this castle, which in the reign of Henry VIII. was the baronial seat of Thomas, Lord Cromwell. The hall of the ancient building yet remains, and the assizes are held and public business is transacted in it; the other parts are in ruins.

The houses of the town are amply provided with water, and the air is remarkably salubrious. The inhabitants formerly enjoyed the staple of wool, and many French merchants settled in Oakham, of whose descendants several may still be traced here. A manufactory was established some years since, chiefly for weaving silk shag for covering hats. The town possesses the advantage of a canal to Melton-Mowbray, in Leicestershire, by which coal is brought from Derbyshire, and corn sent to Manchester and Liverpool: the Syston and Peterborough railway, also, completed in 1847, passes by Oakham. The market, which is well supplied with corn, is on Monday; and a market for butchers' meat is held on Saturday. The fairs are on March 15th, May 6th, Sept. 9th, under the original charters, and on Feb. 4th, April 9th, June 2nd, July 16th, August 13th, Oct. 15th, Nov. 19th, and Dec. 15th, as established within the last half century; they are principally for the sale of cattle. Courts leet are held annually by the lord of the castle for the manor of Lordshold, and triennially by the Dean of Westminster for the Deanshold, for the election of parochial and other officers. The assizes and quarter-sessions for the county, and the election of knights of the shire, take place in the town. The powers of the county debt-court of Oakham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Oakham, and part of that of Billesden. The common gaol and house of correction for the county is a commodious edifice.

The parish comprises 2902*a*. 2*r*. 11*p*. The LIVING is a vicarage, with the livings of Brooke and Langham annexed, valued in the king's books at £28. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £918; patron, George Finch, Esq.; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The tithes, with some exceptions, were commuted for land and a money payment in 1820. The church is a spacious and elegant structure of various dates, but chiefly in the later English style, with a fine tower surmounted by a lofty spire. At Egleton is a chapel of ease; and there are places of worship in the town for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded about 1584, by Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, who established a similar school at Uppingham. These schools, to each of which an hospital is annexed, were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, who endowed them with certain alienated ecclesiastical property now producing an income of more than £3000 per annum, and placed them

under the control of 24 governors, including the Bishops of London and Peterborough, the Deans of Westminster and Peterborough, the Archdeacon of Northampton, and the Masters of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge. Belonging to them are, 20 exhibitions of £40 per annum each, tenable for seven years, to any of the colleges of Oxford or Cambridge; four scholarships of £24 per annum each, in Emmanuel College, Cambridge; four of £20 per annum each, in Sidney-Sussex College; four of £20 per annum each, in Clare Hall; and four of £16 each, in St. John's College; all founded by Archdeacon Johnson. Two exhibitions, likewise, of £40 per annum each, were founded by the family of Lovett, for the sons of graduated clergymen, who have been for three years in the school of Grantham, or, these failing, of Oakham. In the hospitals were originally 28 aged men; there are now 100 hospital poor, who receive each £10 per annum at their own dwellings, the buildings of both hospitals being occupied by the schoolmasters for the accommodation of boarders.

The hospital of St. John and St. Anne, originally instituted about the 22nd of Richard II., by Walter Dalby, for two chaplains and twelve aged men, and of which the revenue at the Dissolution was £12. 12. 11., was refounded by Archdeacon Johnson, who increased the endowment. Twenty aged men now receive each £6 per annum at their own dwellings; the warden has £15, and the subwarden £10. The buildings of the hospital have fallen to decay, with the exception of a house for the warden, in which the subwarden at present resides, a chapel, and four separate tenements under one roof. A national school, established in 1816, is supported by subscription; and there are several bequests for distribution among the indigent generally. The poor-law union of Oakham comprises 30 parishes or places, 28 of which are in the county of Rutland, and two in that of Leicester, the whole containing a population of 11,218. Geoffrey Hudson, the dwarf, only three feet nine inches in height, was a native of Oakham.

*Seal and Arms.*

OAKHAMPTON, or Okehampton (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, the head of a union, and formerly a representative borough, partly in the hundred of Black Torrington, N. division, but chiefly in the hundred of Lifton, Lifton and S. divisions, of Devon, 22 miles (W. by N.) from Exeter, and 198 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Kigbear, Cheesacott, Brightley, Lower Fartherford, Meldon, Southacott, and Maddaford, 2194 inhabitants. This place is interesting as having been the head of the earldom of Devon, and the seat of the hereditary county sheriffs, keepers of the castle of Exeter. The barony was given by the Conqueror to Baldwin de Brioniis, one of his most faithful followers, who distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings. The castle, erected by that nobleman, was remarkable for its grandeur, of which there is abundant evidence in the venerable remains. The barons exercised the right of capital punishment over eight manors, besides which they held a great number in demesne, no less than 164 being at one time occupied by inferior tenants: they acted as stewards at the installation of the bishops of the diocese, claiming on the occasion perquisites to a great amount; possessed also numerous advowsons, and were the patrons of several priories; holding three fees of the see of Exeter, and 92 by knight's service. The above-mentioned grant is noticed in Domesday book, in which it is recorded that Baldwin the Viscount held Okehampton of the king, that he had his castle, and that there were four burgesses, and a market. The town was afterwards for several generations in the possession of the Courtenays, one of whom, named Robert, granted to the inhabitants a charter without date, but probably in the 28th of Edward I., conferring various immunities. James I., in 1623, on petition of the burgesses, bestowed a charter of incorporation with many new privileges, yet still preserving the rights and liberties of the old constitution, as set forth in Courtenay's charter; and this grant remained in force until the 36th of Charles II., when it was surrendered and a new one obtained, by which the powers and jurisdiction of the corporation were enlarged. During the great civil war, the place was twice visited by King Charles, and as often by his opponent, Sir Thomas Fairfax.

The town is situated in the lowest part of a valley watered by two rapid streams, called the East and West Ockments, and is a great thoroughfare between Exeter and Cornwall: there is a plentiful supply of water from pumps. The two rivers issue out of Crawmere or Cranmere Pool, on Dartmoor, and after flowing respectively eastward and westward round a succession of hills on Dartmoor and in Oakhampton Park, run through, and unite about a quarter of a mile below, the town. The forest of Dartmoor affords pasturage to sheep, of which great numbers are sent to the London market, the sweetness of the herbage rendering the mutton of superior flavour. A limestone-quarry is in constant operation. The market, which is held on Saturday, by prescription, has an excellent supply of every necessary commodity, including fish and corn: fairs are held by charter on the second Tuesday after March 11th, on May 14th, the first Wednesday after July 6th, on August 5th, the first Tuesday after September 11th, and first Wednesday after October 11th; and there are great markets on the Saturday before, and the Saturday after, Christmas. Under the charter of the 36th of Charles II., Oakhampton is governed by a mayor, recorder, justice, eight principal burgesses, and eight assistants, aided by a town-clerk and other officers: the lordship of the borough is vested in the mayor and burgesses. The freedom may be acquired by servitude; and the eldest surviving son of a freeman becomes free at his father's death, if born within the borough. The first return of members to parliament was in the reign of Edward I., and the next in the 7th of Edward II., after which there was an intermission till 1640, but from that period the representation was regular until the 2nd of William IV., when the borough was disfranchised. The mayor, the late mayor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace; the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction. Quarter-sessions are held for the borough, but there are seldom any prisoners. The powers of the county debt-court of Oakhampton, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Oakhampton.

The parish comprises 8145 acres, of which 2807 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; patrons, the family of Savile; impropriator, A. Holdsworth, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe consists of 200 acres. The church, an ancient structure with a square embattled tower, was almost totally destroyed by an accidental fire in February 1842. St. James' chapel, a small building, originally founded as a chantry, belongs to the corporation, and divine service is performed in it on Sunday and Wednesday evenings. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The poor-law union comprises 28 parishes or places, containing a population of 22,001. The castle, situated about half a mile from the town, is a most interesting ruin, and particularly striking when observed on approaching from the west; it occupies the summit and declivity of a conoidal mount, so thickly clothed with trees that, although the remains are of considerable magnitude, the keep and a smaller fragment northward are alone visible from the road.

OAKHAMPTON, MONK, a parish, in the union of Oakhampton, hundred of Black Torrington, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of the county of Devon, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Hatherleigh; containing 259 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 7.; net income, £131; patron, Sir S. Northcote, Bart.

OAKHILL, a village, partly in the parish of Ashwick, hundred of Kilmersdon, and partly in that of Shepton-Mallet, hundred of Whitestone, union of Shepton-Mallet, E. division of the county of Somerset, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Shepton-Mallet. This place has been long noted for its brewery.

OAKHILL, a tything, in the parish of Froxfield, union of Hungerford, hundred of Kinwardstone, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 131 inhabitants.

OAKINGHAM, Berks.—See Wokingham.

OAKINGTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Chesterton, partly in the hundred of Chesterton, but chiefly in that of Northstow, county of Cambridge, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Cambridge; containing, with the hamlet of Westwick, 619 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £4. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £199; patrons, the President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

OAKLEY, or Oakley-Reynes (*St. Mary*), a parish, forming, with Clapham and Milton-Earnest, a detached portion of the hundred of Stodden, in the union and county of Bedford, 4 miles (N. W.) from Bedford; containing 492 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the river Ouse; the surface is boldly undulated, and about half a mile from the village is Oakley Hill, an eminence commanding an extensive prospect, and through which is a cutting of the high road from London to Leeds. The substratum of the parish contains good building-stone and gravel. On the south side of the hill has lately been constructed a large manufactory for draining-tiles, one of the numerous establishments of the kind erected by the Marquess of Tweeddale and others: here, as in all the north-east of the parish, the subsoil is clay. Part of the population is employed in the making of lace; the rest is chiefly agricultural. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Bromham, and valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 9.: the tithes were commuted for 64 acres of land, and Easter offerings, in 1803. The church is in the early English style, with later additions, and contains an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of the foundress, one of the family of Reynes, habited as a nun. £25, the rent of twenty acres of land, are applied to a school.

OAKLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Thame, hundred of Ashendon, county of Buckingham, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Thame; containing 391 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 1.; net income, £264; patron, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1819. The church was formerly the mother church of Brill and Borstall. A rent-charge of £25 is applied to education.

OAKLEY, a township, in the parish of Croxall, union of Tamworth, N. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Tamworth; containing 31 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Tame, and comprises about 600 acres of land. The Trent, which flows on the east of the township, separates it from the remainder of Croxall parish, in the county of Derby. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £218.

OAKLEY, a township, in the parish of Muckleston, union of Drayton, N. division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drayton; containing 64 inhabitants. The township lies on the immediate border of Shropshire, and at the south end of the parish, two miles south-west of the village of Muckleston. Oakley Hall, the handsome seat of Sir John N. L. Chetwode, Bart., stands in a beautiful park of 300 acres, on the east bank of the Terne, which here separates Staffordshire and Shropshire.

OAKLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hartismere, W. division of Suffolk, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Scole; containing 355 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1288*a*. 1*r*. 13*p*., and is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Brome, and valued in the king's books at £9. 4. $9\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £343, and there are 25 acres of glebe. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and has a handsome south porch. Oakley Parva was formerly a separate parish, and had a church dedicated to St. Peter; but it was annexed to Oakley in 1449, and the church is now in ruins. Dr. William Broome, the poet, was rector of the parish.

OAKLEY, CHURCH (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Basingstoke, hundred of Chutely, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Basingstoke; containing 335 inhabitants. It is intersected by the London and South-Western railway, and comprises 1605*a*. 1*r*. 24*p*., of which 1119 acres are arable, 226 pasture, and 168 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £311; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.

William Warham, successively Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury, and an eminent statesman, who died in 1532, was born here.

OAKLEY, GREAT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Tendring, N. division of Essex, 6 miles (S.) from Ipswich; containing 1145 inhabitants. The parish is situated near an inlet of the sea, opposite Pewit Island, and comprises by computation 2800 acres, of which 2483 are arable, and about 100 nearly equally divided between woodland and pasture. It is celebrated as the scene of a sanguinary conflict between Ethelwolf and the Danes, and had once a castle, of which a small portion of the keep, and traces of the moat, are still discernible. A fair is held on the 25th of April. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23, and in the patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £900, and there is a glebe of 57 acres. The church, a small edifice, had a steeple of flint, which, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

OAKLEY, GREAT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Kettering, hundred of Corby, N. division of the county of Northampton, 5 miles (N.) from Kettering; containing 225 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 2172 acres, is on the road from Kettering to Rockingham and Uppingham. A large portion of it was included in the bounds of the royal forest of Rockingham, lately disafforested, where the sovereigns of England, particularly in early periods, took the diversion of hunting while resident at the ancient castle of Rockingham, on the confines of the forest. Great Oakley is distinguished by its fine springs: one of them is called Monks' Well, from the monks of the neighbouring monastery of Pipewell having resorted to it for its pure water. Harpurs or Harpisk brook, the chief source of which is near the village, formed one of the forest boundaries; it flows from west to east, and falls into the Nene at Thrapston. Oakley Hall, the seat of Sir Arthur de Capell Broke, Bart., is a picturesque specimen of an old English manor-house; it is deeply embosomed in woods, and approached by an avenue of aged elms, presenting a scene of solitude and repose: the front of the Hall bears the date 1575, but part of it is supposed to be much older. Sir Arthur is lord of the manor, and possesses a right of free warren, granted shortly after the Conquest. The collection of family deeds is one of the finest and most curious in the kingdom, and in beautiful preservation; the dates of some of them are not much later than William I.'s reign.

The living is a donative; net income, £50; patron, Sir Arthur de Capell Broke, who is owner of the tithes. The church, situated close to the manor-house, is an interesting fabric of early English architecture, and remarkable for its depth of roof; the tower is more modern. In the church is a very beautiful stone arch, dug up some years ago at Pipewell, and which formed part of one of the windows of the abbey chapel; there is also a considerable number of flooring-tiles of red brick, obtained from the same spot, some of them having the armorial bearings of William de Boutevylein, founder of Pipewell Abbey. The churchyard is picturesque in the extreme, deeply shaded by fine old trees, and planted with shrubs and wild flowers. There are four tumuli in the lordship; on one of them is a windmill, more than 200 years old.



OAKLEY, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Tendring, N. division of Essex, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Harwich; containing 254 inhabitants. It extends along the sea-shore, and comprises 1028 acres, of which 821 are arable, 162 meadow, 15 wood, and 29 common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. George Burmester: the tithes have been commuted for £415, and there is a glebe-house, with upwards of 30 acres of land. The church is a small ancient edifice in the English style, with a tower of stone. Here is a small place of worship for Wesleyans. Some gold coins were found whilst digging under the floor of the church, in 1802.

OAKLEY, LITTLE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Kettering, hundred of Corby, N. division of the county of Northampton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from the town of Kettering; containing 139 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a vale on the road from Kettering to Stamford, and comprises 724*a*. 33*p*., of which 604 acres are arable and pasture, and 119 woodland: good stone for building is quarried. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; net income, £81; patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The tithes have been commuted for land, under an act of inclosure; the glebe altogether comprises 106 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and from the spacious dimensions of the building, the parish is supposed to have been formerly much larger than it is at present.

OAKMERE, a township, in the parish of Delamere, poor-law union of Northwich, First division of the hundred of Eddisbury, S. division of the county of Chester; containing 195 inhabitants, and comprising 2880 acres of a light soil.

OAKMOOR, or Oakamoor an ecclesiastical district, in the parishes of Alveton, Cheadle, and Kingsley, union of Cheadle, S. division of the hundred of Totmonslow, N. division of the county of Stafford, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Cheadle; containing about 700 inhabitants. This place is situated in a vale through which the river Churnet flows; the Churnet-Valley portion of the North Staffordshire railway also passes through. The vicinity is well wooded. The works of the Cheadle Copper and Brass Company, which have been established here for a century and a half, employ the greater part of the population: ingots of copper and brass are smelted at these works, and manufactured into bars, sheets, rollers, wire, &c. The church was erected in 1832, at a cost of £1600, raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the Church-Building Society; it is in the early English style, with a tower and pinnacles, and contains 770 sittings, of which 304 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Cheadle; net income, £56 per annum. There is a good national school.

OAKOVER, Staffordshire.—See Okeover.

OAKSEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Malmesbury, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of the county of Wilts, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Malmesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Flintham, and part of Wick tything, 614 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 4.; net income, £400; patron, Thomas Ryder, Esq.

OAKTHORPE, a hamlet, in the union of Ashby, partly in the parishes of Measham and Stretton-en-le-Fields, but chiefly in that of Church-Gresley, hundred of Repton and Gresley, S. division of the county of Derby, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ashby; containing 607 inhabitants. A tithe rent-charge of £50 is paid to the rector of Stretton, and one of £153 to certain impropriators. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

OAKWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish, and First division of the hundred, of Wotton, union of Dorking, W. division of Surrey, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Dorking; containing 202 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £322; patron, the family of Evelyn. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was founded at a remote period, for the convenience of the parishioners of Wotton residing in the country below Leith Hill, at a great distance from the church: in 1290, Sir Walter de Fancourt presented a priest to the chantry here. The building is small, constructed of stone and rubble-work, with a pointed roof, and contains an old marble slab with the brass of an esquire in armour.

OARE, a chapelry, in the parish of Chieveley, union of Newbury, hundred of Faircross, county of Berks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Speenhamland; containing 163 inhabitants. It comprises 1428 acres, of which 27 are waste. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £275, and there is a glebe of $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

OARE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Faversham, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Faversham; containing 186 inhabitants. It comprises 686 acres, and is bounded on the north-east by the Swale, over which is a ferry to Harty Island. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose tithes have been commuted for £219, and who has 2 acres of glebe.

OARE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Williton, hundred of Carhampton, W. division of the county of Somerset, 12 miles (W.) from Minehead; containing 59 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, of which 3043 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Rev. W. S. Halliday: the tithes have been commuted for £80, and the glebe consists of 11 acres.

OATH, a tything, in the parish of Aller, union of Langport, hundred of Somerton, W. division of the county of Somerset; containing 57 inhabitants.

OATHILL, a tything, in the parish of Wayford, union of Chard, hundred of Crewkerne, W. division of the county of Somerset, 3 miles (S. W.) from Crewkerne; containing 24 inhabitants.

OBLEY, a township, in the parish of Clunbury, union of Clun, hundred of Purslow, S. division of Salop, 9 miles (S.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 164 inhabitants. It comprises 1726 acres, of which 700 are common or waste land. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110.

OBORNE (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Sherborne, Sherborne division of Dorset, 1 mile (N. E. by E.) from Sherborne; containing 131 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road to London, and comprises 593*a*. 1*r*. 18*p*. of land, chiefly arable, and producing all kinds of grain, and turnips of good quality. On the north-western boundary is Sherborne Park, the seat of Earl Digby. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 10., and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £165, and the glebe comprises 7 acres.

OBTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of Thurlby, union of Bourne, wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln; containing 18 inhabitants. It is a mile south-west of Thurlby village.

OBY, a parish, in the East and West Flegg incorporation, hundred of West Flegg, E. division of the county of Norfolk, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Acle; containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to the livings of Ashby and Thirne: the glebe-house is situated in this parish.

OCCANEY.—See Walkingham-Hill.

OCCLESTONE, a township, in the parish of Middlewich, union and hundred of Northwich, S. division of the county of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Middlewich; containing 93 inhabitants. It comprises 720 acres, of which clay is the prevailing soil.

OCCOLD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the parliamentary borough of Eye, union and hundred of Hartismere, W. division of Suffolk, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Eye; containing 578 inhabitants. It comprises 1479*a*. 2*r*. 11*p*.; the soil is suited to all kinds of grain and to turnips. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Todd family: the tithes have been commuted for £405, and there is a glebe-house, with about 43 acres of land. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, and has an embattled tower: the rents of two farms, comprising about 55 acres, are applied to its repair, and the relief of the poor.

OCKBROOK (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Shardlow, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Derby; containing 1765 inhabitants. The manor belonged at the Domesday survey to Geoffrey Alselin: the Bardolfs had a park here in ancient times, and the abbot of Dale possessed another, which had been made by the Grendons in the 13th century. In 1583, Frederick, Lord Windsor, conveyed the manor to the principal freeholders. The parish comprises 1678 acres of land, having a soil partly light, but chiefly strong clay, on a gravelly bottom: it is bounded on the south by the river Derwent, and situated on the road from Derby to Nottingham, on the Midland railway, and the Derby canal. On the banks of the Derwent are extensive cotton-mills, affording occupation to several hundred persons in the manufacture of bobbin and lace-thread for the Buckingham, Nottingham, and Loughborough markets. The village is large and well built. The living is a vicarage; net income, £154; patron and impropriator, Thomas Pares, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1772. The church has portions in the Norman style: it has been twice enlarged, the last time in 1835, by the erection of a south aisle, at a cost of about £700. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and adjoining the village is a settlement of the United Brethren, commonly called Moravians, founded in 1750. The principal buildings of the establishment stand in a regular line, and

consist of the single sisters' house, containing thirty or forty females, who are employed in fine muslin work and embroidery; a smaller house for single men, two boarding-schools for boys and girls, a commodious chapel of brick, with galleries at each end; and a range of private houses, of which some are for the ministers: these, with an inn and a shop, constitute the settlement. There are four Church of England schools, one of them supported by the patron of the living, and the others by subscription. In excavating for the canal, and afterwards for the railway, great numbers of skeletons were found; also arrow-heads; and a beautiful small altar, probably Saxon.

OCKENDON, NORTH (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Orsett, hundred of Chafford, S. division of Essex, 6 miles (S. E.) from Romford; containing 306 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1703 acres, of which 1450 are arable, and 253 pasture with a very small portion of woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the gift of Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £490; the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a picturesque building, partly covered with ivy, and containing in its two chancel windows some stained glass of considerable antiquity: in the south aisle, the oldest part of the edifice, is a Norman arch, one pillar of which has been cut away to form a receptacle for holy water; the pulpit is of oak richly carved; and in the north chancel are several tombs belonging to the family of Pointz or Littleton, commencing in Edward the Third's time, and continuing in regular succession to that of Queen Anne. Richard Pointz, in 1640, bequeathed £200 to be laid out in land for the benefit of the poor. In the churchyard is a fine spring of soft water.

OCKENDON, SOUTH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Orsett, hundred of Chafford, S. division of Essex, 8 miles (S. E.) from Romford; containing 968 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2874 acres, of which 2025 are arable, 790 pasture, and about 40 wood: the village is pleasantly situated, and contains several well-built houses and some neat cottages. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8.; net income, £750, with a glebe-house; patrons, the Executors of John Cliffe, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice in the Norman style, with a round embattled tower originally surmounted by a wooden spire; the entrance doorway is a semicircular arch, elaborately ornamented. There is a place of worship for Independents. Some Saxon coins have been found, and vestiges of a Roman road may be traced. In a building here, called Furnace House, iron was formerly smelted.

OCKER-HILL, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Tipton, union of Dudley, S. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Dudley; containing about 4000 inhabitants. The district was constituted in August 1845, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 37. It forms the north-east end of the parish, comprises rather more than a square mile, and is one of the busy scenes of industry in the great mining region of South Staffordshire, the entire district being occupied with coal and iron mines, iron manufactures, &c. The road from Bilston to Oldbury and Birmingham passes through. The village of Ocker-Hill is about a mile south-west of Wednesbury. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately: a church is about to be erected. There is a place of worship for Methodists.

OCKHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Guildford, Second division of the hundred of Wokeing, W. division of Surrey, 1 mile (E.) from Ripley; containing 640 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2340 acres, of which 431 are common or waste. The mansion of Ockham Park is a large irregular pile, situated in grounds of considerable extent and beauty: the interior is splendidly fitted up; the library consists of more than 10,000 volumes, and includes the books and papers bequeathed by the distinguished philosopher Locke, to his nephew, Lord Chancellor King. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Earl of Lovelace: the tithes have been commuted for £292, and the glebe comprises 139 acres. The church is beautifully situated in the park: it has portions in the decorated and later English styles, and contains several monuments to the ancestors of the Earl of Lovelace; the principal one is to the memory of Lord Chancellor King, and there is a bust of the late Lord King. The earl has erected numerous buildings in the Swiss style, at a great expense, for industrial and scholastic education: the establishment is supported by his lordship. The parish gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Lovelace.

OCKLEY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Dorking, First division of the hundred of Wotton, W. division of Surrey, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Dorking; containing 748 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on the road from Dorking to Bognor, and comprises 4132 acres, of which 30 are common or waste. A pleasure-fair is held on Ockley Green. The south side of Leith Hill is in the parish; it commands extensive views, to the south and west, of the Weald of Surrey and Sussex. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Clare Hall, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £539, and the glebe comprises 130 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the early English style. Elizabeth Evershed in 1721 bequeathed £100, which were laid out in land now producing £10. 10. per annum to a parochial school; and Miss Elizabeth Scott in 1838 left about £700 for the purpose of sinking a well, and of erecting schoolrooms. On Holmbury Hill are vestiges of a Roman encampment; and a battle is stated to have taken place on Ockley Green, in 851, between the Saxons and the Danes, which terminated in the defeat of the former, with great slaughter.

OCLE-LIVERS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Bromyard, hundred of Broxash, county of Hereford, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Hereford; containing 9 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, a cell to that of Lira, in Normandy, was founded here about 1160.

OCLE-PITCHARD (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Bromyard, hundred of Broxash, county of Hereford, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hereford; containing 219 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Hereford to Bromyard, and comprises 1247 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 19.; patron, Thomas Hill, Esq.

OCTON, with Octon-Grange, a township, in the parish of Thwing, union of Bridlington, wapentake of Dickering, E. riding of York, 8 miles (W.) from Bridlington; containing 105 inhabitants. The hamlet of Octon is small, and lies east of the high road from Bridlington to Sledmere. About a mile to the north-north-west of it is Octon-Grange, and at the same distance eastward the village of Thwing.

ODCOMBE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, W. division of Somerset, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Yeovil; containing 666 inhabitants. It comprises 1297 acres, of which about 570 are arable, 630 pasture and meadow, and 27 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £370, and there is a glebe-house, with 50 acres of land. Humphrey Hody, an eminent divine, was born here in 1659.

ODDINGLEY (*St. James the Apostle*), a parish, in the union of Droitwich, Lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 3 miles (S.) from Droitwich; containing 205 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 838*a*. 1*r*. 25*p*. of land, is on the eastern side of the road from Birmingham to Worcester, and is intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railroad and the Birmingham and Worcester canal. The surface is undulated and wooded, and the soil a rich marl. The manor is in the possession of John Howard Galton, Esq., and adjoins the manor of Hadsor, in which that gentleman resides. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Mr. Galton: the tithes have been commuted for £181, and the glebe, to which a house is attached, comprises 12 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style; it consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south transepts, and contains some curious stained glass of the 15th century. A school, conducted on the British and foreign system, is supported by Mrs. Galton. In 1806, this place was the scene of a double murder of a most extraordinary character. The principal victim was the Rev. George Parker, rector of the parish, who, having a dispute with his parishioners relative to the tithes, was despatched by an assassin named Heming, whom a Capt. Evans and some of the farmers had hired for the purpose, and who was himself afterwards murdered, to prevent his possible disclosure of the conspiracy. Suspicion having fallen upon Heming as the murderer of Mr. Parker, search was made for him, but of course in vain: in 1830 his skeleton was discovered in a barn.

ODDINGTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Stow-on-the-Wold, Upper division of the hundred of Slaughter, E. division of the county of Gloucester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Stow; containing 525 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 7. 1.; income, £365; patron, the Precentor of the Cathedral of York: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1786. The church has a Norman door; the building generally is of later date.

ODDINGTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Bicester, hundred of Ploughley, county of Oxford, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Oxford; containing 126 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Ray, and comprises 1280 acres of land, inclosed in 1791, about 900 of which are pasture and the rest arable; the surface is in general flat, and the soil partly a loamy clay, and partly a light stony earth, resting upon limestone, which is of good quality for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; income, £384; patrons, the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford. Early in the reign of Stephen, one-fourth of the parish belonged to Sir Robert Gait, Knt., who founded a Cistercian abbey, the substructure of which is distinctly visible near Oddington Grange. In 1821, when erecting the parsonage-house, upwards of twenty skeletons were found, with some armour, in the rock; and in various parts of the parish, Roman coins and pottery have been discovered at different times. There is a mineral spring.

ODD-RODE, Chester.—See Rode, Odd.

ODELL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of Willey, union and county of Bedford, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from Harrold; containing 501 inhabitants. Odell, anciently called Wahul or Wodhull, was the seat of an ancient barony, belonging, at the time of the Norman survey, to Walter Flandrensis, whose posterity were called de Wahul. A female heir intermarrying with the Chetwodes, of Oakley, in Staffordshire, brought the property to that family, who sold it to the Alstons. Thomas Alston, of Odell, was created a baronet in 1642. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Ouse, and contains 2600 acres, mostly arable land, with some pasture, and 500 acres of woodland; the surface is undulated, the soil various, and the scenery picturesque. Lace is manufactured by some of the females. The place formerly possessed a market, granted in 1222; and a fair is still held on the Thursday and Friday in Whitsun-week. Odell Castle, the seat of the Alston family, a small part of which constitutes the remains of the ancient building of the same name, stands conspicuously on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Ouse. The river here abounds in pike, perch, and eels. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19; patron, Justinian Alston, Esq.: the glebe consists of 420 acres, of the annual value of £350, with a house. The church has an ancient square tower.

ODESTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of Shackerstone, union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from the town of Market-Bosworth; containing 180 inhabitants.

ODIHAM (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Hartley-Wintney, hundred of Odiham, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 26 miles (N. E.) from Winchester, 37 (N. E.) from Southampton, and 40 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Murrell, North Warnborough, and Hillside with Stapely, 2817 inhabitants. This place was formerly a free borough belonging to the bishops of Winchester. The castle, which stood about a mile north-west of the town, was built prior to the time of King John, in whose reign it became celebrated for its resistance to the army of Louis, Dauphin of France, though garrisoned only by three officers and ten private soldiers. That monarch was here a few days before the signing of Magna Charta, attended by a retinue of not more than seven knights. In the 27th of Edward I., the town, park, and hundred were granted to the

queen, as part of her dower. In the reign of Edward III., David Bruce, King of Scotland, who had been made prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross, was confined in the fortress for eleven years. The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the side of a chalk hill, and the neighbouring chalk-pits supply the adjacent country with manure, which is conveyed by the Basingstoke canal, about a mile north-east of the town. The London and South-Western railway passes through the parish, and has a station about two miles and a half distant. A book-club has been established many years. Races were formerly held. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs take place on the Saturday preceding Mid-Lent Sunday, and on July 31st, for horses and cattle. The county magistrates hold a meeting every fortnight; and constables are annually chosen at the court leet of the manor, held at Easter. Odiham was summoned to send members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., but never made any return.

The parish comprises 7119*a*. 29*p*., of which about 4585 acres are arable, 737 meadow, 484 pasture, 318 woodland, and 730 common. The living is a vicarage, with that of Grewell annexed, valued in the king's books at £23. 11. 5½.; net income, £537, with a glebe-house; patron, the Chancellor of the Cathedral of Salisbury. The church is a large ancient building of brick, coated with stucco; and has lately received an addition of sittings. There are places of worship for the Connexion of the late Countess of Huntingdon, and Independents. A free school was founded in 1694, by Robert May, and endowed with £600 for its general support, and £200 for apprenticing the children; the funds were subsequently augmented by a small rent-charge. Near the church is an almshouse, endowed by Sir Edward More, in 1623, with property now producing about £80 per annum, for eight widowers and widows; and there are apartments for two more persons, with stipends from other benefactions. Vestiges of the keep of the ancient castle are yet visible: the remains of a royal residence have been converted into a farmhouse, still called Palace Gate. William Lilly, the astrologer, was born here about 1468; as was the late venerable and learned Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, in 1756.

ODSTOCK, (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (S.) from Salisbury; containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 11.; net income, £282; patron, the Earl of Radnor. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1783.

ODSTONE, a tything, in the parish of ASHBURY, poor-law union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS; containing 34 inhabitants.

OFFCHURCH (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Warwick; containing 367 inhabitants. In Saxon times this was a place of some importance; Offa, King of Mercia, made it is his residence. It comprises 2206 acres, and is pleasingly situated on the left bank of the river Leam: on the south the Warwick and Napton canal, and on the east the Roman fosse-way, skirt the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; income, £140 per annum; patron and impropriator, T. W. Knightley, Esq.

OFFCOAT, with UNDERWOOD, a liberty, in the parish of ASHBOURN, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY; containing 344 inhabitants. This liberty adjoins the town of Ashbourn on the north, and extends to Kniveton; it comprises 1845 acres of various, but fertile, land, occupied as dairy-farms. Within the liberty are the pleasant and well-built village of Ashbourn Green and the village of Sandy-Brook. Sandy-Brook Hall is a beautiful modern mansion, with a fine lawn and delightful pleasure-grounds, the seat of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart. The Green is a handsome residence near Ashbourn Green, well wooded, and on a gentle acclivity, with fine views.

OFFENHAM (*St. Milburgh*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Evesham; containing 353 inhabitants. It is said, but on insufficient grounds, to have taken its name from the Saxon king, Offa, who according to tradition had a palace here. The lands were given to the abbey of Evesham by Ethelred, King of Mercia, in 703; and in the Domesday survey the whole place still belonged to the establishment: the abbots had a park in Offenham, to which they frequently resorted; and in the summer of 1843, extensive foundations of buildings were discovered, with fragments of mullions and doorways. The parish is situated on the left bank of the navigable river Avon, and consists of 1179*a*. 3*r*. 13*p*. of productive land. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5½.; net income, £123; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church, which stands at the south-west end of the village, is a simple structure, with a tower. The parish is entitled to £5 per annum for the support of a Sunday school, the bequest of John Millard, who died in 1827.

OFFERTON, a township, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Stockport; containing 354 inhabitants. It comprises 524 acres, of which the prevailing soil is clay.

OFFERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of HOPE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Tidesweil; containing 22 inhabitants.

OFFERTON, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Sunderland; containing 200 inhabitants. It derives its name (formerly *Ufferton*) from the Saxon, signifying "Higher Town," it being situated on a high brow of ground that overlooks the vale of the Wear: the place was one of those villages which Athelstan gave to the see of Durham as an appendage to the *villa dilecta* of South Wearmouth. The township comprises 732*a*. 3*r*., of which 526 acres are arable, 155 in grass, 12 wood, and 39 waste: the village is in the north-eastern extremity of the parish. Here is a mineral spring.

OFFHAM (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Wrotham; containing 358 inhabitants. The parish comprises 707 acres, of which 320 are in wood: Kentish

ragstone abounds here. A fair for pedlery is held on Trinity Monday. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £218. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower on the north side between the nave and chancel. The great Roman military way from the Weald to London crosses Offham. Jack Straw, the rebel in the reign of Richard II., is said to have been born at Pepingstraw, in the parish. Offham-green is remarkable for having on it the ancient instrument of amusement called the quintain.

OFFHAM, a tything, in the parish of SOUTHSTOKE, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of the county of SUSSEX, 1¼ mile (N. E.) from Arundel; containing 56 inhabitants.

OFFLEY (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, 3¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Hitchin; containing 1140 inhabitants. This place received its name from King Offa, who is said to have died here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £298, with a glebe-house; patron, the Marquess of Salisbury: the impropriate tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church has a very handsome chancel, erected in 1777 by Dame Sarah Salusbury, who also left £1000, which have been applied to the foundation and support of a charity school. In a wood at Highdowns are several barrows and dykes, supposed to be of British origin.

OFFLEY, HIGH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Eccleshall; containing 658 inhabitants. It comprises about 2700 acres, of which 1250 are arable, 1200 pasture, 50 woodland, and 200 in roads and canal. The road from Eccleshall to Newport, in Shropshire, and the old road from Stafford to Newport, unite in the parish, which is also intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool canal. The village obtains the prefix to its name from its situation upon a bold eminence, and commands an extensive view including the Wrekin, in Shropshire, and hills in Wales. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 0½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield: the rectorial tithes, leased to Sir Delves Broughton, Bart., have been commuted for £300, and the vicarial for £157. 10. Portions of the glebe land were taken by the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal Company, and the purchase money invested in the funds for the benefit of the vicar: there are now 86 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient edifice, neatly pewed with oak, and has a good organ, presented in 1816 by John Salmon, Esq., of London. Sir Charles Skrymsher, in 1708-9, left a rent-charge of £10 per annum, which is paid by Lord Anson (who purchased the estate), and applied to apprenticing a boy; £6 per annum are also paid by Lord Anson for the poor, the gift of Mrs. Baldwin. The foundations of a Roman road are traceable in the fields a little north of the church; and Roman coins, bricks, armour, and fragments of pottery, have been found.

OFFLOW, BISHOP'S, or BISHOP'S OFFLEY, a township, in the parish of ADBASTON, union of NEWPORT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W.) from Eccleshall; containing 201 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Broughton to Adbaston, and has a small village, a mile and a half north of the parish church. In the hamlet of Outwoods or Outlands, within the township, died, in 1714, William Wakeley, aged 125 years. The tithes have been commuted for £123. 15.

OFFORD-CLUNY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 3½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Huntingdon; containing 301 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Ouse, and comprises 1023*a*. 31*p*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 2. 1.; net income, £220; patron, the Bishop of London. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801: there is a glebe-house, with 254 acres of land. Dr. Newcome, master of St. John's College, Cambridge, was rector of the parish.

OFFORD-DARCY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from St. Neot's; containing 306 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Ouse, about 2 miles from which, on the east, and in a parallel line, runs the great north road. It comprises 1700 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 2. 8½., and in the gift of G. Thornhill, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £42. 12., and the glebe comprises 42 acres.

OFFTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Ipswich; containing 417 inhabitants, and comprising 1535*a*. 2*r*. 15*p*. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Little Bricett united, and valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 0½.; patron and impropriator, H. W. Sparrow, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £216. 10., and the vicarial for £183. 10.: there is a glebe-house, with about 28 acres of land. Upon a chalky hill in the parish are the remains of a fortification said to have been built by Offa, King of Mercia, from whom the place perhaps took its name. In a meadow near Talmash Hall, formerly a large mansion, was a chapel, the site of which is still pointed out.

OFFWELL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of COLYTON, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Honiton; containing 438 inhabitants. It comprises 1918 acres, of which 340 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 6½.; income, £347; patron, the Rev. J. G. Copleston. Dr. Copleston, formerly provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and created Bishop of Llandaff in 1828, was born here.

OGBOURN (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (N.) from Marlborough; containing 511 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Marlborough to Swindon and Cirencester, and comprises about 5000 acres of land, divided between arable and pasture, the soil of which is chiefly gravel and chalk. The tract called Marlborough Downs, forms a considerable part of the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 2. 11.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the great tithes have been commuted for £830, and the vicarial for £180. At Rockley, the knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery;

and there was likewise a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Leonard. The remains of Barberry Castle, a large British encampment, may still be traced, partly in this parish, but chiefly in that of Wroughton. In the neighbourhood are several mineral springs.

OGBOURN (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Marlborough, hundred of Selkley, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of Wilts, 4 miles (N.) from Marlborough; containing 522 inhabitants. In 556, a sanguinary battle was fought here between the Britons and the West Saxons, which lasted the whole day, and ended in the total rout of the Britons, and the capture of their neighbouring fortress, Barberry Castle, in the vicinity of which numerous barrows are still visible. A priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Bec-Herlowyn, in Normandy, was founded here about 1149; it became the richest and principal cell to that house in England. The parish is situated on the road from Marlborough to Swindon, and comprises by admeasurement 3500 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 10.; net income, £244; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is a Norman edifice.

OGDENS, an extra-parochial liberty with Holyhatch, in the union and hundred of Fordingbridge, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 30 inhabitants, and principally situated within the limits of the New Forest.

OGLE, a township, in the parish of Whalton, union, and W. division, of Castle ward, S. division of Northumberland, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 121 inhabitants. This manor formed part of the possessions, and was the residence, of the Ogle family, who were seated here before the Conquest, and with whom it continued till the time of Elizabeth. It then passed by the marriage of an heiress to the family of Cavendish, and subsequently by another heiress to the family of Hollis, both dukes of Newcastle. The heiress of Hollis married Harley, Earl of Oxford, whose only daughter, the Duchess of Portland, conveyed the estates and the representation of the Ogle family to her descendant the Duke of Portland; and that nobleman, in 1809, sold the manor to Thomas Browne, Esq., who in 1830 disposed of it to the Rev. John Savile Ogle, of Kirkley, the present owner. The township comprises 2082*a*. 3*r*. 9*p*. Of the once strong fortress of Ogle Castle, which was built in the reign of Edward III., when Sir Robert Ogle had a licence to fortify his manor-house here, and in which David, King of Scotland, was confined after the battle of Neville's Cross, scarce a vestige remained in 1827, part of the moat only being visible. There was anciently a chapel.

OGLEY-HAY, an extra-parochial district, in the S. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford; containing 500 inhabitants. This place, which was previously only a rural hamlet, was in 1836 purchased by C. F. Cotterill, Esq., and has since that period become a place of some trade. The grounds have been inclosed, and are now well cultivated. They comprise about 1000 acres, nearly all belonging to Mr. Cotterill, who has let the lands on long leases; a village has been commenced, and some streets laid out, upon an eminence commanding an extensive prospect. From its vicinity to beds of coal, and having abundance of excellent clay for making bricks, the place is likely soon to become of considerable size. An engineering establishment is carried on, employing a great number of hands; and there are also a corn-mill, &c. The district is intersected by the Wyrley and Essington canal: it is bounded on the north by the Watling-street; the Lichfield and Walsall road runs through it, and the old Chester road on the south side.

OGWELL, EAST (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Newton-Abbott, forming, with West Ogwell, a distinct portion of the hundred of Wonford, Teignbridge and S. divisions of Devon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 356 inhabitants. It comprises 1365 acres. There are several quarries of limestone, which is chiefly used for agricultural purposes; very fine marble is obtained for ornamental uses, and an iron-mine has been opened. In May, 1595, the village was nearly burnt down. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 3. 9., and in the gift of T. W. Taylor, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £245, and the glebe contains 2 acres.

OGWELL, WEST, a parish, in the union of Newton-Abbott, hundred of Wonford, Teignbridge and S. divisions of Devon, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 51 inhabitants. The parish comprises 669*a*. 2*p*., of which 29 acres are common or waste. The substratum abounds with excellent limestone, which is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11., and in the gift of T. W. Taylor, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £105, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church contains three ancient stone stalls.

OKEFORD, CHILD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Sturminster, hundred of Redlane, Sturminster division of Dorset, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Blandford; containing 648 inhabitants. The parish is skirted on the south-west by the river Stour and the road from Blandford to Sturminster, and comprises by admeasurement 1752 acres, about one-third of which is arable, and the rest pasture, with the exception of a few acres of wood. The surface is diversified with hills and vales, with a pleasing intermixture of foliage; the soil in the hilly parts is chalk, and in the lower grounds clay and gravel. The living consists of two rectories, Superior and Inferior, the former valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and the latter at £7; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. E. North. The tithes have been commuted for £250, and there is a glebe-house, with 71 acres of land. The church contains portions of different styles; the chancel was rebuilt about the year 1815, and at the enlargement of the building in 1835 a north aisle was added. On Hambledon Hill are traces of an intrenchment, in which Roman coins have been found.

OKEFORD-FITZPAINE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Sturminster, hundred of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, Sturminster division of Dorset, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Blandford; containing 675 inhabitants. This place was anciently possessed by the family of Nichole, one of whom obtained the privilege of a market to be held here, and from whom the estate came to the Fitz-Paynes. The parish comprises 2569 acres, of which 289 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 12. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Rivers: the tithes have been commuted for £490; the glebe comprises 74 acres.

Several British silver coins were found in 1753; and in the neighbourhood is Banbury Hill, a circular camp with a single trench.

OKENEY (*St. Martin*).—See Emberton.

OKEOVER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the N. division of the hundred of Totmonslow and of the county of Stafford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Ashbourn; containing 67 inhabitants. It is situated on the west bank of the river Dove, and comprises about 650 acres of land, all the property of H. C. Okeover, Esq., whose family is connected, collaterally, with the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Bagot, and to whom the manor has belonged ever since the period of the Conquest. The Hall, the seat of Mr. Okeover, was rebuilt in the last century: it is a beautiful structure, chiefly of brick, with an Ionic portico in the centre; and its situation is highly picturesque, having a fine lawn, with many wooded eminences in the vicinity, and a prospect of the vale of the Dove. The living is a donative; income, £20; patron, Mr. Okeover. The church is a small ancient structure, near the Hall, and completely overgrown with ivy, eglantine, and roses: it contains many monuments to the Okeover family. In 1727, Rowland Okeover bequeathed out of his estates at Mappleton and Atlow, on the Derbyshire side of the Dove, a rent-charge of £60, for the maintenance of an organist, and 12 boys and girls as choristers, in the church here: the choristers have never been appointed, but 12 children are clothed and apprenticed from the charity, two of them of this parish, four of the hamlet of Swinscoe, in the parish of Blore, and six from Atlow and Mappleton parishes. Okeover is remarkable for the ancient barrows of Hallsteds and Arbour Close, two square intrenchments of stone, supposed to have been formed by the Romans.

OLAVE, ST., MARY-GATE, a parish, partly in the wapentake of Bulmer, N. riding of York; containing, with part of the townships of Clifton and Rawcliffe, 1580 inhabitants, of whom 661 are in the township of St. Olave, within the limits of the union of York. The parish forms part of the suburbs of York, and comprises by computation 2120 acres of land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £138; patron, Earl De Grey. The church is within the walls of the city.

OLD, or Wold (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Brixworth, hundred of Orlingbury, N. division of the county of Northampton, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Northampton; containing 497 inhabitants. The road from Northampton to Kettering, and that from Northampton to Harborough, run, the former about two miles on the east, and the latter two miles to the west, of the parish. It comprises 1975*a*. 3*r*. 35*p*.: the surface is undulated; the soil is capable of producing most kinds of grain of good quality, and there is a considerable portion of pasture land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £355; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for 343 acres of land in 1767. The church is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style. Here is a place of worship for Independents; also a free school with an income from two bequests and an allotment of land at the inclosure. There is likewise a fund of about £50 per annum for the relief of the poor, proceeding from a grant of land made by the Rev. John Townson, in the year 1668.

OLD ALRESFORD.—See Alresford, Old.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

OLDBERROW (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Alcester, and forming a detached portion of the Lower division of the hundred of Blackenhurst, Northfield and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 63 inhabitants. It is bordered by the county of Warwick on all sides except the north-west, and consists of 1183*a*. 3*r*. 2*p*. of fertile land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; patron and incumbent, the Rev. S. Peshall. The tithes have been commuted for £206, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church, a small ancient edifice, is in the southern part of the parish.

OLDBURY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Bridgnorth, hundred of Stottesden, S. division of Salop, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Bridgnorth; containing 142 inhabitants. The river Severn forms the eastern boundary of the parish, and the road from Bridgnorth to Cleobury-Mortimer runs through it on the west; it comprises by admeasurement 808 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises 19 acres. The encampment from which the parliamentary army bombarded the castle of Bridgnorth, is situated in the parish.

OLDBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of Mancetter, union of Atherstone, Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford, N. division of the county of Warwick, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Nuneaton; containing 46 inhabitants. It comprises 587 acres. Here was a small nunnery of the Dominican order, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and subordinate to Polesworth; it is said to have been founded by Walter de Hastings and Athawis his wife, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £6. 0. 10.

OLDBURY, a township, in the parish of Hales-Owen, union of West Bromwich, Upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of Worcestershire, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Hales-Owen; containing 7301 inhabitants. This place is situated in the heart of a district abounding with ironstone and coal, which are raised for the supply of the neighbourhood. The iron-trade is carried on to a very considerable extent, and there are some steel-works and alkali-works. The Birmingham canal, which nearly surrounds the town or village, affords a facility of conveyance to the principal towns in the vicinity. The old part of the town is irregular, but the more modern streets are spacious, and contain some highly respectable shops and houses; the whole is lighted with gas from the works at West Bromwich, and the inhabitants are supplied with fine spring water from the Fountain Well, an inclosed reservoir on the north side of the town. Courts leet and baron are held annually; and there is a prison for the confinement of debtors: the powers of the county debt-court of Oldbury, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of West Bromwich and King's Norton. Here is a church, erected by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, and by voluntary contributions; it was opened in 1841, and is in the later English style, with a tower, and capable of accom-

modating upwards of 1500 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £156; patron, the Vicar of Hales-Owen; impropriator, Lord Lyttleton. The great tithes, including those of Langley, have been commuted for £123. 5., and the vicarial for £158. 19. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and others. Edmund Darby, in the year 1659, bequeathed lands for various charitable uses, among which were the erection and endowment of a school.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Arioa*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, Upper division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tetbury; containing 483 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Didmarton united, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of the Duke of Beaufort: the tithes of Oldbury have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £245.

OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Thornbury; containing 745 inhabitants. The river Severn passes in the vicinity.

OLDCASTLE, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of WREXHAM, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Malpas; containing 95 inhabitants. It took its name from an ancient castle, which was destroyed before 1585. A battle was fought here in 1644, between the parliamentarian forces from Nantwich and some of the king's cavalry, in which the latter were defeated, and Colonels Vane and Conyers killed. The township comprises 620 acres; the prevailing soil is clay. The tithes have been commuted for £86.

OLDCASTLE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing 58 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the northern extremity of the county, and to the west of the road from Abergavenny to Hereford; it comprises 922 acres, of which 163 are common or waste. Within its limits the rivers Honddu and Monnow unite their waters, the latter forming the boundary line here between the counties of Hereford and Monmouth. It also embraces a portion of the Black mountains, which combine with the rivers to render the scenery extremely interesting in several places. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £73; patron, Edmund Higginson, Esq.; impropriator, Theophilus Morgan, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £48. 4. 6., and the glebe consists of about 123 acres. The church is old and dilapidated. The parish is celebrated as the place of concealment of Sir John Oldcastle, Baron Cobham, when he escaped from the Tower in the reign of Henry V.; and a portrait of him is still preserved in a farmhouse near the church. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered.

OLDCOATES, a township, partly in the parish of BLYTH, and partly in that of HARWORTH, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N.) from Tickhill; containing 356 inhabitants. It comprises 903*a.* 14*p.*, of which 788 acres are arable, and 112 meadow and pasture; the surface is gently undulated, and the scenery is pleasing. The village is of considerable extent, and on the western verge of the county, bordering upon Yorkshire, an extensive brewery has been established. The vicar of Harworth, or his curate, performs divine service every Sunday in a schoolroom licensed by the Archbishop of York; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OLDCOTT, a township, in the parish of WOLSTANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 2½ miles (N.) from Burslem, on the road to Sandbach; containing 1295 inhabitants. The township is in the ecclesiastical district of Tunstall, and contains 714 acres, abounding with mines of coal and ironstone, which are extensively wrought. The principal part of the population reside at a village called Golden Hill. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OLDFIELD, with HESWALL.—See HESWALL.

OLDHAM, an enfranchised borough, a parochial chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of PRESTWICH, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Manchester; containing 60,447 inhabitants, of whom 42,592 are in the township of Oldham. This place, the name of which appears to indicate some degree of antiquity, has within the last seventy years much increased in importance, from the rapid progress of its manufactures, for which it is indebted to its vicinity to Manchester, and to the mines of excellent coal in the neighbourhood. The town is situated on elevated ground, near the source of the river Irk, and is bounded on the east by a branch of the Medlock; the houses are irregularly built, but since the extension of its manufactures, the place has been very much enlarged, and has undergone considerable improvement. It was first lighted with gas in 1827, by a company who also supply the town with water, and whose capital, originally £48,000, was increased in 1838 to £72,000. The gas-works, at the bottom of Greaves-street, were built at a cost of £20,000, including the laying down of the mains; the water is supplied by iron pipes, from a reservoir covering about twelve acres of ground, in Strines-dale, about two miles and a half eastward, partly in Lancashire and partly in Yorkshire, the whole constructed at an expense of £28,000. The affairs of the town are regulated by commissioners appointed under a police act obtained in 1827, which also provided for the building of a town-hall and other offices. The buildings on the terrace, erected by private enterprise in 1836, contain a public room and a room intended for a market; and there are a subscription library, founded in 1807; a lyceum, in 1839; and a mechanics' institution.

*Arms.*

Oldham was for a long period celebrated for the manufacture of hats, which was established so early as the fifteenth century, and is still carried on to a small extent. The principal manufactures now are, those of fustians, velveteens, cotton and woollen corduroys, and the spinning of cotton, the last being the most considerable. In 1785 the number of cotton-mills was six; in 1815 the number was 47; in 1839 it had increased to 94, and it is at present much greater: they are all

worked by steam. A great quantity of the coal which is obtained in the neighbourhood is sent to Manchester, and the collieries, being exceedingly productive, afford occupation to a large part of the population. The number of steam-engines employed within the borough, in cotton spinning and weaving, machine-making, iron-founding, bleaching, and logwood-grinding, in the year 1846, was 179; in raising coal, 58; and in grinding corn, 1; making a total of 238 steam-engines, of 5695-horse power. The trade at the western extremity of the town is much facilitated by the Oldham canal, constructed in pursuance of an act obtained in 1792; it commences at Hollinwood, and forms a direct communication with Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Stockport. The Rochdale canal passes through the township of Chadderton. There is a branch to the Manchester and Leeds railway, from Oldham; and in 1846 an act was passed for making a branch, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, to the Manchester and Huddersfield railway: an extension of the former branch, from the west part of the town to Mumps, or Greenacres moor, on the east, was opened November 1, 1847. A market for provisions is held on Saturday; and fairs take place on the first Thursday after Old Candlemas-day, on May 2nd, July 8th, and the first Wednesday after October 12th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlery. By the act 2nd William IV., cap. 45, Oldham was constituted a borough, with the privilege of returning two members to parliament. The right of voting is in the £10 householders of the townships of Oldham, Chadderton, Crompton, and Royton; the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. William Cobbett, the celebrated political writer, was one of the members first returned for the borough. Petty-sessions are held every Monday and Thursday; and there is a county court for the recovery of debts, established in 1847, with jurisdiction over part of the parishes of Prestwich-cum-Oldham and Middleton.

The chapelry is co-extensive with the borough, and comprises 11,138 acres, of which the arable land is scarcely a fifth of that in pasture. Among the mansions are, Werneth, Chadderton, Royton, and Foxdenton Halls. John Frederick Lees, and George Lees, Esqrs., are the lords of the manor. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the rector of Prestwich; net income, £234. The tithes of Oldham township have been commuted for £170. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and enlarged in 1476 by "Sir Ralph Langley, priest of Prestwich" and third warden of Manchester College, was taken down and rebuilt in 1833, at a cost of £22,000. The present chapel is an elegant structure in the early English style, with a square tower having twelve noble bells: the eastern window is richly stained, with figures representing the Four Evangelists and four minor Prophets; and the interior generally is particularly chaste. *St. Peter's* chapel was erected by subscription in 1765, and enlarged in 1804, and is now a district church: the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £150, and in the patronage of the Rector. The district church dedicated to *St. James* was built in 1829, by the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £8905, and is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a tower and campanile turret: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; also in the gift of the Rector. In 1835, the three ecclesiastical districts of Hollinwood, Royton, and Shaw, were formed out of the chapelry; and at the close of 1844, seven other districts were formed, viz. Chadderton St. John, Chadderton St. Matthew, Coldhurst, East Crompton, Glodwick, Waterhead, and Werneth, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Kilhamites, Moravians, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded in 1611, by James Assheton, Esq., of Chadderton Hall, who endowed it with an acre of land in the town, which has been let for building, and produces about £50 per annum. In 1747, Samuel Scholes gave £16 per annum, for which children of the township of Oldham are instructed. Thomas Henshaw, Esq., a native of the town, by will dated the 14th November, 1807, bequeathed £20,000 for the endowment of a Blue-coat school at Oldham, and a like sum for an asylum for the blind at Manchester; and having subsequently added a codicil, by which he gave the further sum of £20,000 for the endowment of the school, with liberty to his trustees to establish it either at Oldham or Manchester, on condition that the inhabitants of the town chosen provided a site and suitable buildings for the institution, the trustees determined upon founding the school here. In consequence of delay, the three sums thus left accumulated to nearly £100,000. At length three acres of land being given for the purpose by R. Radcliffe, and Joseph Jones, Esqrs., the first stone of an edifice for the school was laid at Oldham-Edge, in April, 1829; and the school was opened on the 25th June, 1834, with 50 boys, which number was increased in 1846 to 130. The building is handsome, commodious, and substantial; is built of stone, in the early English style, with two wings; and cost £9000, which were raised by subscription in the township of Oldham. There are a head master and two ushers: the boys are admitted at nine years of age, and remain till they are fourteen, when they are apprenticed to trades. To all the churches in the chapelry are attached national schools; that in connexion with St. Mary's is a stone building, erected at a cost of £3000, in 1842. Three benevolent relieving societies are maintained; and a savings' bank has been established, the depositors in which, in 1845, amounted to 763, and the sum deposited to £17,374. The poor-law union of Oldham comprises eight townships in the parishes of Prestwich and Middleton, containing a population of 72,058. Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, was a native of the town.

OLDLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of BITTON, union of KEYNSHAM, Upper division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Bristol; containing 5708 inhabitants. It comprises 5233 acres; the navigable river Avon and the Julian way pass in the vicinity. Coal is plentiful; and the manufacture of hats and pins is carried on to a considerable extent. Here is a chapel of ease. The Duke of Monmouth encamped on Sydenham meadow, in the hamlet, a few days before the battle of Sedgemoor.—See KINGSWOOD.

OLDMOOR, a township, in the parish of BOTHAL, union of MORPETH, E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Morpeth; containing 58 inhabitants. It is mentioned in 1240 as a member of the manor of Bothal,

and has been held in part, at various periods, by the families of Lumley, Fitzhugh, Widdrington, Pearson, and Lawson. By the last-named family, lands here were lately sold for £11,500 to A. J. Cresswell Baker, Esq., to whom, and to the Duke of Portland, the whole of Oldmoor now belongs. The township comprises 911*a.* 2*r.* 17*p.*, of which 769 acres are in tillage, 122 grass, and 20 woodland; the soil is clayey. The hamlet is situated about two miles northward of the village of Bothal. The tithes have been commuted for £156.

OLD-PARK, a township, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, union of Auckland, S. E. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 30 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 420 acres: the road from St. Andrew Auckland to Durham passes eastward of the hamlet. The mansion-house was built in its present form by Dr. Warton assisted by the advice of Gray, the poet, with whom he lived upon terms of the most intimate friendship.

OLDRIDGE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of St. Thomas the Apostle, hundred of Wonford, Wonford and S. divisions of the county of Devon, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Crediton; containing 65 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, J. W. Buller, Esq. The chapel was erected at the expense of James Buller and the late Giles Yarde, Esqrs.

OLDSTEAD, a township, in the parish of Kilburn, wapentake of Birdforth, union of Helmsley, N. riding of the county of York, 7 miles (N.) from Easingwould; containing 125 inhabitants. The township comprises 1361 acres, of which 400 are laid out in woodland, and 284 are common or waste. Oldstead Hall is an ancient stone mansion, pleasantly situated. On the summit of a rock, in an elevated part of a thick wood, is an observatory, a strong pile of stone, forty feet high, 1146 feet above the level of the sea, and nearly the same height above the vale of York; it was erected by John Wormald, Esq., as appears by an inscription on the north side, to commemorate the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty. The village, which is of ancient date, is within a mile of Byland Abbey, and is romantically situated at the opening of a richly-wooded valley with lofty acclivities; a small stream runs through the dale. The tithes have been commuted for £139.

OLLERSET, a hamlet, in the township of Newmills, parish of Glossop, union of Hayfield, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby; containing 257 inhabitants.

OLLERTON, a township, in the parish of Knutsford, union of Altrincham, hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 283 inhabitants. It comprises 932 acres of land, of which the soil is chiefly sand and clay: the cultivation is for the dairy. There is a school with some small endowments.

OLLERTON, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of Edwinstowe, union of Southwell, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Nottingham; containing 777 inhabitants. The chapelry consists of 2409 acres: the town is situated in the Forest of Sherwood, on the banks of the little river Maun, near its confluence with the Rainworth water. The market, which is of trifling importance, is held on Friday; and there is a fair for cattle and sheep on the 1st of May. The chapel is modern. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Colonel Thomas Markham, of Ollerton, a distinguished soldier in the royal cause during the civil war, was drowned in the Trent in 1643, after engaging the parliamentary forces near Gainsborough.

OLLERTON, a township, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Terne, union of Drayton, Drayton division of the hundred of North Bradford, N. division of the county of Salop, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport; containing 145 inhabitants.

OLNEY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Newport-Pagnell, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 19 miles (N. E.) from Buckingham, and 55 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Warrington, 2437 inhabitants, of whom 2362 are in the town. This place is situated on the northern bank of the Ouse, and consists of one long street, which is paved. Most of the houses were thatched until the occurrence of a destructive fire, in 1786, but those erected since are covered with tiles; they are in general built of stone, and some of them are of very respectable appearance. The inhabitants enjoy an abundant supply of water. Over the Ouse is a handsome stone bridge with five large arches and five flood arches, replacing an ancient structure. The principal branch of manufacture is that of bone-lace; but in consequence of the general use of machinery, the profits arising from it are much less than formerly. The market is held on Thursday; and there are fairs on Easter-Monday, June 29th, and October 21st. The parish is of level surface; its situation is low, and the soil gravelly. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Dartmouth; net income, £125, including 9 acres of glebe. The church is a large ancient edifice in the English style, with a tower, and a spire which was partially rebuilt in 1807: in the churchyard was once a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with a chantry founded by Lord Basset. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents; also national and Lancasterian schools, the room of the former of which has been licensed for the performance of divine service. Almshouses for twelve widows and single women have been erected and endowed by the Misses Smith. Moses Brown, author of *Piscatory Eclogues* and other works, and the Rev. Henry Gauntlett, who wrote a commentary on the Apocalypse, were vicars of Olney; and the Rev. John Newton, a popular preacher and writer, and the Rev. Thomas Scott, the Biblical commentator, and author of various other theological works, were curates. Cowper the poet resided here for some time.

OLVESTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Thornbury, Lower division of the hundred of Langley and Swinehead, W. division of the county of Gloucester; containing, with the tythings of Cote and Upper Tockington, 1725 inhabitants, of whom 939 are in Olveston tything, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Thornbury. The parish is situated a little to the east of the river Severn, and comprises 4787 acres. The surface is diversified, and the soil exhibits the several varieties of limestone, red marl, sand, and black clay; 163 acres are or were common. The living is a vicarage, with

that of Alveston annexed, valued in the king's books at £24; net income, £749; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans.

OMBERSLEY (*St. Ambrose*), a parish, in the union of Droitwich, Lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 6 miles (N.) from Worcester; containing 2267 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Severn, and contains about 7000 acres of rich land, of which about two-thirds are arable: the scenery is beautifully varied, and the park of Ombersley, the seat of Lord Sandys, forms an interesting feature in the view. The roads from Worcester to Kidderminster, and from Droitwich to Tenbury, cross each other at this place. The Severn is here crossed by a bridge, constructed under an act of parliament passed in 1826; it consists of one gigantic iron arch, with stone piers, and cost £8000: tolls are paid both by foot-passengers and carriages passing over, in liquidation of the debt incurred. A market, granted by Edward III., has been long disused. Courts baron and courts of survey, with view of frankpledge, are held twice in the year. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and has a gross income of £400, with a good house; the patronage and impropriation belong to Lord Sandys, whose tithes have been commuted for £483, and who has a glebe of 292 acres. The church, rebuilt in 1829 at a cost of £17,000, is in the later English style, and is one of the most elegant churches in the county: in the burial-ground are the remains of an ancient cross. There is an Independent place of worship. A charity school was founded in 1701 by Thomas Tolley, to which Thomas Baker in 1722 bequeathed £100, and Richard Lloyd in 1723 gave a farm in the parish of Suckley, and two copyholds in Ombersley. In 1826, another school was established out of the funds of this charity, in a distant part of the parish called Brookhampton, for the reception of younger children. A sum of about £70 per annum, arising from bequests, is distributed to the poor; and there is a fund of £200, left in 1730 by William Barnesley, for clothing and apprenticing a boy. The Romans had a camp here; relics of Roman pottery-works have been discovered, and remains of intrenchments are yet to be seen on Hadley-Heath common.

OMPTON, a township, in the parish of Kneesall, union of Southwell, South-Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ollerton; containing 109 inhabitants, and consisting of 604 acres.

ONECOTE, a township and a chapelry, in the parish and union of Leek, N. division of the hundred of Totmonslow and of the county of Stafford, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Leek; containing 427 inhabitants. It comprises 4957 acres, nearly the whole of which is grassland. This township and that of Bradnop form the manor of Bradnop, of which William Sneyd, Esq., is lord. There are rich copper-mines at Mixen, and small portions of copper and lead are found imbedded among limestone in most of the hills in the neighbourhood. The village, which is scattered, lies on the road from Cheadle to Longnor. Within the chapelry is a deep valley surrounded by rocks, called Narrowdale, to the inhabitants of which the rays of the sun are invisible, during several months in the year. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron, the Vicar of Leek. The chapel is a small structure of stone.

ONE-HOUSE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Stow, W. division of Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Stow-Market; containing 303 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 800 acres. The Hall, which is partly moated, belonged in the reign of Edward III. to Bartholomew Burghersh, one of the twelve noblemen to whose care the Prince of Wales was committed at the battle of Cressy. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 6.; net income, £200; patrons, Lady Hotham's Trustees: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 30 acres. The church, which is situated near the Hall, is in the early and decorated styles, with a round tower at the west end: the chancel was rebuilt by the late Rev. Dr. Pettiward; the font is very ancient. There is a mineral spring. The Rev. Charles Davy, author of *Letters upon the Subjects of Literature*, was rector of the parish, and lies buried in the chancel.

ONELY, a hamlet, in the parish of Barby, union of Rugby, hundred of Fawsley, S. division of the county of Northampton, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Daventry; containing 19 inhabitants.

ONGAR, or Chipping-Ongar (*St. Martin*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Ongar, S. division of Essex, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Chelmsford, and 21 (N. E.) from London; containing 870 inhabitants. Its name is derived from the Saxon *aungre*, "the place," or, as Morant supposes, from the old word *hangre*, a hill; the addition of *chipping*, or *ceping*, signifying a market. It was anciently denominated *Ongar ad Castrum*, on account of its castle, and to distinguish it from High Ongar, a village in the vicinity. The town is of considerable antiquity, and was probably founded by the Saxons soon after their settlement in England. At the time of the Norman survey, the manor was held in demesne by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, and after passing through several families, came into the possession of Richard de Lucy, chief justice of England under Henry II. De Lucy procured a market and fairs for the town as the head of the barony, and built the castle on a high circular eminence to the east of it, surrounded by a moat and some earthworks, of which there are still vestiges; the castle itself was destroyed in the reign of Elizabeth. The town occupies an elevated site on the bank of the river Roden, and consists principally of one long street, within the area of an extensive intrenchment, which may be distinctly traced; it is partially paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. A market for corn and cattle is held on Saturday; and there is a fair on September 30th, for hiring servants. The magistrates hold a petty-session for the division, on the market-day. The parish comprises about 500 acres, nearly equally divided between pasture and arable land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of Lady Swinburne and Lady Gordon: the tithes have been commuted for £144, and the glebe comprises $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house. The church is a small structure with a steeple covered with lead; it is partly built of Roman bricks, and is remarkable for the castellated loop-hole appearance of its windows. There is a place of worship for Independents, of which the learned Dr. Doddridge

was minister. A free school was founded in 1678, pursuant to the will of Joseph King, who bequeathed to certain trustees five houses, the rents of which amount to £70 per annum: any one of the scholars that may be eligible for the university is entitled annually to £5 for four years from the fund. The poor-law union of Ongar comprises twenty-six parishes or places, containing a population of 11,804. Richard Vaughan, Bishop of Bangor, was formerly rector.

ONGAR, HIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ongar, S. division of Essex, ¾ of a mile (N. E.) from Ongar; containing 1240 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £39. 10. 5.; net income, £1282; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Henry John Earle. The church is lofty and spacious, with a handsome doorway.

ONIBURY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Ludlow, hundred of Munslow, S. division of Salop, 5 miles (N. W.) from Ludlow; containing 368 inhabitants. It consists of the townships of Onibury, Walton, and Wootton, and comprises by computation 1992 acres, of well-wooded land, two-thirds arable and the remainder pasture. The river Oney, and the road from Ludlow to Shrewsbury, run through the parish. There are several quarries of good stone for building, some of which also produce excellent stone for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 8½., and in the gift of the Earl of Craven, owner of the principal part of the parish: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and there is a glebe-house, with 90 acres of land. William Norton, in 1593, left a rent-charge of £6. 6. 8. for teaching children.

ONSTON, a township, in the parish of Weaverham, union of Northwich, Second division of the hundred of Eddisbury, S. division of the county of Chester, 5 miles (W. by N.) from the town of Northwich; containing 85 inhabitants, and comprising 279 acres of land, the soil of which is clay.

OPENSHAW, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Manchester, union of Chorlton, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Manchester, on the road to Ashton-under-Lyne; comprising the townships of Beswick, Bradford, and Openshaw; and containing 3536 inhabitants, of whom 2280 are in Openshaw township. The area of Openshaw is about 500 Lancashire acres. Here is an excellent clay for fire and other bricks, and the lands have a coal substratum. The extensive dye-works of Messrs. George Whyatt and Sons employ 250 hands; there are a cotton-mill, and a small bleaching concern. The Sheffield and Manchester railway and the Stockport canal run through the township. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees; net income, £175, with a house. The church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, was erected in 1839, at a cost of £4500; and is in the early English style, with a square tower and a spire. The Wesleyans and the New Connexion of Methodists have places of worship. Some Church schools here are endowed with £30 per annum, the rent of five houses left by John Neden, in 1845.

ORBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Spilsby; containing 381 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1200 acres, and is situated on the west of the road from Burgh, through Louth, to Great Grimsby, and about four miles from the sea. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 4.; net income, £160; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lincoln: there is a glebe-house, with about 42 acres of land. The church is a neat edifice in the early English style. Here are places of worship for Methodists and Baptists; also a national school.

ORCHARD, EAST, a parish, in the union of Shaftesbury, hundred of Sixpenny-Handley, Shaston division of Dorset, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 173 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 789 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster. The church is a small plain edifice, built about two or three centuries since.

ORCHARD-PORTMAN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, W. division of Somerset, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from the town of Taunton; containing 114 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 5., and in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £115. 16., and the glebe comprises 24 acres.

ORCHARD, WEST, a parish, in the union of Shaftesbury, hundred of Sixpenny-Handley, Shaston division of Dorset, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Sturminster-Newton; containing 157 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Stour, in the vale of Blackmore, and comprises about 650 acres, of which 548 are pasture, 48 arable, and the remainder orchard land. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Fontnell-Magna. The church is in the later English style.

ORCHARDLEIGH, a parish, in the union and hundred of Frome, E. division of Somerset, 2½ miles (N.) from Frome; containing 44 inhabitants. It is situated two miles west of the road between Bath and Weymouth, and comprises about 600 acres, of which 88 are woodland, and 5 arable; the soil is loamy earth, resting on limestone. The greater portion of the parish is included in the Park, comprising a beautifully undulated and well-wooded surface, improved by an artificial lake covering about twenty-eight acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2; net income, £167; patron, T. S. N. Champneys, Esq. The church is a plain ancient edifice, of small dimensions, and in the Norman style.

ORCHESTON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Amesbury, hundred of Heytesbury, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, 12 miles (S. S. E.) from Devizes; containing, with the hamlet of Elston, 234 inhabitants. The parish is on the road between Salisbury and Devizes, and comprises by admeasurement 2363 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 6., and in the gift of Wadham College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £493. 13. 4., and there is a glebe-house, with 36 acres of land. The church was completely restored in 1833, and is now an elegant and commodious edifice, with eastern and western windows of stained glass.

ORCHESTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Amesbury, hundred of Branch and Dole, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, 11½ miles (S. S. E.) from Devizes; containing 113 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Devizes to Salisbury,

and comprises 1871*a.* 3*r.* 10*p.* A small meadow in the parish is remarkable for a peculiar grass, producing a stalk between seven and ten feet long, the strong succulent shoots from which, fall, run along the ground, and take root at the knots. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 9.; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church and glebe-house have been rebuilt, the latter, as well as the chancel of the church, at the entire cost of the rector.

ORCOP (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Dore, Upper division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford, 9½ miles (W. N. W.) from Ross; containing 570 inhabitants. The parish is considerably elevated, and consists of 2371 acres. Limestone is obtained. The living is a donative curacy, in the patronage of William Palmer, Esq. (the impropriator), with a net income of £31: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220.

ORDSALL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 1½ mile (S.) from East Retford; containing 955 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1925 acres, the soil of which is a rich sandy and gravelly earth: about the close of the last century, it was chiefly open forest-ground, some parts of which were not inclosed till 1804. The Worksop and Chesterfield canal and the river Idle pass through, and on the latter is a paper-mill. The village is old, and irregularly built on the west bank of the Idle, which divides the lordship of Ordsall from that of Thrumpton; these two places make up the entire parish, and the latter includes the neat hamlet of Whitehouses, on the great north road, Whinney moor-row, Storcroft-terrace, and several handsome modern dwellings forming the southern suburbs of East Retford. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 7½., and in the gift of Lord Wharncliffe: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises 18 acres, with an excellent parsonage-house. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty tower, which was greatly injured by lightning in 1823; the interior of the building was thoroughly repaired in 1831. The poor have the benefit of two or three small bequests.

ORE (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the hundred of Baldslow, union and rape of Hastings, E. division of Sussex, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Hastings; containing 1228 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Hastings to Battle: the surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and tolerably well wooded, especially on the estate of Coghurst. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, resided at the mansion of Ore Place, which has been nearly rebuilt by its present proprietor, Sir H. Elphinstone, Bart.; and near the estate are the remains of a religious establishment. Good sandstone is found. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 0. 2½.; net income, £178; patrons, Trustees: there is a glebe-house, with about 8 acres of land. The church is principally in the later English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, the last of which was erected only a few years since. The union workhouse is situated in the parish. There is a chalybeate spring.

ORFORD (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, having separate jurisdiction, and formerly a representative borough and market-town, in the union, and locally in the hundred, of Plomesgate, E. division of Suffolk, 20 miles (E. by N.) from Ipswich; containing, with the hamlet of Raydon, 1028 inhabitants. This was a place of some trade and importance, but has been reduced to a state of comparative insignificance. It is situated on the river Ore, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water; the houses are scattered and indifferently built. On the east of the parish, between the river and the sea, are two lighthouses, designated the Orford Ness Lights. An oyster-fishery is carried on, under licence from the corporation; and coal is imported, and corn exported, the river being navigable up to Aldeburgh quay, for vessels of 300 tons' burthen. A toy-fair is held on June 24th. The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation prior to the reign of Richard III., by which monarch, and also by Elizabeth and James I., their privileges were confirmed. Under the charter granted by King James, the corporation consists of a mayor, eight portmen, and twelve capital burgesses, assisted by a recorder, coroner, chamberlain, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, two water-bailiffs, and a harbour-master; the mayor and two portmen are justices of the peace. The corporation are empowered to hold sessions twice a year, or as often as may be requisite, and a court of record for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* The elective franchise was conferred in the 23rd of Edward I.; the exercise of it was subsequently discontinued till the reign of Henry VI., from which period two members were regularly returned to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when the borough was disfranchised.

*Corporation Seal.*

The Living is annexed to the rectory of Sudborne: the tithes have been commuted for £317, and the glebe comprises 10½ acres. The church is of great antiquity, and when entire was a spacious and magnificent structure, with a square embattled tower. The chancel, now in ruins, appears to be more ancient than the rest of the building, and is separated from it by a wall built across the east end of the nave; the ruins are in the Norman style, and consist of a double row of massive columns, supporting semicircular arches decorated with zigzag mouldings and other highly-finished carvings. A part of the steeple fell down in 1830, and has not been entirely rebuilt. The edifice contains a font of exquisite workmanship, and numerous figures of brass and inscriptions in different parts, with a monument to the memory of the Rev. Francis Mason, author of *Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, who died in 1621. At the west end of the town are the remains of a castle supposed to have been built very soon after the Conquest: the keep is still left, a building of eighteen sides, flanked by three square embattled towers, on the north, north-east, and south-east; the lower portion of the walls is solid, and the upper parts contain chambers. An hospital for a master and brethren, dedicated to St. Leonard, was founded in the time of Edward II., and continued until

after 1586; and there was likewise a priory of Augustine friars, established about the 23rd of Edward I.: part of the walls of a monastery, and the burial-ground, yet remain, and in the latter a quantity of bones and of Saxon and Roman coins have been found. Here were also chapels dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Leonard. Herbert de Lozinga, the first Bishop of Norwich, is said to have been a native of the town. It confers the title of Earl upon the Walpole family.

ORFORTH, an extra-parochial district, in the union of LOUTH, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 22 inhabitants, and comprising about 1000 acres.

ORGARSWICK, a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, locally in the hundred of WORTH, lathe of SHEPWAY, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from New Romney; containing 8 inhabitants. It comprises 392 acres. There being no church, the living, a rectory valued in the king's books at £3, is a sinecure; net income, £39; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

ORGREAVE, a township, in the parish of ALREWAS, union of LICHFIELD, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Lichfield; containing, with the hamlet of Overley, 123 inhabitants. It is situated close to the river Trent, and near the Grand Trunk canal; and comprises about 700 acres of land. The Hall, now a farmhouse, with a fine avenue of elms, was formerly the seat of the Adams family, the paternal ancestors of the Earl of Lichfield.

ORGREAVE, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Rotherham; containing 52 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation about 500 acres, and consists chiefly of detached and irregularly-built houses on the west bank of the river Rother.

ORLESTONE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, partly in the liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, and partly in the hundred of HAM, lathe of SHEPWAY, W. division of KENT, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Ashford; containing 316 inhabitants. It comprises 1825*a*. 4*p*., of which about 700 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is fertile, producing excellent wheat, and the scenery is richly diversified. The Royal Military canal passes within a short distance of the village. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 9., and in the gift of T. Thornhill, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £157. 18., and the glebe consists of 48 acres. The church is a neat edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Some chalybeate springs rise here.

ORLETON, a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Ludlow; containing 603 inhabitants. It comprises 2497 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture. The Leominster canal and the road from Ludlow to Leominster pass through. There are courts leet and baron in March and October. A large fair for cattle is held on the 23rd and 24th of April. The living is a vicarage; patrons and impropriators, the Governors of Lucton school: the great tithes have been commuted for £145. 14., and the vicarial for £129. 9.; the glebe comprises about one acre, with a house. The church is ancient, has a shingled spire, and contains a curious font. Blount, the antiquary, was a native of the parish, and lies buried in the chancel of the church.

ORLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of EASTHAM, union of TENBURY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Tenbury and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Tenbury; containing 111 inhabitants. It is situated in the eastern part of the parish, on the right bank of the river Teame; and consists of 538*a*. 2*r*. 31*p*. of a fertile soil, producing wheat, hops, and fruit. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1816, at an expense of £456, and is a plain brick edifice containing 120 sittings. A rent-charge of £128 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, and there is a glebe of $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

ORLINGBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wellingborough; containing 351 inhabitants. The parish consists of 1858*a*. 26*p*. of productive ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £268; patron, the Rev. J. Hilton. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under an inclosure act, in 1808. The Rev. Owen Manning, editor of Lye's *Saxon Dictionary*, was born here in 1721.

ORMESBY (*ST. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, partly in the E., and partly in the W., division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Stockton; containing, with the chapelry of Eston, and the townships of Morton, Normanby, and Upsall, 851 inhabitants, of whom 383 are in Ormesby township. This parish is in the district of Cleveland, and at the mouth of the river Tees, by which it is bounded on the north. The township of Ormesby comprises 2768*a*. 3*r*. 29*p*. of land, chiefly the property of Sir William Henry Pennyman, who is lord of the manor; the surface is boldly diversified, and the soil generally fertile. Ormesby Hall, the seat of Sir William, is a spacious and handsome mansion, beautifully situated on an eminence commanding fine views of the river and the North Sea, and surrounded with a richly-wooded park. About two miles from the village is Cleveland Port, where formerly a very extensive trade in corn, coal, and other articles, was carried on. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Redcar to Stockton, and contains several well-built houses. The living is a vicarage, held with the perpetual curacy of Eston, and valued in the king's books at £6. 18. $6\frac{1}{2}$.; net income of Ormesby, £283, and of Eston £80; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The great tithes of the township of Ormesby have been commuted for £296, and the small for £126; the vicar has a glebe of $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church, an ancient structure with some interesting details of Norman character, was repaired in 1820 at an expense of £700. There are bequests for distribution among the poor, amounting to £26 per annum. Numerous gold coins of the reigns of Henry VI., VII., and VIII., and Charles I., were dug up while rebuilding the glebe-house in 1838.

ORMSBY (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of EAST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Yarmouth; containing 645 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the coast, comprises, with Ormsby St.

Michael, 2686 acres. The village is about a mile from the sea, of which it commands an extensive view, and contains many handsome residences; the surrounding country is richly wooded, and the scenery picturesque. The inhabitants had formerly a charter for a market, and they are still exempt from toll and from serving on juries out of the manor. An act for the inclosure of lands was passed in 1842. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Michael and that of Scratby; it is valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 10.: patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £772. 14., and the vicarial for £290. 17.; the glebes comprise respectively 51 and 65 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower; on the south is a richly-embellished Norman doorway. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship.

ORMSBY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the East and West Flegg incorporation, hundred of East Flegg, E. division of Norfolk, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Yarmouth; containing 278 inhabitants. The living is united to the vicarage of Ormsby St. Margaret. The church is in the early English style, with a tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1838. There are some town lands yielding annually £32. 15., of which a portion is distributed in blankets and coal among the poor.

ORMSBY, NORTH (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of Louth, wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Louth; containing 132 inhabitants, and comprising about 1650 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3, and has a net income of £87; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Misses E. and S. Ansell. The church is a small edifice. A monastery for nuns and brethren of the Sempringham order, was founded here in the time of Stephen, by William, Earl of Albemarle, and Gilbert, son of Robert de Ormesby; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £80.

ORMSBY, SOUTH (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, hundred of Hill, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Spilsby; containing, with Ketsby hamlet, 259 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, to which the vicarage of Calceby and the rectory of Driby were united in 1774; it is valued in the king's books at £14. 13. $11\frac{1}{2}$., and is in the gift of the family of Massingberd. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £92. 11., and the rectorial for £888; the glebe consists of 59 acres. Here are the remains of a Roman exploratory camp.

ORMSIDE (*St. James*), a parish, in East ward and union, county of Westmorland, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Appleby; containing 190 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £166; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803; and there is a glebe-house. The church is a small ancient structure, situated on the south bank of the river Eden, which, washing the foundations of the building, in 1689, exposed to view some brazen vessels.

ORMSKIRK (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire; containing, with the chapelry of Skelmersdale, and the townships of Bickerstaffe, Burscough, Lathom, and Scarisbrick, 14,608 inhabitants, of whom 4891 are in the town, 13 miles (N. N. E.) from Liverpool, on the road to Preston, 40 (S. by W.) from Lancaster, and 209 (N. W. by N.) from London. Ormskirk is not found in the Domesday survey; but, according to very credible tradition, the parish belonged to Orm, the Saxon proprietor of Halton, who, driven from his possessions in Cheshire, established himself in Lancashire, and, by his marriage with Alice, daughter of Herveus, a Norman nobleman, ancestor of Theobald Walter, obtained large estates in this county. He was the founder, no doubt, of the church; the word *kirk*, with his own name, constituting the name of the parish. It is certain, that a church, and the name of Ormskirk, both existed in the reign of Richard I., when Robert, son of Henry de Torbock and Lathom, who is supposed to have been a descendant of Orm, founded the priory of Burscough, which was endowed with a great part of the parish, including the manor of Ormskirk. On the dissolution of monasteries, the manor was granted to the Earl of Derby, in whose family it has ever since continued. In the civil war of the 17th century, this place was the scene of a conflict between the royalist and parliamentary forces on the 20th August 1644, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss; and on the 16th October, in the same year, a skirmish took place, which has been denominated Ormskirk fight.

The town, which is situated on an eminence, eight miles from the sea, overlooks the surrounding country, and enjoys a salubrious air and delightful prospects. It is clean and well built, and consists chiefly of four streets diverging at right angles from a central area used as a market-place: the lighting act is in operation. There are, a small silk-factory, three roperies, and a steam flour-mill. The loamy soil around the town produces a great quantity of carrots, which are sent to Liverpool, and the farmers are noted for the culture of early potatoes. The inhabitants have also long been famous for making gingerbread, which is of exquisite flavour; it meets with a rapid sale, and is even exported. The Leeds and Liverpool canal is not more than three miles distant, and here is a station of the Liverpool and Preston railway. The market, granted in the 14th of Edward I. to the prior of Burscough, is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday, and September 10th and 11th. Petty-sessions take place on the last Friday in every month; and a court leet occurs in October, at which a constable and other officers are appointed for the town. The powers of the county debt-court of Ormskirk, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Ormskirk.

The length of the parish, from Martin Mere on the north-west, to Skelmersdale on the south-east, is twelve miles; the breadth from Lathom on the east, to Ormskirk on the west, between four and five miles; and the area is 30,083 acres. A stream, called the *Merebrook*, flows from Bickerstaffe, by the south side of Ormskirk, through Scarisbrick, and into Martin Mere. The *Tawd* brook, rising upon Bickerstaffe Moss, runs between Lathom and Ormskirk, and winds down to the Douglas near Newburgh. The *Eller* brook, a pellucid rivulet, issues from Lathom, and passing by the priory of Burscough, falls into the Douglas north of Burscough. The

*Golforden*, mentioned by Leland as near Lathom, is now unknown. The soil of the parish is generally a dark vegetable loam, well calculated for the culture of green crops, particularly carrots and potatoes, as already mentioned. From this cause, there is more land in tillage than is usual in the Lancashire parishes; and the arable and pasture may be estimated as in very nearly equal portions. Of the peat-mosses, which abound, the principal are Bickerstaffe Moss, Hosher Moss, Scarisbrick Moss, and Burscough Moss, from all which are frequently dug up trees, chiefly oak and fir, that have been buried for ages, and preserved from decay by the tanning action of the peat earth. Though humid, swampy, and even boggy in many parts, the soil does not affect the salubrity of the climate, longevity prevailing in an unusual degree. Coal is obtainable in Bickerstaffe and Lathom; and stone in other divisions. The township of Ormskirk comprises 214 acres only, of which 174 are pasture, and 44 arable.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £367, with a house; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Derby. The original church was probably built by Orm, as before said, soon after the Conquest; the date of the first rebuilding is unknown, but the tower seems to have been raised in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1553, two chantries, which had been suppressed, were restored; and in 1572, the Stanley chapel and vault were constructed in accordance with the will of Edward, the third earl of Derby, surnamed "the Bountiful;" for a cemetery for that noble family, the deceased members of which have been interred here since the Dissolution. Within the chapel, on the south side, is a dilapidated figure of a knight, carved in stone, originally a full-length, but reduced by the operation of time to one-half; and reclining on the same stone is a full-length carving of a lady, now much defaced: on the north side are two similar figures. These effigies are vulgarly called the Kings and Queens of Man. The present body of the church was built in 1729-31; the spire having been blown down, was rebuilt about 1790: the whole edifice was improved and altered in 1828, and the spire, having fallen into decay, was a third time rebuilt in 1832. Another church was erected here in 1848; and at Bickerstaffe, Burscough, Lathom, and Skelmersdale are also incumbencies. There are places of worship for Independents, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; also a Roman Catholic chapel, built about a century ago, and dedicated to St. Oswald: over the altar of this last is a copy by Gainsford, of the Four Marys by Annibal Caracci. The free grammar school was founded about 1614, and is endowed with various benefactions producing £138. 15. per annum. A school in Church-street was built in 1824, at the expense of James, Earl of Derby, for a Blue-coat school, now merged in some national schools; and Roman Catholic schools were built in 1847. The poor-law union of Ormskirk comprises twenty-one parishes or places, containing a population of 34,975.

ORPINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BROMLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Foot's-Cray; containing 907 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3502 acres, of which 840 are in wood: the river Cray has its source here. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Mary Cray annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 5.; patron, the Rector. The rectory is a sinecure, valued in the king's books at £30. 14. 4½.; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The tithes of Orpington and St. Mary Cray have been commuted for £1181 payable to the rector, and £380 payable to the vicar; the rector has 78 acres of glebe, and the vicar one acre. There is a place of worship for Independents. Queen Elizabeth was splendidly entertained at the manor-house in 1573.

ORRELL, with FORD, a township, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 4½ miles (N.) from Liverpool; containing 235 inhabitants. The Blundells, of Crosby, had lands here in the reign of Edward III. John del Plat, in the reign of Henry VI., gave to John Bawden all his hereditary lands in Orrell; and Joan, widow of the last-named, soon afterwards gave to Henry Blundell, of Little Crosby, all the messuages, lands, and tenements which she possessed here. The township comprises 470 acres, of a light soil, with a red-sandstone substratum; it stands elevated, and has fine views of the sea and the Welsh hills. The Leeds and Liverpool canal intersects Ford. Halton House, in the township, is the seat of Gilbert Henry Harrison, Esq.: from the grounds are extensive prospects, which, besides the sea and the Welsh hills, include the Cumberland mountains. The air is very salubrious and healthy. The tithes have been commuted for £155.

ORRELL, a township, in the parish and union of WIGAN, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 3¼ miles (W.) from Wigan, on the road to Ormskirk; containing 2478 inhabitants. In the Domesday survey, this place is returned as being exempt from danegeld, and fines for wounding and rape. In the 32nd of Edward I., Robert de Holland had a charter of free warren here, and three years afterwards he endowed the priory of Holland with lands in Orrell. An heiress of the family married Sir John Lovell, ancestor of Francis, Viscount Lovell, who was attainted in the reign of Henry VII., when the manor was granted to the Earl of Derby, whose representative is the present lord. The township comprises 1481 acres, of which 487 are arable, 973 pasture, and 21 woodland; it stands elevated 160 feet above the Wigan canal, and has a good and rich soil. The river Douglas flows on the north; and the Liverpool and Bury railway passes through a part of the south-west side of the township. Orrell Hall, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, is now a farmhouse. Orrell Mount was until lately occupied as a nunnery of French Benedictines. The nuns of this establishment quitted France in October 1792, in the midst of the tragical scenes of the revolution, and fixed themselves at Heath, in the West riding of Yorkshire, whence they removed to this place in 1821; they have lately left, and taken up their residence at St. Mary's Priory, Princethorp, near Coventry. The Independents have a place of worship, with a school attached; there is also a national school. Here is a fine mineral spring, which discharges about 300 gallons per minute.

ORSETT (*St. Giles and All Saints*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 18½ miles (S. S. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 1435 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4136 acres, the soil of which in the northern part is heavy and swampy, but in the middle lighter; 237

acres are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £1225, and there is a glebe-house, with 10 acres of land. The church is large and handsome, and contains some very beautiful monuments to the Baker family. Here is an endowed school, founded by Edward Anson, Esq., and now in connexion with the National Society. The poor have considerable bequests in land. The union of Orsett comprises eighteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,157. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of ancient intrenchments, inclosing four or five acres.

ORSTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of Bingham, S. division of the county of Nottingham, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Bingham; containing 501 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1800 acres. The soil is marly, resting towards the east and south upon limestone, and near the west upon a reddish clay; and there is an extensive bed of gypsum, used very generally for floors. The small river Smite runs through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the livings of Scarrington and Thoroton annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 7.; net income, £268; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for 132 acres of land in 1796. The body of the church is ancient, but the tower was rebuilt about the year 1763. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Near the village is a powerful chalybeate spring impregnated with sulphur.

ORTON, a parish, in the union of Carlisle, ward and E. division of Cumberland; containing, with the township of Baldwinholme, 482 inhabitants, of whom 204 are in the township of Orton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Carlisle. This place was anciently of greater importance than it is at present, and many Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The whole parish was formerly encompassed by a rampart and ditch; and at the extremity of each of two lanes running northward and eastward from the village, is an intrenchment for the defence of the road, across which an iron chain was fixed, to guard against sudden attacks from the moss-troopers during the border warfare. Coal is found. A market once held has long been disused. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £370; patron, Sir Wastell Brisco, Bart. Near the church is a school, endowed in 1785, by Thomas Pattinson, with the interest of £100. William Nicholson, a learned divine and antiquary, was born here in 1655.

ORTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Rothwell, union of Kettering, N. division of the county of Northampton, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Kettering; containing 110 inhabitants. It comprises 928*a*. 2*r*. 28*p*., of hilly surface, and producing excellent corn: stone is quarried for the roads. By an inclosure act in 1782, one hundred guineas per annum are paid to Rothwell Hospital, in lieu of tithes. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

ORTON, a liberty, in the parish of Wombourne, union of Seisdon, S. division of the hundred of Seisdon and of the county of Stafford, 1 mile (N. by W.) from the village of Wombourne; containing 169 inhabitants, and comprising 1128*a*. 2*r*. 18*p*. The impropriate tithes, payable to Lord Wrottesley, have been commuted for £180, and the vicarial for £100. 13.

ORTON (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, in East ward and union, county of Westmorland, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from Appleby, and 275 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing, with the townships of Bretherdale, Langdale, Raisbeck, Tebay, part of Birbeck-Fells, and part of Fawcet-Forest, 1449 inhabitants, of whom 558 are in the township of Orton. The town is pleasantly situated near the river Lune, and consists chiefly of one irregular street; it is supplied with water from two small rivulets, uniting at its extremity. There is a copper-mine in the neighbourhood; also abundance of limestone, and some quarries of white sandstone. The Appleby and Kendal road passes through, and at Tebay is a station of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. A small market is held on Friday, the grant of which was confirmed by Cromwell, in 1653; and there are fairs on May 3rd, the Friday before Whit-Sunday, and the second Friday after Old Michaelmas, for horned cattle and sheep; and on the 20th August for sheep only. The parish contains about 25,000 acres, one-third of which is mountainous common land uninclosed, about 60 acres are woodland, and the rest meadow and pasture, with the exception of a few hundred acres in tillage.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £235; patrons and impropriators, the Landowners. The tithes of the manor of Orton were commuted for land in 1769, and the tithes of the rest of the parish have been commuted for a rent-charge and seven acres of land under the commutation acts. There is a glebe of 214 acres, with a glebe-house. The church, standing upon rising ground on the north side of the town, is a neat edifice in the ancient English style, with a low embattled tower, and contains a monument in memory of Dr. Richard Burn, forty-nine years vicar, author of treatises on *The Office of a Justice of the Peace* and on *Ecclesiastical Law*, and, conjointly with Joseph Nicholson, of the *History of Westmorland and Cumberland*. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and other dissenters; also a free school having several benefactions. On the highest part of Orton Scar was formerly a beacon, communicating with those of Penrith, Stainmore, and Winfell in Kendal; and behind the Scar, to the east, is Castle-Folds, a place of safety for cattle in case of incursions from the Scottish borderers, before the union of the two kingdoms. Two large mounds near Tebay, called Castle How, commanding the pass by the river Lune, are Roman fortifications; and a little lower down the valley, near Borrowbridge, is a large square Roman camp, where several coins of the reign of Adrian were lately found. Near Raisgill Hall is a circular tumulus of loose stones, one hundred yards in circumference, on digging beneath which a human skeleton and several bones have been discovered. In a field called Gamelands is a number of large granite stones, the remains of a Druidical temple. Three-quarters of a mile from the church, is Our Lady's Well. Dr. Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, and a writer of some eminence, was born in the parish in 1607.

ORTON-LONGVILLE (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Peterborough, hundred of Norman-Cross, county of Huntingdon, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Peterborough; containing, with the merged parish of Botolph-Bridge, 264 inhabitants. The parish is situ-

ated near the river Nene, on which is a wharf at Woodstone, about two miles distant. There are quarries of stone, which is used for repairing the roads, and in which are found numerous fossils and antediluvian remains. The living is a rectory, with that of Botolph-Bridge united in 1721, valued together in the king's books at £20. 13. 4.; net income, £332; patron, the Marquess of Huntly. The church, chiefly in the early and decorated English styles, having fallen into a very dilapidated condition, was restored by the munificence of the Duke of Northumberland and the Marquess of Huntly, in 1836, and is now a beautiful and interesting specimen of its kind; in the process of restoration, the foundations of a Norman structure, and a font of that character, were discovered. The church of Botolph-Bridge, dedicated to All Saints, is desecrated. Lady Mary Armyne, in 1654, bequeathed a rent-charge of £22, for widows or widowers; and there is a fund of £8. 10. per annum for distribution in coal. The late Bishop of Quebec was rector of the parish from 1798 till 1825.

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Edith*), a parish, in the union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, 6 miles (N.) from Atherstone; containing 348 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 8.; net income, £218, with a house, recently built; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is a handsome structure.

ORTON-WATERVILLE, or Overton (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Peterborough, hundred of Norman-Cross, county of Huntingdon, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Peterborough; containing 313 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 5½.; net income, £354; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1805. There is an allotment of land, let for £30, of which a portion is applied in the distribution of coal, and in procuring medical advice for the poor.

ORWELL (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Caxton and Arrington, hundred of Wetherley, county of Cambridge, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Royston; containing 583 inhabitants. The living, till lately, comprised a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £19. 19. 4½.; and the latter at £7. 10. 10., but which are now united; net income, £313; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. At Malton, anciently a distinct parish, is a church, now used as a barn. A school was founded and liberally endowed in 1743, by the Rev. John Colbatch, D.D., some time rector.

OSBALDESTON, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Blackburn, N. division of Lancashire, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Blackburn; containing 289 inhabitants. This place gave name to one of the first families in the county, who were seated here until the beginning of the 18th century. It was the property of Eilfi of Osbaldeston, a Saxon, whose son Hugh was living in the 30th of Henry III.: from this latter the Osbaldeston family descended; while from his brother William, who assumed the surname of Balderston, descended a family which terminated in two co-heiresses, in the reign of Henry VI. This is a small township, sloping down to the banks of the river Ribble, and near the road from Preston to Whalley; the surface is undulated, the soil various, and the scenery beautiful. Lord de Tabley is lord of the manor. Here was a chapel in 1560. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary, in the township, was built in 1836, and has recently been decorated in accordance with its style of architecture. It has an open roof, which is painted blue, and interspersed with stars; the altar and tabernacle are richly embellished with gold, and some of the windows are filled with stained glass: within an arch are three figures, the centre one representing the Virgin, with St. Augustine and St. William on the right and left. The priest, the Rev. Thomas Irving, has a farm valued at £40 per annum, with a house. Adjacent are schools, built in 1846, at a cost of £400.

OSBALDWICK (*St. Thomas*), a parish, in the union of York, wapentake of Bulmer, N. riding of York; containing, with the township of Murton, 361 inhabitants, of whom 200 are in the township of Osbaldwick, 2¼ miles (E.) from York. The township comprises about 700 acres, of which 300 are arable, and 400 meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; patron, the Archbishop of York; net income, including a recent augmentation from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £145. The tithes were for the most part commuted, under an act of inclosure, in 1769.

OSBASTON, a township, in the union of Market-Bosworth, partly in the parish of Market-Bosworth, but chiefly in that of Cadeby, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, 2 miles (N. E.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 209 inhabitants.

OSBERTON, a township, in the parish and union of Worksop, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham; containing 127 inhabitants. Osberton Hall is an elegant mansion, surrounded by beautiful scenery.

OSBOURNBY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Sleaford, wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 2¾ miles (N.) from Falkingham; containing 599 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Lincoln, and comprises 1500 acres: stone for building and for the roads is quarried. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5.; net income, £234; patrons, Hulme's Trustees; impropriator, M. A. Barham, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1795; the vicarial glebe consists of about 140 acres. The church, erected in the fourteenth century, contains some stalls, the remains of a rood-loft, a screen, and a large ancient font. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OSCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Aston, Birmingham division of the hundred of Hemlingford, N. division of Warwickshire, 6 miles (N.) from Birmingham. This place is distinguished as the site of a large Roman Catholic college, founded in 1794, and devoted to religious and secular purposes, under the title of "St. Mary's College, Oscott." The establishment was, till lately, conducted in a building situated about two miles distant, in the parish of Handsworth, Staffordshire; but in 1837, the present college was erected, after a design by Joseph Potter, Esq., at a cost of about £40,000. It is a fine edifice in the Elizabethan style,

presenting a front of 346 feet, and two wings, besides a chapel and offices, which occupy another wing; the situation is exceedingly imposing, and the pleasure-grounds, extending over about 15 acres, comprise handsome gardens, plantations, and terraces. The interior of the buildings was partly fitted up under the superintendence of A. W. Pugin, Esq. The chapel, which was consecrated May 29th, 1838, is elaborately decorated with stained glass and carvings in oak; the library containing nearly 20,000 volumes, occupies two spacious rooms, and there are, besides, a valuable museum, and numerous paintings scattered through the principal apartments and the galleries. Accommodation can be provided for about 130 students, exclusively of professors. The course of instruction embraces the various departments of literature, science, and philosophy, and theology for such as are intended for the priesthood.

OSEBY, a hamlet, in the parish of HAYDOR, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of ASWARDHURN, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN; with 173 inhabitants.

OSGARTHORPE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Ashby; containing 396 inhabitants. A canal passes from Barrow-hill, in the parish, and, crossing Sheepshead, terminates in Loughborough parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £184; patron, the Marquess of Hastings. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1785. In 1670, land was bequeathed by Thomas Harley, Esq., now producing £379 per annum, for founding a school, and an hospital for the maintenance of six clergymen's widows; another cottage was added, under a bequest by John Allsop in 1683.

OSGODBY, a township, in the parish of LAVINGTON, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Corby; containing 82 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £149. 10.

OSGODBY, with KIRKBY, wapentake of WALSHCROFT, county of LINCOLN.—See KIRKBY.

OSGODBY, a township, in the parish of HEMINGBROUGH, union of SELBY, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Selby; containing 168 inhabitants. It comprises 1524*a*. 20*p*. of land: the village is seated about a mile east of the river Ouse, which also flows in a very devious course on the south of the township. Certain impropriate tithes were commuted for land in 1811.

OSGODBY, a township, in the parish of CAYTON, union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Scarborough; containing 69 inhabitants. It is situated on the sea-shore, and comprises about 1300 acres; the road from Scarborough to Filey passes a little to the east of the hamlet.

OSGOODBY, a hamlet, in the parish of THIRKLEBY, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Thirsk; containing 29 inhabitants. A small rivulet, which divides the parish into two parts, flows on the west of the hamlet.

OSLESTON, with THURVASTON, a township, in the parish of SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Derby; containing 405 inhabitants. The township comprises 1588 acres, of which 842 are in Orleston hamlet, and 746 in that of Thurvaston; in each is a small rural village, and the township also includes the scattered village of Cropper, where the Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £112. 11. 6., and the vicarial for £125.

OSMASTON (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ashbourn; containing 271 inhabitants. This was long the chief residence of the Pegges, branches of whose family resided in Shirley, Yeldersley, and Ashbourn. Dr. Samuel Pegge, the antiquary, was of Osmaston, where his ancestors had been located in lineal succession for four generations; he died possessed of the estate. The parish comprises 1254*a*. 15*p*. of land, mostly pasture: the soil is poor, and chiefly upon gravel or sand; the general feature of the scenery is picturesque. The village, which stands high, is about half a mile from the Derby and Ashbourn road. Osmaston Manor-house, the erection of which has been recently commenced by Francis Wright, Esq., will, when completed, be one of the most splendid mansions in the county; it is in the pure Elizabethan style, 330 feet in length and 192 in breadth, and, with the terraces, will cover two acres of ground: the estimated cost is £50,000. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Brailsford. In lieu of the very old and dilapidated church, a new and beautiful structure in the style of the 14th century was opened for divine service in June 1845; it was erected by Mr. Wright, at a cost exceeding £9000, including some schoolrooms. The tithes have been commuted for £104, and the incumbent's glebe comprises about 27 acres. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. The parish is celebrated for its springs of clear water, and there is a chalybeate spring.

OSMASTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Derby; containing 178 inhabitants. It lies on the Loughborough and Ashby-de-la-Zouch roads from Derby, and comprises 929*a*. 27*p*., consisting of arable, pasture, and woodland, but chiefly occupied as milk-farms; the soil is a sandy and loamy earth, resting upon a deep bed of gravel. The river Derwent skirts the parish on the north-east, the Derby and Birmingham railway on the west, and the Derby canal runs through. The Hall, the seat of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., the principal owner in the parish, is a large stone mansion in the Italian style, with wings, and an observatory at the top; it is situated in park-like grounds, has been latterly very much improved, and contains many splendid rooms, and good pictures. The village is small and scattered. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £75, with a house near the church; patron and impropriator, Sir Robert Wilmot. The glebe comprises 25 acres within the parish, with land at Hathern and Belton, in Leicestershire. The church is a small ancient structure, much covered with ivy; in the chancel is a handsome painting of Our Saviour in the Manger, and some tablets are erected to the Wilmot and Horton families. The churchyard is retired and picturesque.

OSMINGTON (*ST. OSMOND*), a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 4 miles (N. E.) from Weymouth;

containing, with the hamlets of Ringstead and Upton, 467 inhabitants. This parish, which is said to derive its name from the patron saint, comprises 2135*a*. 3*r*. 37*p*. Building-stone is plentiful, and a peculiar kind is found, called "Horse-flesh," remarkable for its long fibres and perpendicular grain. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and intersected by the Weymouth and Wareham road. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £11. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$. ; patron the Bishop of Salisbury ; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the landowners. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, and the glebe comprises $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

OSMONDISTON, Norfolk.—See Scole.

OSMOTHERLEY, a township, in the parish and union of Ulverston, hundred of Lonsdale north of the Sands, N. division of Lancashire, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Ulverston ; containing 298 inhabitants. This place appears to be the *Asmunderlaw* of the 13th and 14th centuries. William de Asmunderlaw was a witness to the charter of John de Lancaster to the burgesses of Ulverston, in the reign of Edward I. ; and by an escheat of the 18th of Edward III., it seems that Laurence de Asmondrelawe held a messuage here. This race has long been extinct. The surface of the land is hilly, and there is a considerable tract of peat-moss on the elevated grounds. A school is endowed with about £16 per annum.

OSMOTHERLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Northallerton, wapentake of Allertonshire, N. riding of York, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Northallerton ; containing, with the townships of Ellerbeck, West Harsley, and Thimbleby, 1354 inhabitants, of whom 1029 are in Osmotherley township. The parish comprises by admeasurement 7740 acres, and is watered by the Wiske and Cod-beck. There are some flax-mills and a manufactory of linen drills, &c., carried on by Messrs. Yeoman and Company for thirty years, and employing about three hundred hands ; also some quarries of freestone, extensive bleach-works, and corn-mills. The village is romantically situated about half a mile from the road between Stokesley and Thirsk ; the scenery of the neighbourhood presents a beautiful combination of hill and dale, and commands a fine view of the vale of Mowbray. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon, with a net income of £120 ; impropriators, the mortgagees of Benjamin John Wetherell, Esq. : a vicarage-house was built in 1841. The church is a small neat structure, built about 50 years since, and incorporating the porch and tower of the original edifice. Here are places of worship for Quakers, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

OSPRINGE-LIBERTY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Faversham, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W. S. W.) from Faversham ; containing 1015 inhabitants. This parish consists of 2798 acres, of which 465 are in wood. It is an independent franchise, governed by its own constable ; and has a fair on May 25th. Here is a neat range of infantry barracks, erected during the late war ; and the workhouse for the union of Faversham is situated in the parish. On a stream which flows through the village are extensive gunpowder-mills. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10 ; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £832, and the vicarial for £305 ; the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is principally in the early English style. This was doubtless the site of the ancient *Durolevum*, though some have fixed that station at Newington ; and a Roman fortification and burial-place have been discovered, besides numerous minor Roman antiquities of various kinds. Some remains exist of a Maison-Dieu, founded by Henry III. about 1235, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary : it was originally of great repute, and consisted of a master and three brethren of the order of the Holy Cross, and two secular clerks ; but falling into decay, at the close of the reign of Edward IV., it escheated to the crown.

OSSETT, with Gawthorpe, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Dewsbury, Lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Wakefield ; containing 6078 inhabitants. This chapelry, which comprises by admeasurement 2990 acres, is situated on the south side of the road between Dewsbury and Wakefield, and intersected by the Manchester and Leeds railway. The village is large and populous ; the inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of cloth, blankets, and worsteds, and in some works for preparing the various ingredients for dyeing. On Ossett Common are the Cheltenham Baths, the water of which contains iron and hydrogen gas, and is esteemed by invalids. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £162, with a glebe-house ; patron, the Vicar of Dewsbury, whose tithes here (those on mills excepted) were commuted for land in 1807. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and originally erected about 200 years since, is an unsightly edifice, built in 1806, partly by a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society, and contains 1000 sittings, 300 of which are free. A church district named South Ossett was endowed in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners : the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school, established in 1745, and rebuilt in 1834, is endowed with cottages and land producing about £12 per annum, to which sum Joshua Haigh, Esq., of Long Lands Hall, added in 1836 £12 per annum.

OSSINGTON (*Holy Rood*), a parish, in the union of Southwell, N. division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Tuxford ; containing 228 inhabitants. It comprises 2355*a*. 1*r*. 3*p*., about 500 acres of which are woodland, and by far the larger part of the rest arable ; the soil is a productive clay. The Hall is a handsome modern mansion, with an extensive park and pleasure-grounds. The living is a donative, in the patronage of J. E. Denison, Esq. The church is a neat structure, and has several beautiful monuments.

OSTENHANGER.—See Westenhanger.

OSWALDKIRK (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of Helmsley, wapentake of Ryedale, N. riding of York, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Helmsley ; containing 449 inhabitants, of whom 290 are in the township of Oswaldkirk, and the remainder in the township of Oswaldkirk-Quarter. The surface of the parish is varied by

hill and dale; the road from Helmsley to York passes through the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. H. G. W. Comber: the tithes have been commuted for £409. 10., and the glebe comprises 300 acres (100 of which are not in cultivation), with a house attached, the whole valued at £265 per annum. The church is principally in the Norman style. Here are the remains of a monastic edifice, commenced in the ninth century, but never finished, the monks removing to Old Byland. Roger Dodsworth, the antiquary, was born at Newton-Grange, in the parish, in 1585.—See AMPLEFORTH.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a township, in the parochial chapelry of CHURCH, parish of WHALLEY, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Blackburn; containing 6655 inhabitants. This place was held by lords of the same name, before the general use of dates in charters. The Radcliffes were early proprietors, and of this family was Robert Radcliffe, Baron Fitzwalter, afterwards Earl of Sussex, who, dying in 1542, was succeeded by Henry Radcliffe, by whom the reversion of the manor was disposed of to Andrew Barton, of Smithills. It passed from the Bartons by marriage to the son and heir of Thomas, Viscount Falconberg, and was sold about 1722 to the Whalleys and Barons. The Whalleys' moiety became afterwards the property of the late Sir Robert Peel, who was born at Peel-Fold, in Oswaldtwistle, in the old family residence; it is now vested in his son, the present baronet. In the township are several ancient mansions. There are print-works on a large scale, and other establishments connected with the cotton manufacture: coal, also, is obtained. A church, dedicated to Emmanuel, was built in 1837: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of five Trustees. The dissenters have several places of worship; and there are various schools. Mr. William Sadler, the distinguished aeronaut, in his aerial voyage from Bolton, was thrown from his balloon at this place, and killed, 29th September, 1824.

*Corporation Seal.*

OSWESTRY (*ST. OSWALD*), an incorporated market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP; containing 8843 inhabitants, of whom 4566 are in the town, 18 miles (N. W.) from Shrewsbury, and 172 (N. W.) from London. This town is of ancient British origin, and was at one time called *Maserfield*. Its present appellation is a corruption of the Saxon *Oswaldstre*, "Oswald's tree or town," and originated in a battle fought here, August 5th, 642, between Oswald, the Christian King of Northumbria, and Penda, the pagan King of Mercia, in which the former was slain, and the members of his body were severally affixed to three crosses, in token of conquest, and in derision of his religious tenets: on this account, also, the Welsh called the place *Croes Oswald*, which name they still retain. The esteem in which Oswald had been held by the monks led to his canonization; the scene of his death became hallowed, miraculous virtues were attributed to his relics, and a monastery was soon afterwards raised to his memory, from which institution the place was termed *Blanc minster*, with other names of similar import. Oswestry continued in the possession of the Britons, and constituted a portion of the kingdom termed Powysland, until the year 777, when it was annexed to Mercia, by conquest; and an earthen mound called *Clawdd Offa*, Offa's dyke, and vulgarly the Devil's ditch, was raised as a line of demarcation between that kingdom and the principality of Wales. The dyke extends from the river Wye along the counties of Hereford, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh, and terminates near the Clwydian hills; in the neighbourhood of this town it crosses the race-course on Cyrn-y-bwch. Parallel with it, but at unequal distances, is a similar rampart, called Wat's Dyke, or perhaps originally Watch Dyke, from the number of watch forts on its course. On the line of Wat's Dyke, about a mile northward of the town, is a work of the ancient Britons, denominated by their descendants *Llys Ogran* or *Ogyrvan*, or *Caer Ogran*, "Ogran's palace or stronghold;" and also *Hên Dinas*, "old camp or city:" its present name is *Old Fort*, or, by corruption, *Old Port*; and it is occasionally termed Old Oswestry, there being a vulgar tradition that it was anciently the site of the town. It was a famous military post, being a lofty natural eminence, of an oblong shape, and surrounded by a deep triple intrenchment on the summit and sides; the area comprised nearly sixteen acres, and the fortifications, which are covered with timber and brushwood, upwards of 40 acres.

Oswestry, according to Dugdale, was given by the Conqueror to Alan, ancestor of the Fitz-Alans, earls of Arundel, in which noble family the barony continued upwards of 500 years. Another authority states that the Fitz-Alans became owners of it by the marriage of one of the lords of Clun with Maud, widow of Madog ab Meredydd, who, on the partition of Powysland by his father, succeeded to the division termed Powys Vadog, of which Oswestry formed part. This was Madog's chief residence, and according to the Welsh records, he built the castle about 1149, though the English historians mention it to have existed before the Conquest: it stood on an artificial mound on the north-west side of the town, but there are scarcely any remains. When Henry II. attempted to subjugate the principality, in the year 1164, he assembled his army and encamped here for a considerable time, prior to the sanguinary conflict beneath Castell Crogen, now Chirk Castle, the scene of which is yet marked by a heap of stones, called *Adwy'r Beddau*, or the "Passage of the Graves." During the contest between John and the barons, about 1216, the castle was destroyed by fire; and in 1233, the town experienced a similar fate from Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales. In 1277, Edward I., still meditating the subjugation of Wales, began to surround the place with walls, for the completion of which he imposed a murage tax upon the county for six years: they were about a mile in circumference, had four gates, and were flanked by a fosse.

Soon after the dissolution of the parliament held at Shrewsbury, in which the Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., accused the Duke of Norfolk of treasonable expressions, those illustrious persons were cited to appear at Oswestry before the king and the commissioners appointed by that parliament. During an insurrection

of the Welsh, under Owain Glyndwr, in 1400, the town was again nearly destroyed by fire; and in 1403, that renowned leader, having caused himself to be proclaimed Prince of Wales, assembled a force of 12,000 men here, with a view to join Lord Percy against the king; but this union was not effected; and on the issue of the celebrated battle of Shrewsbury, Glyndwr retreated precipitately into Wales. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, Oswestry was garrisoned in support of the royal cause; but on June 22nd, 1644, the forces were compelled to surrender to a detachment of the parliamentary army, under the command of the Earl of Denbigh and General Mytton: an ineffectual attempt was made to retake the town, and a few years afterwards the castle was demolished. A great part of the place was destroyed by casual fires, in 1542, 1544, and 1567; and the southern suburb is yet called *Pentre poeth*, "the burnt town."

The TOWN is situated on the road from London to Holyhead. It occupies the declivity of a range of hills which skirt it on the western side, and commands an extensive view over the fertile plain of Salop. The streets are paved and lighted, under the provisions of an act obtained in 1810: the old buildings of timber and brick have been replaced by respectable modern edifices, and the town, which long since stretched beyond its ancient boundaries, is still progressively increasing in size, and improving in appearance. An act was passed in 1845 for constructing a railway from Shrewsbury, by Oswestry, to Chester. In Willow-street is a neat theatre; and races are held in September. The chief business is in malting, and there is some trade in flannel: coal abounds in the neighbourhood. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, the former being the principal. A fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Andrew, was granted by Henry III.; and fairs are also held on the third Wednesday in January, March 15th, May 12th, the Wednesday before Midsummer-day, Aug. 15th, the Friday before Sept. 29th, and Dec. 10th. The first charter was bestowed upon the inhabitants by William Fitz-Alan, their feudal lord, in the reign of Henry II., and the first royal charter by Richard II.: that by which the borough was until lately regulated was conferred in the 25th of Charles II. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards, and the number of magistrates is five, the justices of the hundred having concurrent jurisdiction. Petty-sessions are held on the last Thursday in every month; and one or two magistrates, as occasion requires, also attend at the town-clerk's office, where the sessions take place, once or twice every week, to dispose of offences as they arise. The powers of the county debt-court of Oswestry, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Oswestry and Ellesmere. The guildhall is a plain stone edifice with a small turret; the town-clerk's office is a lofty edifice built with the stone which belonged to the town gates. A small prison was erected in 1825, at a cost of about £500.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 15. $7\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £477; patron, the Earl of Powis. The great tithes of Oswestry township have been commuted for £211, and the small for £70: the vicar has a glebe of an acre and a half. The church, originally the church of the ancient monastery, was greatly damaged during the commotions of 1616 and 1644, at which latter period the tower was taken down by the royalists, lest, as it stood without the town walls, their opponents should annoy them from its summit. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1835: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Oswestry, with a net income of £150. At Trefonnen is a church for the accommodation of the Welsh inhabitants, and at Aston is another incumbency: the Welsh church is in the gift of the Earl of Powis. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Welsh Calvinists, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded about the time of Henry IV., by David Holbeche, and endowed with land then worth £10: the rental now arising from the original endowment is about £260, and the master's salary, including the value of the house, &c., is about £300 per annum. In 1776, the sum of £780 was raised by subscription, for the erection of a new schoolroom. Thomas Bray, D.D., a learned divine, the principal promoter of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the founder of parochial and lending libraries, received the early part of his education at the school. In Willow-street are six almshouses for men and women, founded by the widow of Sir Francis Eure, in 1626. The house of industry, a spacious edifice of brick, about a mile from the town, was erected for the poor of eleven parishes, with the township of Llwyntedman, in Llanymynech, pursuant to an act passed in 1791. A general fund of £55. 17. arising from various bequests, is distributed in bread to the poor. Sir Nathaniel Lloyd bequeathed property in the South Sea stock and Old Annuities, the dividends on which, amounting to £97. 10. 8., are paid to reduced inhabitants of Oswestry and Whittington. A little westward from the town is Oswald's well, a small basin under an arch in the recess of a stone wall, with a crowned head of Oswald, near the spot where that monarch is supposed to have fallen; a chapel formerly stood near it. On the ancient wall which surrounded the town were several towers, and the entrance was through four gates called respectively New, Beatrice, Willow or Wallia, and Black gates; the last was taken down in 1766, and the others in 1782. Oswestry confers the inferior title of Baron on the Duke of Norfolk.

OSYTH, ST., CHICH, a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 11 miles (S. E.) from Colchester; containing 1677 inhabitants. This place, which is remarkable for the remains of its noble monastery, derives its name from St. Osyth, daughter of Redwald, King of East Anglia, who, having made a vow of virginity, retired hither, and founded a church and a nunnery, which were afterwards plundered by the Danes, who beheaded the foundress near an adjacent fountain. Canute, the Danish king, gave St. Osyth to Godwin, Earl of Kent, who granted it to Christ-Church, Canterbury. At the time of the Domesday survey it belonged to the see of London, the bishop of which, Richard de Belmeis, about 1118 established a priory for Augustine canons on the supposed site of the nunnery, which he dedicated to St. Osyth in conjunction with St. Peter and St. Paul. At the Dissolution, a prior, an abbot, and 18 canons were on the foundation, the revenues of which were £758. 5. 8. per annum. The

parish extends along the sea-shore, and comprises by admeasurement 8571 acres, of which 4402 are arable, 1949 pasture, and about 817 woodland. A creek or arm of the river Colne, dividing into two branches, leads to two wharfs in the parish, and is navigable for barges and sloops. The living is a donative; net income, £80; patron, W. F. Nassau, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £2503. The church is a large irregular building, of which some parts are of considerable antiquity, and others of the time of Henry VI.: in the chancel are two monuments in alabaster, to the memory of the two first lords D'Arcy, and their wives. The quadrangle of the monastery is entire, excepting part of the north side, where are some modern apartments: the entrance is by a beautiful gateway of hewn stone mixed with flints, having two towers and posterns; to the east are three towers, one larger and loftier than the rest. These remains have been partly converted into a handsome residence.

OTBY, a hamlet, in the parish of Walesby, poor-law union of Caistor, S. division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; containing 44 inhabitants.

OTFORD (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Seven-Oaks, hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, 3 miles (N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 798 inhabitants. This place is memorable as the scene of an important victory obtained in 773, by Offa, King of Mercia, over Ealhmund, King of Kent; and also of a sanguinary battle in which Edmund Ironside, in 1016, defeated the Danes with great slaughter. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Darent, and was formerly the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had a palace here, the favourite abode of Thomas à Becket. In the reign of Henry VII., Archbishop Wareham expended more than £33,000 in repairing this stately structure, of which one of the square towers yet remains, in a state of ruin. Near it is a well, 30 feet deep and 15 in diameter, inclosed by a wall, and said to have been used by Becket as a bath. The parish comprises 2852 acres, of which 180 are in wood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £129; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church was burnt down about two centuries since, and on its being rebuilt, wooden pillars were used to separate the aisles; the eastern window, of a very elegant design, has been renewed in strict imitation of the original, at the expense of Lord Willoughby de Broke, lessee of the great tithes. The edifice contains some handsome monuments, one of which, to the memory of Charles Polhill, Esq., by Sir William Cheer, of seven different specimens of marble, is well worthy of attention. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An hospital for lepers was founded here in the reign of Henry III.

OTHAM (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Maidstone, hundred of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Maidstone; containing 365 inhabitants. An abbey of Præmonstratensian canons was founded here, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Lawrence, about the time of Henry II.; but in the reign of John, they removed to a more convenient situation at Beaulieu, in the parish of Frant; on its site now stands Gore Court. The parish is bounded on the north by the small river Len, and situated about a mile from the London and Ashford road: it comprises 947 acres, of which 198 are in wood. There are quarries belonging to the Earl of Romney, the material of which is used for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Mrs. Horne: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 38 acres, with a house. Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, and author of the well-known *Commentary on the Psalms*, was born in the parish in 1730.

OTHERTON, a liberty, in the parish and union of Penkridge, E. division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, S. division of the county of Stafford, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Penkridge. It forms a constablewick, and consists of several farms and a few cottages. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes through.

OTHERY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Bridgwater, hundred of Whitley, W. division of Somerset, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Langport; containing, with part of the hamlet of Boroughbridge, 704 inhabitants. This place belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury, to which it was given by Alfred, who was much in the neighbourhood. The navigable river Parret forms the western and southern boundaries of the parish, and it is traversed by the high road from Taunton to Bath, Wells, and Glastonbury, and by that from Bridgwater to Langport. It comprises 1828*a*. 1*r*. 32*p*., of which 568 acres are common or waste. Here is a quarry of good building-stone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £166; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. There is a glebe-house, with about 19 acres of land. The church is a large cruciform structure, 106 feet in length, and has a very handsome tower, 75 feet high, with an excellent peal of five bells. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

OTLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Woodbridge, hundred of Carlford, E. division of Suffolk, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich; containing 647 inhabitants, and comprising 2157*a*. 2*r*. 8*p*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £650: the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church has been repewed. A rectory-house, and a school with a residence for the master and mistress, have been lately erected in the antique style; the school is conducted on the national plan. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The Hall, now a farmhouse, a building of the reign of Elizabeth, was the seat of the family of Gosnold.

OTLEY (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, partly in the Upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, and partly in the Upper division of that of Claro, W. riding of York, 28 miles (W. by S.) from York, 10 (N. W. by N.) from Leeds, 10 (N. by E.) from Bradford, and 196 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 11,143 inhabitants, of whom 3445 are in the town. This place, in the Domesday survey *Othelia*, is supposed to have derived the name from *Othe* or *Otho*, its Saxon proprietor. It formed the principal portion of an extensive manor or liberty, which was granted by Athelstan to the see of York. The archbishops had a residence here, and their successors to this day are lords of the manor and liberty, for which they held courts of quarter-session in the town by magistrates nominated by themselves, though ap-

pointed by the royal commission, till, by the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 87, the criminal jurisdiction within the liberty was transferred from the archbishop to the lord lieutenant of the West riding. The episcopal palace was situated on the north side of the town, and the site is now occupied by the Manor House, in the erection of which the strong foundations of the ancient structure were discovered.

The TOWN is seated in the beautifully picturesque vale of the Wharfe, and on the south bank of the river, over which is a neat bridge of seven arches; it is small, but well built, and partially lighted with gas, and, from its situation between the precipitous heights of Otley Chevin and Newall Carr, has a very romantic appearance. A new road from Leeds, avoiding the steep ascent of the Chevin, was completed in 1841, which forms a good line of approach in that direction; and the York and Lancaster, and Manchester and Harrogate roads pass through Otley. The river abounds with smelts, eels, grayling, and trout; and occasionally salmon are taken in it, near the town. In the immediate neighbourhood are several gentlemen's seats, which add much to the beauty of the scenery; the principal are Farnley Hall, Newall Hall, Denton Park, Middleton Lodge, Ashfield House, Westborn Lodge, and Weston Hall, the last the property of a descendant of the ancient family of Vavasour who came from Normandy with William I. The woollen manufacture was anciently carried on to a very considerable extent in the town; 500 of the inhabitants are now employed in two worsted-mills, one paper-mill, and other mills. The market is on Friday, and is well supplied with corn, fat calves, butter, and eggs; a large market for cattle and sheep is held every alternate Friday. A large fair for cattle takes place on the first Monday after the 3rd of August, which is also the feast fair; and there are fairs for spring cattle on the Wednesday in Easter-week, and two alternate Wednesdays following, and on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week: statute-fairs are held on the Fridays before and after Old Martinmas-day. Quarter-sessions for the liberty, which comprises thirteen townships, are regularly held; petty-sessions are held on the first Friday in every month. The powers of the county debt-court of Otley, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Otley.

The parish comprises the chapelries of Baildon, Bramhope, Burley, Denton, and Farnley, and the townships of Esholt, Hawksworth, Lindley, Menstone, Newall with Clifton, Otley, Poole, and Little Timble. It contains by computation 23,060 acres, of which 3000 are moorland, including part of Romald's Moor, and abounding with stone. The township consists of about 2310 acres, and is principally pasturage, with 150 acres of arable, and 150 of wood. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8.; net income, £160; patron, the Crown; impropriators, F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Mrs. Oliver, and Mrs. Ray. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, erected in the Norman style, but has undergone so many alterations and repairs, that little of its original character remains, except the north doorway, which has a fine arch; it contains monuments to the families of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, and others. At Baildon, Bramhope, Burley, Denton, Farnley, and Poole, are separate incumbencies. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Methodists of the New Connexion. The free grammar school was founded by Thos. Cave, who in 1602 bequeathed £250 for its endowment; it was established by James I., and styled in honour of the then Prince of Wales, "The Grammar School of Prince Henry." The property belonging to the school consists of twelve acres of land, producing £26. 13. per annum; the schoolroom was lately enlarged at an expense of £400, and is a neat building in the Elizabethan style, also used as a court-house. There was formerly an hospital for lepers. Lord Fairfax, the parliamentary general, was born at Denton Park.

OTTERBOURNE (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of HURSLEY, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Winchester; containing, with the tything of Boyatt, 621 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1200 acres, and is situated on the road from Winchester to Southampton: the Itchen navigation and the South-Western railway also pass through it. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Hursley: the tithes have been commuted for £310, and there are nearly 9 acres of glebe. A new church was consecrated on July 30th, 1839, a beautiful structure in the later English style, erected at a cost of £4000, and containing 420 sittings, of which 300 are free.

OTTERBURN, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. E.) from Settle; containing 48 inhabitants. The township comprises about 950 acres, the soil is fertile, and the substratum chiefly limestone. The village is situated on the river Aire.

OTTERBURN-WARD, a township, in the parish of ELSDON, union of BELLINGHAM, S. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bellingham; containing 412 inhabitants. Here was fought, in 1388, the famous battle between the English under Percy, surnamed Hotspur, and the Scots commanded by Earl Douglas, in which the latter nobleman fell by the sword of the former, who, with many of his knights, was afterwards taken prisoner. The popular ballad of "Chevy Chase," in which, however, there are material deviations from historical facts, was founded upon this sanguinary contest. On the ground where the battle was fought are several tumuli, and the remains of intrenchments; and a cross, erroneously called "Percy's Cross," has been erected on the spot where Douglas is supposed to have fallen. Otterburn Tower was a strong fortress, well adapted for sustaining the frequent attacks of the Scottish borderers; the present castle is a modern edifice, in which some parts of the ancient building may be traced. The township comprises about 8517 acres, of which 464 are arable, 180 woodland, and the remainder pasture. The village is neat and well built, and pleasantly situated: trees of every ordinary variety thrive well about it. The burn Otter, rising in the moors to the north, and coming through the lands of Davyshiel, has its steep sides covered with wood as it approaches the village, and after passing it, and turning the wheel of an ancient fulling-mill, winds through rich haughs, and soon joins the Rede. Near the village is a small manufactory for woollen-cloth, including carding, &c. There is a place of worship for Seceders from the Church of Scotland.

OTTE

OTTERDEN (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Hollingbourn, partly in the hundred of Faversham, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, but chiefly in the hundred of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Charing; containing 205 inhabitants. It comprises 1434 acres, of which 390 are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2., and in the gift of W. G. Paxton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £207. 10., and there is an excellent rectory-house, with 225 acres of land. The church was erected in 1753, near the ruins of the former edifice: on the east side are some fine monuments to the family of Curteis, and opposite, on the west side, one to the memory of Alderman Bunce.

OTTERFORD (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, W. division of Somerset, 7 miles (S.) from Taunton; containing 491 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, of which 750 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £72; patrons, the Beadon family; impropriators, various landowners.

OTTERHAM (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of Camelford, hundred of Lesnewth, E. division of Cornwall, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Camelford; containing 234 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1114 acres, of which 680 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2.; income, £161; patron, Admiral Carthew. There is a barrow near the road to Stratton.

OTTERHAMPTON, a parish, in the union of Bridgwater, hundred of Cannington, W. division of Somerset, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 222 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the navigable river Parret, and comprises 1000*a*. 3*r*. 1*p*. A few hands are employed in quarrying stone for lime, and for building purposes. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6., and in the gift of J. Evered, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises nearly 18 acres, with an excellent glebe-house built by the Rev. Dr. Jeffery. The church is an ancient plain edifice, in the later English style, with a very neat interior, and a handsome chancel erected by the present incumbent.

OTTERINGTON, NORTH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the unions of Northallerton and Thirsk, partly in the wapentake of Allertonshire, and partly in that of Birdforth, N. riding of York, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Northallerton; containing, with the townships of Thornton-le-Beans and Thornton-le-Moor, 688 inhabitants, of whom 79 are in the township of North Otterington. This parish lies in the well-cultivated vale of the river Wiske, and comprises about 3550 acres, of which 900 are in the township of North Otterington. Of the latter area, about 90 acres are woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture; the soil is various. The village is situated on the east side of the vale, near the river, which is here little more than a brook, and on the road from Northallerton to Boroughbridge: a few persons are employed in hand-loom weaving at Thornton-le-Moor. The York and Newcastle railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £130; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is ancient. There is a chapel of ease at Thornton-le-Moor.

OTTERINGTON, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Thirsk, wapentake of Birdforth, N. riding of York, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Northallerton; containing 326 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Wiske, which separates the diocese of York from that of Ripon. It comprises by computation 1500 acres, whereof 700 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is generally fertile. The village is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river; the road from Northallerton to Boroughbridge intersects the parish from north to south, and near the western boundary is a station on the York and Newcastle railway. The living is a discharged rectory, in medieties called respectively Gamwell House and Weatherel House, each valued in the king's books at £7. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; whole net income, £290; patron, T. Darnbrough, Esq. A new parish church was completed in 1846, a stone edifice in the Norman style; the chancel windows are of stained glass.

OTTERSAY-STOCKLINCH, in the county of Somerset.—See Stocklinch, Ottersay.

OTTERTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of East Budleigh, Woodbury and S. divisions of Devon, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Sidmouth; containing 1245 inhabitants. Here was an alien priory of Black monks, founded in the reign of the Conqueror, and subordinate to the abbey of St. Michael in Periculo Maris, in Normandy; at the suppression, in the 1st of Edward IV., its revenue was estimated at £87. 10. 4., and its possessions were given to the monastery of Sion. The parish is situated on the eastern bank of the river Otter, the estuary of which at a short distance communicates with the English Channel; it is bounded by Sidmouth on the east, and on the west by East Budleigh, and comprises about 4353 acres. Red-sandstone is taken from the cliffs, for building purposes. Pillow-lace is made by the females. Small fairs are held on April 18th and October 17th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £312; patrons, the family of Rolle. The vicar has all the tithes, except the sheaf-tithe, which belongs to the Rolle family, who possess nearly the whole of the parish; there is a glebe-house, with about 24 acres of land. The church is ancient, and remarkable for the situation of the tower at the east end. At Hederland was formerly a chapel.

OTTERY ST. MARY, a market-town and parish, constituting the hundred of Ottery St. Mary, in the union of Honiton, Woodbury and S. divisions of Devon, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Exeter, and 161 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 4194 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation on the river Otter, and from the dedication of its church to the Blessed Virgin. At the time of the Conquest, the manor and church of *Otrei* belonged to the chapter of St. Mary's church, at Rouen, in Normandy, to whom they had been given by Edward the Confessor. At what time a church was first founded here is not known; but in 1260 a church was consecrated by Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, which in 1337 was made collegiate for a warden, minister, precentor, sacristan, and brethren, in all forty in number, by Bishop Grandison, who, at his own charge, purchased from the chapter of Rouen the church and manor of Ottery, as an endowment for his recently established college. He also built the choir

and Lady chapel, with a magnificent altar-screen which was mutilated in the reign of Elizabeth, plastered over in 1603, and in 1688 covered by wooden frame-work; upon removing which, in 1829, the original was discovered: this screen has been restored in Beer stone, after a splendid design by Edward Blore, Esq. In 1451, Henry VI., in his progress through the kingdom, visited Ottery, where he was received with every demonstration of respect, and remained for two days, taking up his lodging in the college. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, it was alternately occupied by both parties; in 1645 Sir Thomas Fairfax fixed his head-quarters here for several weeks, during which time he lost many of his men by disease, and several of his officers, among whom was Colonel Pickering.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Otter, and within a mile of the great road from London to Exeter. It is irregularly built on very uneven ground, and, with the exception of a few respectable houses in the higher parts of it, consists chiefly of cottages: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water flowing freely through the streets. The surrounding country is fertile, and diversified with pleasing scenery. The manufacture of serge, which was formerly carried on, has been superseded by the establishment of extensive silk-works, whose machinery is impelled by a water-wheel of very large dimensions; in this concern between 300 and 400 persons are employed, principally in manufacturing handkerchiefs and ribbons. Some lace is also made in the town. The market is on Thursday; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, on Whit-Tuesday, and August 15th, at the last of which great quantities of cheese are sold: a great market, likewise, takes place on the Thursday before the second Friday in every month. Courts leet and baron occur annually for the manor, at which two constables for the town and two for the parish are appointed; there is also a constable for the hundred, whose office is permanent.

The parish comprises 8500 acres, of which 447 are common or waste. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150. After the dissolution of the college founded by Bishop Grandison, the revenue of which was estimated at £338. 2. 9., the site was granted to Edward, Earl of Hertford, in the 37th of Henry VIII.; and in the same year the king gave the church and cemetery, with the vicarage and collegiate buildings, in trust to four inhabitants of the town, whom he incorporated as "The Four Governors of the hereditaments and goods of the Church of St. Mary, Ottery." Under this charter the governors make certain annual payments to the vicar, chaplain-priest, and schoolmaster. The great tithes of the parish belong to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and the small tithes to the governors. The church is a noble structure in the early English style, with some portions of more recent date, and has two towers, which form the transepts, a nave and choir, both with aisles, and a Lady chapel. The groined roof was added by Bishop Grandison; the north aisle of the nave is in the later English style, with a very beautiful ceiling of fan tracery and pendants: at the east end of the Lady chapel, and also at the west end of the church, are some richly-canopied niches. At Tipton is a district church, dedicated to St. John, the cost of which was defrayed chiefly by voluntary contributions, largely promoted by Sir John Kennaway and the family of Mr. Justice Coleridge; it was consecrated May 6th, 1840, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £80. At West Hill, two miles south of the town, on the Exmouth road, is a church consecrated in September 1846, and dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels; it is in the early English style, and cost £2000. A district is attached to it, comprising above 2000 acres, formerly a wild heath, but rapidly improving; the living is in the patronage of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

The King's Grammar School was founded in 1546, by Henry VIII., who endowed it with £10 per annum from the funds of the church corporation, to which benefactions were subsequently added; among these was a donation of land, in the year 1666, by Edward Salter. In this school were educated, among other eminent characters, Sir Francis Buller, Bart., successively judge of the courts of common pleas and king's bench; Dr. Luxmoore, late Bishop of St. Asaph; Dr. Coleridge, late Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands; and Sir J. T. Coleridge, Knt., one of the present judges of the court of queen's bench. The late Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the profound philosopher and gifted poet, was born in the school-house, in 1772, his father being master. Some almshouses were founded by Robert Hone, a maternal ancestor of Sir Thomas Bodley's; and there are numerous bequests for distribution among the poor. The water of a spring near the town, called "Hawkins' well," is said to be efficacious in diseases of the eye; and persons afflicted with the stone have received great relief from the water of a spring in Yonder-street, which acts powerfully as a solvent. Among the natives of the parish may be named Sir Isaac Heard, garter king at arms. The notorious Joanna Southcott was born here in 1750.

OTTRINGHAM (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Hedon; containing 630 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 4320 acres, including some fertile and well-drained marshes, which extend southward to the Humber, where several drains discharge their waters at Stone creek: the lands are the property of various owners. The village, which is long, is situated on the road between Hedon and Patrington, about three miles north-eastward of the latter place. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patron, Frank Watt, Esq. The church is principally in the decorated style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OUGHTERBY, a township, in the parish of KIRK-BAMPTON, union of WIGTON, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Carlisle; containing 131 inhabitants. It comprises 905 acres, of which 105 are common or waste land. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £9. 11.

OUGHTERSIDE, with ALLERBY, a township, in the parish of ASPATRIA, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Cockermouth; containing 555 inhabitants. Coal is obtained. The township is bounded on the south by the river Ellen.

OUGHTIBRIDGE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Ecclesfield, union of Wortley, N. division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. riding of York, 5 miles (N. E.) from Sheffield; containing about 1000 inhabitants. This district, which is situated on the river Don, is in the northern portion of the parish of Ecclesfield, and abounds with beautiful scenery. The substratum contains stone of good quality for building and other purposes. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of steel and the making of files. Here is a station of the Manchester and Sheffield railway. The church, erected in 1842, at an expense of £650, raised by subscription, is in the early Norman style, from the designs of Mr. Mitchell, and contains 400 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the perpetual curate of Wadsley, with a neat glebe-house. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and at Onesacre is a school endowed with £15 per annum.

OULSTON, a township, in the parish of Coxwold, union of Easingwould, wapentake of Birdforth, N. riding of York, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Easingwould; containing 200 inhabitants. It comprises 1502*a*. 3*r*. 17*p*., of which 300 acres are arable, 1093 pasture and meadow, and 108 wood and common. The tithes have been commuted for £231, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

OULTON, a township, in the parish and union of Wigton, ward and E. division of the county of Cumberland, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Wigton; containing 406 inhabitants. The great tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1823. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

OULTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Aylsham, hundred of South Erpingham, E. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Aylsham; containing 409 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Aylsham to Holt, and comprises 1849*a*. 31*p*., of which 1553 acres are arable, 108 meadow and pasture, and 143 woodland and plantations. Oulton Hall is a handsome mansion, in a tastefully-embellished demesne commanding some fine views. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; patrons, the family of Cook. The impropriate tithes are in the hands of the landowners, with the exception of those of 74 acres belonging to Lady Suffield, which have been commuted for £20. 10.; the vicarial tithes produce £168, and the glebe consists of 13 acres. The church, situated on an eminence about a mile from the village, is in the decorated English style, with a tower. There is a place of worship for Independents.

OULTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Norbury, poor-law union of Newport, W. division of the hundred of Cuttlestone, S. division of the county of Stafford, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. S. W.) from the village of Norbury; containing 40 inhabitants.

OULTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, E. division of Suffolk, 3 miles (W.) from Lowestoft; containing 660 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1900 acres, and is bounded on the west by the river Waveney, which receives the surplus water of Lake Lothing, commonly called Oulton Broad, on the south. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. Geo. Anguish: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church originally seems to have been in the form of a Latin cross, but both transepts have been taken down; the steeple stands between the nave and chancel, and the whole building shows it to be of the Norman style: there are some curious ancient brasses in the chancel.

OULTON, with Woodlesford, a township, in the parish of Rothwell, Lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Leeds; containing 1789 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1240 acres, chiefly the property of John Blayds, Esq., who is lord of the manor; the surface is varied, and the low grounds are watered by a stream that flows into the river Aire. There are several quarries of stone valuable for building purposes. The village, which lies on the road from Leeds to London, is pleasant and healthy. Oulton Hall, the seat of Mr. Blayds, is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-wooded demesne. The church, dedicated to St. John, was founded by the late Mr. Blayds, who in 1827 bequeathed ample funds for its erection, and £4000 three per cent. consols. for its endowment. It is a well-built structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by a finely-proportioned spire; the chancel, which is hexagonal, is richly decorated, and the windows are embellished with stained glass. The church, with a house for the minister in a corresponding style, was completed in 1830, at a cost of £12,000; and the living is a donative, in the patronage of Mr. Blayds. There are places of worship for Methodists and Ranters. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £140, and the impropriate for £51. 14. Dr. Richard Bentley was born here in 1661.

OULTON, LOW, a township, in the parish of Over, union of Northwich, First division of the hundred of Eddisbury, S. division of Cheshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Tarporley; containing 47 inhabitants. It comprises 905 acres, the soil of which is clay. A tithe rent-charge of £60 is paid to the Bishop of Chester.

OUNDLE (*St. Peter*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Polebrooke, N. division of the county of Northampton, 30 miles (N. E.) from Northampton, and 77 (N. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Ashton, 3037 inhabitants, of whom 2404 are in the town. A monastery was established here before the year 711, when Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, died in it: by some it is thought to have been founded by that primate, while others consider it to have been a cell to the abbey of Peterborough, and part of its possessions. The parish contains 4976*a*. 2*r*. 33*p*., of which 3667*a*. 3*r*. 13*p*. are in the township. The town is situated on a gentle declivity on the northern bank of the Nene, by which river it is nearly surrounded, and over which are two bridges, leading respectively to the Thrapston and Peterborough roads: North bridge is remarkable for its length and the number of its arches, which support an elevated causeway. The streets are well paved and lighted, and under the provisions of a local act of parliament, the general appearance of the town has been modernised and improved: two or three houses yet remain, however, which were built with stone from Fotheringay Castle. Several of the inhabitants are employed in making

bobbin-lace. Here is a station of the Northampton and Peterborough railway. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on February 25th, Whit-Monday, and August 21st, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and on October 12th, for cheese, cattle, &c.: a commodious market-house and shambles have been erected. Manorial courts leet and baron, and a court for the hundred, occur annually; a court takes place for the rectorial manor of Oundle once in two or three years, and the petty-sessions for the division are held here once a fortnight. The powers of the county debt-court of Oundle, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Oundle.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £376; impropriator, John Smith, Esq. The church is a spacious and very handsome cruciform structure, combining the different styles of English architecture, with a lofty tower terminated at the angles by octagonal turrets, and surmounted by an hexagonal crocketed spire: in the chancel are some rich stalls, good screen-work, and a portion of ancient stained glass. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in 1556, by Sir William Laxton, a native of the town, and lord mayor of London in 1544; the amount of endowment is about £400 per annum: the present head master is the Rev. D. Pooley, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. A school was endowed in 1620, by the Rev. Nicholas Latham, with £10 per annum; another is endowed with a like sum; and a national school is supported by subscription. An almshouse was also established and endowed by Sir William Laxton for seven men, and an hospital for sixteen women was founded by the Rev. N. Latham. The poor-law union of Oundle comprises 37 parishes or places, 32 of which are in the county of Northampton, and 5 in that of Huntingdon, altogether containing a population of 14,975. In the vicinity are some chalybeate springs.

OUNELEY, or Onneley, a township, in the parish of Madeley, union of Newcastle-under-Lyme, N. division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Newcastle; containing 192 inhabitants. This township is the property of the Earl of Wilton and others, and has a pleasant hamlet about a mile and a half south-west of the village of Great Madeley.

OUSBY (*St. Luke*), a parish, in the union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland, 9¼ miles (E. N. E.) from the town of Penrith; containing 271 inhabitants. This place, properly *Ulfsby*, "the seat of Ulff," a Dane, is situated to the west of a chain of mountains; and from its elevated position, is subject to great damage from the "Helm winds," which occur frequently from September to May, and do much injury to the corn. The parish comprises 6032 acres, of which 4000 are common or waste; the soil of the cultivated land is a kind of red marl or rich loam, though in some places it is light and sandy. Limestone and red-sandstone abound, and there are veins of lead-ore, and some small seams of coal. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £353; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church contains, in a niche, a wooden effigy of a man in armour. Here are the remains of a British fortification, consisting of an outer and an inner rampart, within the area of which Roman urns and other antiquities have been found: the Maiden way traverses the mountainous parts of the parish.

OUSDEN, or Owsden (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Newmarket, hundred of Risbridge, W. division of Suffolk, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Newmarket; containing 340 inhabitants, and comprising about 1200 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9.; net income, £285; patron, Thomas James Ireland, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £26. 10. The church is in the Norman style. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

OUSEBURN, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, 14 miles (N. W. by W.) from York; containing 610 inhabitants. About half a mile from Great Ouseburn rises a small stream which gives its name to the two villages of Great and Little Ouseburn, and also to the river formed by the junction of the Swale and the Ure. The parish comprises about 1444 acres, principally good arable land. The village is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Ouse, over which a substantial bridge of wood, to Aldwark, was built by J. Thompson, Esq., grandfather of the present proprietor, on the site of the ancient ferry. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £213; impropriator, the Rev. E. Robinson: the tithes were commuted for land in 1770. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel and tower, in 1823. There is a place of worship for Independents.

OUSEBURN, LITTLE (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, partly in the Lower and partly in the Upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York; containing, with the townships of Kirkby-Hall, Thorpe-Underwoods, and Widdington, 620 inhabitants, of whom 359 are in the township of Little Ouseburn, 13 miles (N. W.) from York. The parish is bounded on the east by the navigable river Ouse, and comprises 3530*a.* 11*p.*, of which about one-half is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture with a small portion of woodland; the soil in the township is very rich, producing excellent wheat, barley, and turnips. A post-office has been established. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 4.; net income, £134; patron, the Precentor in the Cathedral of York; impropriator, R. J. Thompson, Esq. The tithes of the township were commuted for land in 1801. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower; in the churchyard is the mausoleum of the Thompson family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OUSEFLEET, a township, in the parish of Whitgift, union of Goole, Lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. riding of York; 6 miles (E. by N.) from the town of Goole; containing 228 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Ouse, and comprises about 2100 acres, of which 1000 were inclosed in 1829. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1828. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school, endowed by Emanuel Empson, in 1727, with a house and land now producing about £36 per annum.

OUSTON, a township, in the parish and union of Chester-le-Street, Middle division of Chester ward, N. division of the county of Durham, 3 miles (N. N. W.)

from Chester-le-Street; containing 282 inhabitants. This place belonged to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Newcastle, and was granted by Henry VIII., by letters-patent in the 36th of his reign, to Sir William Barentine, Knt., and others, since which period it has been in the possession of various families. The township comprises 629 acres, of which about four-fifths are strong arable land. A colliery was opened in 1803 in the townships of Ouston and Harraton. The lands are exempt from all tithes, except Easter dues.

OUSTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Billesdon, hundred of Gartree, N. division of the county of Leicester, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Oakham; containing, with the hamlet of Newbold, 213 inhabitants. A society of Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, was founded here in the reign of Henry II., by Sir Robert Grimbald: its revenue, at the Dissolution, was £173. 18. 9. The abbot's residence, which joined the west end of the church, was removed about the middle of the last century, and the materials were employed in building the church of East Carlton, and a farmhouse at Ouston. It was a substantial structure in the later English style: the remains of a fosse which inclosed it, its large ponds, and other appendages, may still be traced; and at the eastern extremity of the lordship is another moated inclosure, of small size, called the Chads. The parish is elevated, and comprises 2981*a*. 1*r*. 2*p*., nearly all pasture land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and impropriator, the Rev. Henry Palmer. The church belonged to the abbey, and contains portions of different styles; the shrine of Grimbald is fixed in the middle of the north wall. The glebe-house is an antique structure, originally the dormitory of the abbey.

OUSTON, a township, in the parish of Stamfordham, union of Castle ward, N. E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, 13 miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 21 inhabitants. The township is situated on the river Pont, and comprises 511*a*. 2*r*. of high flat table-land, with a substratum of blue mountain limestone. It is free of large tithes, having belonged to Hexham Abbey: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £5. 2. 2., and 13*s*. 4*d*. are payable to the Bishop of Durham.

OUTCHESTER, a township, in the parish of Bambrough, union of Belford, N. division of Bambrough ward and of Northumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Belford; containing 122 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the western bank of the river Warn, near its influx into Budle bay, was the site of the *Castrum Ulterius* of the ancient port of Warnmouth; the camp is of a square form, and there are vestiges of a Roman road extending from it towards Alnwick. The bay affords secure anchorage for small vessels. As commutations for the tithes of Outchester, Spindlestone, and Glororum, rent-charges have been awarded amounting to £72, of which £42 are payable to an impropriator, and £30 to Greenwich Hospital.

OUTSEATS, a hamlet, in the parish of Hathersage, poor-law union of Bakewell, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby; containing 231 inhabitants.

OUTWELL (*St. Clement*), a parish, in the union of Wisbech, partly in the hundred of Wisbech, Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge, and partly in the hundred of Clackclose, county of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E) from Wisbech; containing 1252 inhabitants, of whom 820 are in Norfolk. The parish is situated on the river Nene, and comprises about 2000 acres, belonging to several families. Beaupré Hall, the ancient manor-house, is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £417; patron, the Bishop of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £114, and there is a glebe-house, with 5 acres of land. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and an elegant south porch. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. The town lands comprise $66\frac{1}{2}$ acres, producing £105 per annum. Molycourt Priory, or the chapel of St. Mary de Bello Loco, which was situated in the parish, was founded before the Conquest, for Benedictine monks; its revenue being considerably diminished, Henry VI. appropriated it to the priory of Ely.

OUTWICK, a hamlet, in the parish and liberty of Breamore, poor-law union of Fordingbridge, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 68 inhabitants.

OUTWOOD, a hamlet, in the chapelry of Ringley, parish of Prestwich, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 7 miles (N. W.) from Manchester; containing about 2000 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Irwell; and the Manchester and Bolton canal passes through. The population is employed in collieries, and in cotton and print works. Outwood is the seat of Mark Philips, Esq.

OVENDEN, a township, in the parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York; adjoining the town of Halifax, and containing 11,799 inhabitants. This township is included in the ancient parochial chapelry of Illingworth, and its northern division now forms the ecclesiastical district of Bradshaw. It comprises by computation 5295 acres, of which 1742, formerly open common, were inclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament, in 1814. The surface is varied, and the higher grounds command a view over Halifax and the surrounding country; in the upper district are coal-pits and stone-quarries in extensive operation. The township consists of numerous detached houses irregularly built, and of several scattered hamlets; and is situated on the road to Keighley and Craven, between the river Hebble and a stream called Ovenden Brook, which latter separates it from the township of North Owram. The inhabitants are principally employed in cotton, woollen, silk, and worsted mills, and the hand-loom weaving of damasks and lastings. In the village of Illingworth is the church of St. Mary, a neat edifice with a square tower, built in 1777, on the site of a former structure; it was much injured by fire in Dec. 1841, owing to the over-heating of the flues, but an ample subscription was immediately entered into for its restoration: the organ is said to be the finest to be met with in any village church in this part of the kingdom. Attached is a spacious cemetery. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £170, with a glebe-house, erected in 1838; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The tithes of the township were commuted for land in 1814. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Methodists of the New Connexion.

OVER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of St. Ives, hundred of Papworth, county of Cambridge, 4½ miles (E. by S.) from St. Ives; containing 1119 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 0. 10.; net income, £108; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The rectory, an impropriation belonging to the college, is valued in the king's books at £51. 13. 11½. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The late Mrs. Kirkby gave the sum of £300, since laid out in land, for the endowment of a school for the poor, and the relief of widows.

OVER (*St. Chad*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the First division of the hundred of Eddisbury, partly in the union of Nantwich, but chiefly in that of Northwich, S. division of the county of Chester; containing, with the township of Low Oulton and the chapelry of Wettenhall, 3137 inhabitants, of whom 2816 are in the town, 16¼ miles (E.) from Chester, and 168 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place is situated on the road from Middlewich to Chester, and consists chiefly of one long and irregular street, in which are remains of several crosses. On the banks of the river Weaver, which bounds the parish on the east, are numerous brine-pits; and across the stream, between the parishes of Over and Davenham, is Winsford bridge, where the navigation ends, and on each side of which houses have been built, in consequence of the extension of the salt manufacture in the neighbourhood. A little to the east of the bridge is a station of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. The market, granted by charter of Edward I., having been disused for about a century, was restored in 1840, and is held on Wednesday, in a commodious market-place lately built on land given by Lord Delamere, lord of the manor: there are fairs on May 15th and September 25th. The town is called in ancient records a borough, and has been from time immemorial under the government of a mayor, who is chosen at the court leet and baron of the lord of the manor, held in October. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4.; net income, £167; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Chester, whose tithes in the township of Over have been commuted for £125. The glebe-house and out-buildings were restored in the year 1826, at the cost of about £1400: the glebe in the immediate neighbourhood, consists of about 24 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1543, by Hugh Starkey, gentleman usher to Henry VIII., and is in the later English style; the interior has some good stained glass and tabernacle-work, and an altar-tomb supporting an effigy in brass to the memory of Hugh Starkey. At Wettenhall and Winsford are separate incumbencies; the latter in the gift of the Bishop, with an income of £150. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free grammar school was founded in 1689, by Mrs. Elizabeth Venables, and her son, Thomas Lee, Esq., at Darnhall, in the adjoining parish of Whitegate, and was endowed with lands, the value of which is £60 per annum; it was removed to its present situation in 1803, and is now conducted on the national system.

OVER, a hamlet, in the parish of Churcham, Lower division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union, and E. division of the county, of Gloucester; containing 114 inhabitants.





OVER, a tything, in the parish of Almondsbury, union of Thornbury, Lower division of the hundred of Langley and Swinehead, W. division of the county of Gloucester, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from the city of Bristol; containing 73 inhabitants.

OVER HADDON, county of Derby.—See Haddon, Over.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

OVERBURY (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the unions of Tewkesbury and Winchcomb, Middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing, with the chapelries of Alstone, Teddington, and Little Washbourne, and the hamlet of Conderton, 875 inhabitants. The parish is almost surrounded by the county of Gloucester, and contains 3767 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture, with some wood: in the township of Overbury are 1217 acres. The surface is generally flat, but rises towards Bredon Hill; the soil is light and sandy, but fertile: here are finer elm and chesnut trees than in any other part of the county. Good stone is quarried for building. The village is beautifully situated, and of respectable appearance. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; net income, £540; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811. The church, which stands in the centre of the village, is ancient, and has some Norman arches and a fine tower; the chancel possesses a groined roof, and the font is curiously carved with the figure of a bishop. There are chapels of ease at Alstone, Teddington, and Little Washbourne; and the Independents have a place of worship: a national school was built in 1845. Elizabeth Wood, in 1824, bequeathed £200, of which the interest is distributed to the poor. On the hill are remains of a Roman camp.

OVERCHURCH, Cheshire.—See Upton.

OVERLEY, county Stafford.—See Orgreave.

OVERSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Arrow, union of Alcester, Stratford division of the hundred of Barlichway, S. division of the county of Warwick, ½ a mile (S. E.) from Alcester; containing 187 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Arrow, and consists of 1430 acres: the road from Alcester to Evesham passes along the right bank of the river.

OVERSTONE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Wellingborough, hundred of Spelhoe, S. division of the county of Northampton, 5 miles (N. E.) from Northampton, on the road to Kettering; containing 242 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 1690 acres, of which 193 are woodland and plantations surrounding the mansion of Overstone, and the greater portion of the remainder arable. One-half of the soil is a fine red loam, and the other half may be divided into white sand and clay of inferior quality. Stone for the roads is obtained, but it is of an indifferent description. The females are employed in making lace. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £265, with a house; patron, Jones Loyd, Esq. The church, rebuilt in 1800 at the expense of H. Kipling, Esq., is a small edifice with a tower, and has a well-painted east window. The children are instructed at the national school in the neighbouring parish of Moulton.

OVERSTRAND (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of North Erpingham, E. division of Norfolk, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from Cromer; containing 240 inhabitants. The parish extends for about two miles along the coast, and comprises 400 acres: the soil is light and sandy; the surface, rising gradually from the shore, is bounded on the south-west by a range of lofty hills, commanding extensive prospects of the sea and the adjacent country. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the herring and lobster fisheries, in the former of which four large vessels are employed, and in the latter eleven small boats. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Lord Suffield: the tithes have been commuted for £80, and there is a glebe of about one acre. The original church having been destroyed by encroachment of the sea, which has made considerable inroads on this part of the coast, the present structure was built in the reign of Richard II.: the chancel and part of the nave are in ruins; the remaining portion of the nave was fitted up for divine service in 1785.

OVERTON, a township, in the parish of Malpas, union of Wrexham, Higher division of the hundred of Broxton, S. division of the county of Chester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W.) from Malpas; containing 110 inhabitants. It comprises 699 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand. The tithes have been commuted for £84.

OVERTON, a village, in the parish of Frodsham, union of Runcorn, Second division of the hundred of Eddisbury, S. division of Cheshire; adjoining the town of Frodsham, and containing 557 inhabitants. It includes the parochial church.

OVERTON, a township, in the parish and union of Lancaster, hundred of Lonsdale south of the Sands, N. division of Lancashire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Lancaster; containing 390 inhabitants. In the reign of Henry III., Adam de Overton held lands here; and here, also, the priory of Lancaster had a grange, the site of which appears to have been granted to the monks about 1272. The township comprises 680 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture; and occupies a peninsula formed by the river Lune and Morecambe bay. Sunderland, a village in the township, at the mouth of the Lune, is approached by a dangerous ford over a small bay, scarcely passable except when the tide has retired. About the early part of the last century, Sunderland was the port of Lancaster; and it flourished many years by a prosperous coasting-trade and a ropery, until the removal of the dependent custom-house and the shipping to the new dock constructed in 1787, at Glasson, on the opposite side of the river. Sunderland declined so much afterwards as to be called Cape Famine; but it has in some measure revived. The parochial chapelry of Overton comprises the townships of Overton, Middleton, and Heaton with Oxcliffe. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. The chapel is a very ancient building, with a fine Saxon porch, and a campanile tower.

OVERTON, a township, in the parish of Richard's-Castle, union of Ludlow, hundred of Munslow, S. division of Salop, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Ludlow; containing 77 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Ludlow to Leominster, and comprises about 2000 acres, of which 500 are wood, and the rest arable and pasture. The surface is undulated, the soil various, and the scenery picturesque. Good building-stone is obtained.

OVERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Whitchurch, hundred of Overton, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Whitchurch; containing 1590 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 6400 acres, of which about 600 are woodland, 100 meadow, and the rest arable. The village is situated on the great western road; and the river Test, which rises about a mile distant, runs through it. A manufactory for throwing silk affords employment to the greater part of the females. Fairs are held on May 4th, Whit-Monday, July 18th, and October 22nd, the last a considerable fair for sheep. Overton formerly sent two members to parliament. The living is a vicarage, with that of Tadley annexed, in the patronage of the Rector, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £320. The rectory is a sinecure, valued in the king's books at £29. 19. 7.; net income, £50; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. There is a place of worship for Independents; and the Whitchurch union workhouse is situated here.

OVERTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Marlborough, partly in the hundred of Elstub and Everley, but chiefly in that of Selkley, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of Wilts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Marlborough; containing, with the merged parish of Fyfield, the chapelry of Alton-Priors, and the tything of Lockeridge, 1082 inhabitants, of whom 457 are in the township of West Overton. The lands are laid out in sheep-farms, and are intersected by the river Kennet, which is here generally dry in summer. A few persons are engaged in the making of straw-plat. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 0. 5.; net income, £319; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Marlborough. The church is in the later English style. At Alton-Priors is a chapel of ease.

OVERTON (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of York, wapentake of Bulmer, N. riding of York; containing, with the township of Shipton, and part of Skelton, 764 inhabitants, of whom 68 are in Overton township, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from York. Overton was the chief country residence of the abbots of York, and was sold in the 5th of Elizabeth to John Herbert; it passed in 1827 from Mrs. Earle, the last of the family of Bouchier, to the late Viscount Downe. The township is in the vale of the Ouse, and comprises about 1330 acres of land, of the richest quality. The York and Newcastle railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £131; patron and impropriator, Viscount Downe.

OVERTON, COLD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Oakham, hundred of Framland, N. division of the county of Leicester, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 118 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the family of Hartopp: the tithes have been commuted for £269, and the glebe comprises 45 acres, with a house.

OVERTON-HEATH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of Selkley, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of Wilts; containing, with Clatford-Park, also extra-parochial, 40 inhabitants.

OVERTON, MARKET (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Oakham, hundred of Alstoe, county of Rutland, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Oakham; containing 503 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Oakham canal, and comprises 1778*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.* The surface is flat, with the exception of a hill in the western part overlooking the vale of Catmore; the soil is in some parts clayey, and in others light and strong. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 11. 3.; income, £507; patron, John Wingfield, Esq. The tithes were commuted in 1803 for land.

OVERTOWN, a tything, in the parish of Wroughton, union of Highworth and Swindon, hundred of Elstub and Everley, Swindon and N. divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 78 inhabitants.

OVERY, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of Dorchester, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; containing 38 inhabitants.

OVING (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Aylesbury, hundred of Ashendon, county of Buckingham, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 391 inhabitants. The making of lace is carried on. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £232. There are some remains of a castle.

OVING, a parish, in the union of West Hampnett, hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, W. division of Sussex, 2½ miles (E.) from Chichester; containing, with the tything of Colworth and the ville of Portfield, 790 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2946 acres, of which 194 are common or waste; it is intersected by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 10½.: patron, the Precentor in the Cathedral of Chichester: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £270. The church is built in the style of the thirteenth century, of flint, with stone quoins and dressings, and is in the shape of a cross, with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire at the west end. In 1839, it was thoroughly repaired and restored, and the churchyard newly laid out, and surrounded with a wall and iron-railing, by Miss Woods; and opposite to it that lady has erected two elegant buildings in the Tudor style, one intended for eight old persons, and the other containing two schoolrooms, with a residence for the master and mistress between them. There is also a parsonage-house, of corresponding character. In 1827, Mrs. Green bequeathed £2000 for the support of three widows.

OVINGDEAN, a parish, in the union of Newhaven, hundred of Younsmere, rape of Lewes, E. division of Sussex, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Brighton; containing 116 inhabitants. It lies on the coast, and comprises 1618 acres, of which a large portion is arable, and the rest down land and waste: the village is situated in a pleasant valley about a mile from the sea. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 6.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. A. Stead: the tithes have been commuted for £382; and there is a glebe-house, with about an acre and a half of land. The church is in the early English style, and from the remains of pointed arches now built up on the south side, is supposed to have been formerly much larger than at present. Not far from it is an ancient farm-house, recently modernised, in which Charles II. sought refuge prior to his escape to the continent.

OVINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, partly in the union of Hexham, and partly in that of Castle ward, E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland; containing 3429 inhabitants, of whom 257 are in Ovingham township, 11 miles (W.) from Newcastle. The parish comprises the townships of Dukershagg, Eltringham, Harlow-Hill, Hedley-on-the-Hill, Hedley-Woodside, Horsley, Mickley, Nafferton, Ovingham, Ovington, Prudhoe, Prudhoe-Castle, Rutchester, Spittle, Welton, Whittle, and Wylam. It is on both sides of the Tyne, on the borders of which river the soil is productive, and interspersed with wood; in some parts the land is bare of wood, and a strong clay soil. Several coal-mines are in operation; small quantities of ironstone are found, and freestone in most of the townships. The road from Newcastle to Hexham, and the old military road, now a public highway, pass through the parish. The township of Ovingham comprises 446 acres, and is situated on the north bank of the Tyne, parallel with which, on the south side, runs the Newcastle and Carlisle railway: in the village are a brewery, and a dye-house and bleaching-grounds. Fairs are held on 26th April and 26th October.

The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 4., and recently endowed by C. W. Bigge, Esq., who is patron and impropriator, with £21 per annum; total net income, £161. There is a glebe-house, with 39 acres of land; the house, which is ancient, occupies the site, and includes the remains, of a cell of Black canons, founded by one of the Umfravilles, and the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £13. 4. 8. The tithes of Ovingham township have been commuted for £78. The church is an elegant and commodious structure in the early English style, in the shape of a Greek cross, with a very ancient tower of the date 1180. At Hall-Yards, near Mickley, is a chapel, consecrated 31st August, 1824. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Presbyterians have places of worship; and numerous schools have been built. Thomas Bewick, the celebrated wood-engraver, was born in the parish; as was also John Jackson, one of the best wood-engravers of the present day.

OVINGTON, a parish, in the union of Risbridge, hundred of Hinckford, N. division of Essex, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Clare; containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Tilbury consolidated, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of John Fisher, Esq.: the tithes of Ovington have been commuted for £207, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church, a small neat edifice, is pleasantly seated on an eminence surrounded with trees.

OVINGTON (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Wayland, W. division of Norfolk, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Watton; containing 268 inhabitants. It comprises 1475*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.*, of which 1171 acres are arable, 280 pasture, and 22 woodland and plantations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 6½., and in the gift of the University of Cambridge; the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 23 acres, with a small house. The church is an ancient structure, and contains portions of the Norman style, and of each style of English architecture. On the borders of the parish are some traces of a Roman camp; and coins, military weapons, &c., have been ploughed up near the spot.

OVINGTON, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of Hexham, E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, 12 miles (W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 380 inhabitants. It comprises 1100 acres, of which the soil varies from sand to strong clay; the surface is undulated. The village, which is agreeable and well built, is on the north side of the Tyne, distant one mile west from Ovingham. The tithes have been commuted for £206.

OVINGTON, a parish, in the union of Alresford, hundred of Fawley, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Alresford; containing 163 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10; net income, £219; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812.

OVINGTON, a township, in the parish of Forcett, union of Teesdale, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of York, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 159 inhabitants. It is situated on the border of the river Tees, and intersected by the road from Darlington to Greta-Bridge; and comprises 492*a*. 28*p*., of which 186 acres are arable, 287 pasture, and 18 woodland. The soil is rather thin, resting upon clay, but favourable to the production of all kinds of crops; the scenery, which embraces the banks of the Tees, is varied and beautiful. There is a brewery, and malting is carried on to a great extent. The tithes have been commuted for £23 payable to the vicar of Gilling, and £30 to Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Bart. The Protestant inhabitants attend Wycliffe church, distant a mile, as do the Roman Catholic portion a place of worship at Wycliffe Hall. In the village is a noted May-pole, twenty-one yards high.

OWERMOIGNE (*St. Michael*), a parish and liberty, in the union of Weymouth, Dorchester division of Dorset, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Dorchester; containing, with the hamlets of Galton and Southdown, 416 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 4. 7., and in the gift of John Cree, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for £358, and the glebe consists of 25 acres.

OWERSBY (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, N. division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Market-Rasen; containing 480 inhabitants, of whom 356 are in North, and 124 in South, Owersby. The navigable river Ancholme passes through the parish on the west; and the road from Boston to Hull, through Market-Rasen and Caistor, traverses its eastern extremity. It comprises by admeasurement 4700 acres, of which the portions of arable and pasture are nearly equal, and contains much hedge-row timber, consisting of ash, oak, and elm; the surface is flat at the foot of the Wolds here, and the soil is chiefly clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Kirkby united, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 4.; net income, £373; patron and impropriator, John Julius Angerstein, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £21. 8., and the vicarial for £244. 14.; the glebe consists of about 33 acres. The church is a plain stone edifice, built about 1764.

OWLPEN, a parish, in the union of Dursley, Upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, W. division of the county of Gloucester, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Dursley; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Newington-Bagpath: the tithes have been commuted for £149. 16., and the glebe comprises two acres. The church was erected in 1830, principally at the cost of the Rev. Alan Gardner Cornwall; in the interior are some memorials of the very ancient family of Danet, who formerly resided here, and were of considerable eminence.

OWMBY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the E. division of the wapentake of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Market-Rasen; containing 256 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £233.

OWMBY, with Searby.—See Searby.

OWRAM, NORTH, a township, in the parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York; containing 13,352 inhabitants. This township, which includes numerous villages and hamlets, forming a north-eastern suburb to the town of Halifax, comprises by computation 4887 acres; the surface is extremely irregular, rising in some parts into mountainous elevations, and in others presenting open vales, and deep and narrow glens. The district abounds with coal of the best quality for making gas, and great quantities of it are sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and London. Freestone is also abundant, and the Black Clough quarry produces a remarkably handsome and compact species, which is in great estimation. The village of North Owram is situated on an eminence, amid romantic scenery, and is irregularly built, consisting chiefly of detached houses; the inhabitants are partly employed in extensive worsted-mills, and in the woollen manufacture. In the vale of Shibden is the Horley-Green spa. A church has been erected at Queenshead, at an expense of £2700, on a site given by George Barrow, Esq.; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 800 sittings, of which 250 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately; income, £150. There are places of worship for dissenters. The free school was founded in 1711, by Joseph Crowther, Esq., who endowed it with land producing £21 per annum. The school and almshouses at Boothtown were founded in 1687, by Jeremiah Hall, M. D., who endowed them with £100 for the erection of the buildings, and £330 for the maintenance of the master and four aged almspeople; the premises have been lately rebuilt, and the income is £114.

OWRAM, SOUTH, a township, in the parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York; containing 6478 inhabitants. This township, which forms part of the south-eastern suburbs of Halifax, comprises by computation 2280 acres; the surface is varied, and in many parts very picturesque. The Beacon Hill, a lofty eminence in the township, rises precipitously from the river Hebble, overlooking the town of Halifax; and in former times a beacon was fixed here, to give notice of the approach of an enemy. The population is partly employed in stone and slate quarries; the flagstones raised are of superior quality, and large quantities are sent to the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom: there are also two beds of coal. The

Salter and Hebble canal affords every facility of conveyance, and the Manchester and Leeds railway skirts the township. The village of South Owram, which is very irregularly built, is situated on elevated ground, 2 miles from Halifax, and embraces fine views. The chapel dedicated to St. Anne, distinguished by the appellations of "St. Anne's in the Grove" and "the Chapel in the Briers," was erected prior to the year 1530, but in 1817, being in a dilapidated condition, was taken down, and a church retaining the same dedication was erected on a more convenient site, at a cost of £2800. It is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; a gallery was built in it in 1839, containing 117 sittings, all of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150, with an excellent parsonage-house; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OWRE, in the county of KENT.—See OARE.

OWSLEBURY (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Winchester; containing 806 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 5341 acres, of which 3023 are arable, 1037 meadow and pasture, and the rest common, waste, and coppice. The old road from Winchester to Bishop's-Waltham, by Morestead and Stephen's-Castle down, traverses the eastern part of the parish; and the new Botley road, with a branch to Bishop's-Waltham over Stroud Wood Common, runs along the west and south-west. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Twyford, and has a net income of £175; the impropriation belongs to the Hospital of St. Cross. The parish formed one living with Twyford previously to 1832, when Owslebury was endowed by the late Mrs. Alice Long, of Marwell Hall, as a perpetual curacy. The great tithes have been commuted for £590. 7., and the vicarial for £171. 10. The church was enlarged in 1835, by subscription; and an additional church, with a parsonage-house, has been built on Colden Common, to which a district is assigned: the living is in the gift of the incumbents of Twyford and Owslebury, alternately.

OWSTHORPE, a township, in the parish and union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 1¾ mile (N. by E.) from Pocklington; containing 17 inhabitants. It comprises 329*a*. 3*r*. 27*p*., the property of the Osbaldeston family. There are traces of a moated mansion.

OWSTON (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Epworth; containing, with the chapelry of West Butterwick with Kelfield, the hamlets of West Ferry and Gunthorpe, and part of the hamlets of East Ferry and Heckdyke, 2445 inhabitants, of whom 1553 are in Owston township. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Trent, and comprises by computation 7000 acres, held by a number of freeholders and copyholders, many of whom occupy their own lands. Sacking, and other coarse hempen goods, are manufactured. Steam-packets pass here daily to Hull and Gainsborough. A hiring for servants takes place on the 24th of November, and a feast on the Sunday after August 21st. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 10.; net income, £155; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The glebe comprises about 60 acres. The church is beautifully situated at the western extremity of the village: the aisles appear to have been rebuilt about the time of Henry VII.; the whole edifice has lately been restored. A handsome chapel has been erected at West Butterwick. Near Millwood Park a Carthusian monastery was founded about 1395, by Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, afterwards Duke of Norfolk; it was dedicated to St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Edward the Confessor, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £290. 11. 7.

OWSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5¼ miles (N. by W.) from Doncaster; containing, with the township of Skellow, 420 inhabitants, of whom 283 are in the township of Owston. This parish comprises about 2900 acres, of which 1600 are arable, 900 meadow and pasture, and 350 woodland and plantations; the surface in the eastern portion is usually flat, and in the western gently undulated. A nameless rivulet skirts the parish on the south, and another called the Skel intersects it from north to south. The soil in the west is rich and fertile, resting on a stratum of magnesian limestone, but in the east is of an inferior kind, chiefly clay on a sandstone bed. There are some quarries of limestone for building, and also for repairing the roads, and clay of good quality for making bricks and tiles. The plantations are mostly of elm, ash, and walnut trees in the limestone, and of oak and ash in the sandstone, district. Owston House, the seat of Phillip Davies Cooke, Esq., and for many generations the residence of his ancestors, is a handsome mansion in a park of 200 acres. The village is on the road from Doncaster to Selby; and the turnpike-road from London to Edinburgh bounds the parish on the west. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 2½.; net income, £160; patron and impropriator, Mr. Cooke. The glebe contains 45 acres, with a house. The church, which is on the north side of the park, contains several monuments to the Cooke family, two of which are by Chantrey; one to Mrs. Cooke, who died in 1818, consists of a figure in an attitude of devotion, and the other, to Bryan Cooke, Esq., who died in 1821, has a figure in alto-relievo, in a sitting posture: a handsome window of stained glass was inserted by Lady Helena Cooke, in 1838. Roman coins have been found at Robin Hood's Well, at the north-western extremity of the parish.

OWSTWICK, a township, partly in the parish of GARTON, and partly in that of ROOS, union of PATRINGTON, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 12½ miles (E. by N.) from Hull; containing 124 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey called *Hostewic*, partly belonged at different periods to the abbeys of Meaux, Thornton, and Melsa, and the priory of Nunkeeling. The township comprises 1330*a*. 2*r*. 8*p*., of which 452 acres are in the parish of Garton. There is an old meeting-house belonging to the Quakers, of whom the earliest notice in Owstwick occurs in the year 1654.

OWTHORNE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, partly in the Middle division, and partly

in the S. division, of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of South Frodingham, Rimswell, and Waxholme, 464 inhabitants, of whom 154 are in Owthorne township, 16 miles (E.) from Hull. This parish, which is situated on the sea-shore, comprises about 3800 acres of land, chiefly arable. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £282. The church fell into the sea on February 16th, 1816, and in consequence of continual encroachments, the village has sustained considerable damage.

OWTHORPE (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union, and S. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Nottingham; containing 143 inhabitants. This parish is situated to the north-east of the road between Nottingham and Melton-Mowbray, upon the Grantham canal, and on the eastern side of the lofty range of hills called the Wolds. It comprises about 1600 acres of cold clay land, and is principally the property of Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart., who is lord of the manor, which his father, Sir George Smith Bromley, purchased in 1773, with 1300 acres of land, from the Hutchinson family, who had owned it for many generations. For some time after the Conquest, the place was held by a family of its own name, and was of the fee of Roger de Busli. The Hall, a large square mansion, has been pulled down by the present proprietor of the estate. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; patron and impropriator, Sir R. H. Bromley. The church was built by Colonel Hutchinson, an active parliamentary officer during the civil war, and for some time governor of Nottingham Castle, who died in 1664, and was interred in the family vault here.

OXBOROUGH (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing 316 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres of land, the property of Sir H. P. Bedingfeld, Bart. Oxborough Hall was erected during the reign of Edward IV., by Sir Edmund Bedingfeld, who had licence from that monarch to embattle his manor-house; it is a quadrangular castellated mansion of brick, and is surrounded by a deep and broad moat, over which is a bridge leading to the entrance gateway. A weekly market and some annual fairs, with several other privileges, were granted by Edward I.; but the market has long been discontinued, and only one fair is held, on Easter-Tuesday, chiefly for cattle. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Foulden united, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8.; net income, £516; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The church is a spacious structure of flint and stone, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire; it has several monuments to former rectors, including one to the Rev. Charles Parkin, author of a continuation of Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*. Within the grounds of the Hall is a Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1838. Thomas Hewer, Esq., bequeathed 117 acres of land for the relief of the poor, and for repairing the church. There are many tumuli, and some pits called Danes' graves, in the parish; Roman and Saxon coins, also, have been found, from which, and from the remains of a considerable vallum to the north-west of the village, Oxborough seems to have been anciently a place of importance. Of the family of Bedingfeld of Oxborough, was Sir Henry Bedingfeld, Knt., who was one of the first persons of distinction who declared for Mary, on the death of Edward VI.; he was made governor of the Tower, and sworn of the privy council. During the civil war, the family spent large sums in support of the royal cause; and as an acknowledgment of their services, the dignity of baronet was conferred on Henry Bedingfeld, in January 1660-1.

OXCLIFFE, with HEATON.—See HEATON.

OXCOMB (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Horncastle; containing 24 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1060 acres, and is in one farm, the property of Benjamin Grant, Esq., lord of the manor. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Mr. Grant: the tithes have been commuted for £204. 3. The church, rebuilt in 1842 at Mr. Grant's expense, is a very attractive edifice, in the early English style, with an octagonal tower surmounted by a light lantern; the interior is fitted up with stalls.

OXENBOURNE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of EAST MEON, union of PETERSFIELD, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 175 inhabitants.

OXENDEN, GREAT, or OXENDON MAGNA (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Harborough; containing 234 inhabitants. The parish is on the Northampton and Harborough road, and comprises 1303*a.* 2*r.* 10*p.*, of a rich soil with a subsoil of clay, the whole good grazing-land, with the exception of 52 acres, which are arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4.; net income, £410; patron, J. Parker, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767; on the land is a glebe-house. The church stands about a quarter of a mile from the village, on an eminence from which is an extensive panoramic view, and has a square tower; the chancel is in the decorated style of architecture. At a short distance westward from the church is a remarkable echo, which, however, has been in some degree injured by an alteration in the roof of the south aisle. There is a chapel, used by dissenters of various denominations.

OXENDEN, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of LITTLE BOWDEN, union of HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Harborough; containing 4 inhabitants. It is on the road from Harborough to Northampton, and consists of $507\frac{1}{2}$ acres of good land.

OXENHALL, or OXNEYFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish and union of DARLINGTON, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Darlington; containing 25 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are three remarkable pools, termed Hell Kettles.

OXENHALL, a parish, in the union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (N. N. W.) from Newent; containing

306 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1886 acres, of which 42 are common or waste land: the soil is partly red-sandstone and partly stiff wet clay; the surface a constant undulation, and the scenery pleasing. The Gloucestershire and Herefordshire canal has a tunnel here more than a mile in length. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; net income, £80; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; impropriator, S. Beale, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £440, and who pays the vicar yearly £13. 6. 8. and the rent of an acre of land, decreed by the court of exchequer in 1639. The church has been recently repaired at the expense of the vicar. It has a very remarkable and handsome font, of much greater antiquity than the church: the bowl is of lead, bearing a representation, in low relief, of the Redeemer, the right hand raised in the act of benediction, the left resting on a book; the bowl is Norman, the base in the decorated style. The mutilated shaft and base of a preaching-cross, standing in the churchyard, have lately been converted into a sun-dial. In 1841 the vicar built a Sunday school, and in 1845 established an agricultural and commercial school for the instruction of the sons of farmers and shopkeepers, under the conduct of a master from St. Mark's College, Chelsea. He also established, in the same year, a provident club for assuring medicine and medical attendance, with 8*s*. weekly, during sickness, to day labourers within the parish. In a wood here, is an artificial mound covered with trees, in the form of a horse-shoe, called "the Danes' Mound," and supposed to be of great antiquity. The whole line of country contains mineral springs, which vary in strength, and bear some resemblance to those of Cheltenham.

OXENHOPE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of Bradford, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Bradford. This district, which is three miles and a half in length by two miles and a half in breadth, was constituted in November 1845, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37: it consists of hill and dale. The hamlet of Oxenhope lies on the Keighley and Hebden-Bridge road, and about half a mile south of the village of Haworth. The population are rough and poor, but very hospitable. The worsted manufacture is carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately. A national school, in the early English style, was erected in 1847, at the cost of £640; and there are two Anabaptist and two Methodist places of worship.

OXENTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Tewkesbury, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Tewkesbury; containing 139 inhabitants. It is on the road between Evesham and Cheltenham, and comprises about 1000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, the Rev. E. Beaven; impropriator, E. Shepherd, Esq. The impropriate tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774; the incumbent's glebe comprises about 23 acres of land in distant parishes.

OXENWOOD, a tything, in the parish of Shalbourn, union of Hungerford, hundred of Kinwardstone, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of Wilts; containing 178 inhabitants.

OXFORD, a university and city, locally in the hundred of Wootton, county of Oxford, of which it is the capital, 55 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing 25,416 inhabitants. This place, which from a remote period of antiquity has been celebrated as a seat of learning, is supposed to have derived its Saxon name, *Oxenford*, from a ford over the river for the passage of oxen.

*Seal and Arms.*

Some historians attribute the origin of the city to the establishment of schools by Alfred the Great; but that monarch seems merely to have restored and more liberally endowed the university; its first foundation is demonstrated to have been many years prior to his reign, as, in an act of confirmation by Pope Martin II. in 802, it is described as an ancient academy of learning. During the earlier times of the Saxons, a monastery, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, was founded here about the year 730, by Didanus, one of the Saxon princes, for twelve sisters of noble birth; Frideswide, his daughter, was first abbess, and being canonized after her death, the abbey, in which she was interred, was dedicated to St. Frideswide in honour of her memory. This monastery having been plundered during the Danish wars, and the nuns dispersing, was re-established for secular canons. In the interval between the destruction of the abbey and its restoration, *Alfred*, with his three sons, resided here; he founded three public schools, established a royal mint, and contributed greatly to the rebuilding of the city. In the reign of *Ethelred*, the Danes burnt the place, in retaliation for the general massacre of their countrymen by order of the king; and in 1013, another party of those rapacious invaders, under the command of *Sweyn*, landed in England, and having laid waste the adjoining country, compelled the inhabitants of Oxford to surrender, and to give hostages for their fulfilment of the terms of capitulation. The city was again burnt by the Danes, in 1032; and in 1036, *Harold Harefoot* was crowned at Oxford, on which town, in revenge for the slaughter of some of his men, he inflicted considerable injury.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Oxford, refusing to submit to *William*, was in the year 1067 taken by storm, and given to Robert D'Oily, who erected a strong castle on the west side of it, for the purpose of keeping the inhabitants in subjection, and fortified it with strong earthworks, within which he built a collegiate church, dedicated to St. George, for secular canons of the order of St. Augustine. *William Rufus* held a council in the town, under Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, at which several bishops assisted, for the purpose of defeating a conspiracy formed against him by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, his uncle, in favour of Robert, Duke of Normandy. Robert D'Oily, nephew of the above Robert D'Oily, and chamberlain to Henry I., founded the abbey of Osney, a little below the castle. *Henry I.* built a new hall or palace at Oxford, called Beaumont, where he celebrated the festival of Easter, in 1133, with great pomp, and in which Richard I. was born. *Stephen*, in the early part of his reign, assembled a council of the principal nobility here, to whom, in

order to attach them to his interests and to strengthen his party in the kingdom, he promised to abolish the tax called Dane Gelt, and to restore the laws of Edward the Confessor. Matilda, having obtained possession of the castle, was besieged by Stephen, but previously to surrendering it, she contrived to escape by night over the river, which was frozen at the time. During the siege, the inhabitants being excluded from the church of St. George within the castle, the chapel of St. Thomas was erected for their accommodation, and Stephen is reported to have repaired the city walls, which had fallen into decay: these walls are supposed to have been built in the seventh century, but by whom is uncertain.

While the contest was pending between *Henry II.* and Thomas à Becket, that monarch held a parliament at Oxford, for the purpose of counteracting the authority of the pope, who had threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict; and in 1167, another parliament, in which the partitioning of Ireland among those of the king's subjects who had at different times achieved the conquest of it, was deliberated upon. *Richard I.* invested Oxford, his native city, with many privileges, in gratitude for which the citizens contributed largely to his ransom, when detained prisoner in Austria on his return from the Holy Land. *King John* held a parliament here in 1204, in order to raise supplies, which were liberally granted. In the reign of *Henry III.*, who kept the festival of Christmas in the city in 1222, Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, held a synod here for reforming abuses in the ecclesiastical polity of the kingdom, by a decree of which, two men were crucified, each pretending that he was Christ, and two women starved to death for pretending to be the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene. The king, in 1227, when he became of age, assembled a parliament here, in which he assumed the government, and revoked the grant of Magna Charta, and the Charter of Forests, alleging that they were signed by him when a minor. Towards the end of this reign, an adjourned parliament was held at Oxford, in which all Poictevens and other foreigners were ordered to leave the kingdom. Queen Isabel, on her return from France, remained for some time in the city, while prosecuting the war against the two Spensers. In the reign of *Henry IV.*, a conspiracy was formed by the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Salisbury, and Rutland, for assassinating the king at a tournament to be held here, and for restoring the deposed monarch, Richard II., to the throne; but their plot was discovered, and the Earls of Kent and Salisbury, Sir Thomas Blount, and others were executed at Greenditch, in St. Giles' Field, near Oxford. *Henry VIII.* erected Oxford into a see, separating it, with the county, from the diocese of Lincoln, in which it had previously been included. Soon after the accession of *Mary*, Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, Ridley, Bishop of London, and Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, were conveyed from the tower where they had been imprisoned, to hold a disputation with the learned men of the university, at a convocation held in St. Mary's church; and in the following year, the Bishops of London, Gloucester, and Bristol were sent as commissioners to Oxford, to examine Ridley and Latimer, whom they condemned to the stake. This sentence was executed in a place called Canditch, on October 16th, 1555, in the presence of the chief magistrates of the university and city; and on the 21st of the following March, Cranmer, who had witnessed the spectacle from the prison of Bocardo, in which he was confined, suffered martyrdom on the same spot.

In 1625, the first parliament of Charles I. adjourned from London, on account of the plague, to Oxford; but on symptoms of the infection appearing in the city, the king hastily dissolved it, after repeated and unavailing attempts to procure supplies. In the earlier part of the parliamentary war, Sir John Byron, with a portion of the royal troops, attempted to garrison the city for the crown; but Lord Say, then lieutenant of the county, advancing against him with a superior force, the former retired, leaving Oxford in the hands of the latter. Byron, on his retreat from the place, advanced to Worcester, which he garrisoned for the king, who, reinforced by numbers whom the valour of his troops at Edgehill had drawn over to his party, marched to Oxford, and took possession of it as his head-quarters. During the king's occupation of the town, in 1643, a treaty of negotiation was opened, and the Earl of Northumberland, and four members of the lower house, were appointed commissioners by the parliament; the conferences continued for several weeks, but, after various propositions for a mutual accommodation, terminated without the differences being adjusted. A deputation from the citizens of London afterwards waited upon the monarch, who had resolved to pass the winter at Oxford, with proposals for peace, which, through the agency of the parliament, were also rendered ineffectual. In January, 1644, the king invited the members who had either retired or been expelled from the Westminster parliament to meet him at Oxford, and assembled a parliament in the great hall of Christ-Church College. In 1645, Sir Thomas Fairfax, advancing with his army to besiege the city, was diverted from his purpose by Prince Rupert, who attacked the castle at Leicester; but Fairfax returning to the siege in 1646, and the garrison being reduced by famine, Oxford surrendered to the parliament. In the reign of Charles II., in 1665, the plague raging in London, the parliament adjourned to Oxford, and assembling in the schools of the university, granted supplies for carrying on the war against the Dutch, and enacted statutes against the nonconforming clergy, who were prohibited approaching within five miles of any corporate town. During the continuance of the plague, the courts of law, at Michaelmas term, were held in the city; where, also, Charles, having broken up the parliament at Westminster, in 1681, assembled a new one, which, after sitting only a few days, was dissolved by the king, for the apparent purpose of preventing the differences that threatened to arise between the lords and the commons, the former having rejected a vote of impeachment decreed by the latter.

Oxford, for the splendour of its public buildings, among which the colleges and halls of the university are conspicuous for the grandeur of their elevation, and in many instances for the beauty of their architecture, is not surpassed by any city in the kingdom; and from the antiquity and importance of its institutions, possesses an intense degree of interest. It occupies a pleasant situation on a gentle acclivity, at the confluence of the rivers Cherwell and Isis, by which it is nearly surrounded, and across which are several bridges, handsomely built of stone; Magdalen bridge over the Cherwell, and a bridge over the Isis, on the Abingdon road,

lately erected at an expense of £11,000, are the principal. The *Approaches* are spacious, and afford striking and finely-varied prospects of the city, with its sumptuous edifices and stately towers. The entrance from the London road, by Magdalen bridge, is exquisitely beautiful: on the right is the small but pleasing vale of the Cherwell, in which the church of St. Clement forms an interesting feature, together with the grounds, the water-walk, and the noble tower of Magdalen College; while on the left are seen Christ-Church meadows, watered by the Isis and the Cherwell, with the spire of the Cathedral, and the tower of Merton College in the distance. The entrance from Woodstock is remarkably fine, leading into the town through the broad street of St. Giles', on each side of which is a row of stately trees, and on the east side the college of St. John, and part of Balliol College. The entrance from Abingdon, over Folly or the New bridge, leads through St. Aldate's street, on the east side of which are the magnificent front of Christ-Church College, and the town-hall. The city is above a mile in length, from east to west, and, including the suburbs, more than three miles in circumference, the whole being divided into four parts by two principal streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles, in the centre. The different portions are well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The *High-street* is one of the noblest streets in Europe, presenting in pleasing succession, from its great length and easy and graceful curvature, many of the venerable public edifices for which the city is so eminently distinguished. On the north side, after crossing Magdalen bridge, and passing the college of St. Mary Magdalen on the right, and the Physic Garden on the left, are Queen's and All Souls' Colleges, beyond which are the churches of St. Mary and All Saints, and at the upper extremity, that of St. Martin, or Carfax; on the south side are University College, and some handsome private houses. At the northern extremity of the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalen, and opposite to the spot where Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer suffered martyrdom, is the *Martyrs' Memorial*, a splendid pile in commemoration of their piety and fortitude, of which the first stone was laid on the 19th of May, 1841, by the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, and chairman of the committee for its erection. This deeply interesting monument resembles, in its general design, the crosses raised in different parts of the kingdom by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, and more particularly that of Waltham. It is after a design by Messrs. Scott and Moffat; and in connexion with it is a church dedicated to the God of Martyrs, formed by taking down part of the church of St. Mary Magdalen, and rebuilding it on a larger scale. The gardens of the colleges afford delightful promenades, and in the environs, which contain many handsome residences, are varied rides and agreeable walks, of which latter, that to Headington Hill, commanding a fine view of Oxford and its vicinity, may be deemed the principal. The rivers Cherwell and Isis, branching into several streams, and pursuing a winding course, contribute to adorn the city, and their united waters present the means of aquatic excursions. Races are annually held on Port-meadow.

The TRADE is chiefly in corn and other agricultural produce of the surrounding district, which is extremely fertile. Coal is brought from Staffordshire by the Oxford canal, which communicates with the canals of Birmingham, Warwick, and Coventry; and a good traffic is carried on with the metropolis and the intermediate towns, by the Thames. Convenient wharfs and quays have been formed at considerable expense, and every facility provided for the increase of the inland trade. The Oxford branch of the Great Western railway is nearly ten miles in length, and runs southward to the Dudcote station of the main line: Oxford is thus 63 miles from the terminus at Paddington, London. In 1845 an act was passed for a railway to Rugby, 50½ miles long; and in the same year another act for a railway to Worcester and Wolverhampton, 92½ miles long. In 1846 an act was obtained for a railway to Bletchley, 29¼ miles in length. Oxford has been long noted for the superior quality of its brawn, of which a large quantity is forwarded to London. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, the latter being also for corn: the market-place is a suitable area, arranged in sections for the different kinds of produce, on the northern side of the High-street. The fairs are, one on May 3rd, on Gloucester Green; a pleasure-fair in St. Giles', on the Monday after the festival of St. Giles; and a fair upon the Thursday before New Michaelmas-day, for cattle.

The city claims to be a CORPORATION by prescription. It received a regular charter from Henry II., confirming every preceding grant, and extending to the inhabitants all the rights enjoyed by the citizens of London; and the whole city was bestowed upon the burgesses in fee-farm by King John, in 1199. Various additional privileges were conferred by subsequent sovereigns; and in 1606 a new charter was granted by James I., under which the corporation chiefly acted, until the passing of the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, by which the control is vested in a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors. The city is divided into five wards, the municipal boundaries being co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the total number of magistrates is twelve; the revenue of the corporation is about £3000 per annum. The freedom is inherited by birth, or acquired by apprenticeship to a freeman for seven years; among the privileges is the right of pasturing cattle on Port-meadow, a tract of about 440 acres in the neighbourhood. The city has regularly sent two members to parliament, from the earliest returns extant of the reign of Edward I.: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, which take cognizance of all capital offences except high treason; and there are two courts of record, for the trial of pleas and the recovery of debts to any amount, one called the mayor's court (or Hustings' court), in which actions of ejectment are tried; and the other the borough court, the practice in which is nearly the same as in the common-law courts at Westminster: the town-clerk sits as judge for all purposes except trial of issues, which are brought before the recorder at the quarter-sessions. The *Town-hall* is a spacious stone building, 135 feet in length, and 32 feet broad, with a basement story of rustic work, forming an open corridor; in the centre is a handsome pediment. George IV., when Prince Regent, the late Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the late Duke of York, the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburgh, Prince Metternich, General Blucher, and other illustrious per-

sons visited the hall, and received the honorary freedom of the city, in 1814, during their stay in Oxford. The council-chamber is decorated with portraits of Queen Anne; John, the first, and George, the third, Duke of Marlborough; and several distinguished members of the corporation and benefactors to the place. The City gaol was erected in 1789, prior to which delinquents were confined in the prison of Bocardo, over one of the city gates, which was taken down in 1771; the door of the cell where Cranmer was confined has been preserved, and fixed up in the present building with an appropriate inscription. The assizes for the county, and the election of the knights of the shire, are held in the city. The powers of the county debt-court of Oxford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Oxford and Headington, and part of the district of Abingdon. The county gaol and house of correction is an extensive edifice, erected on part of the site of the ancient castle, the remains of which consist of the original tower and a vaulted magazine for the use of the garrison; the principal entrance is through a large gateway, flanked by embattled towers.

*Arms of the University.*

The origin of the UNIVERSITY is by different historians attributed to various eras and to different founders. By some, Oxford is supposed to have been selected as a place of resort for students at a very early period of British history, and to have attained considerable eminence as a seat of learning during the Saxon heptarchy; and it is stated that Alfred, during his residence here, founded and endowed three halls, or additional colleges, which, being involved in the fate of the city, were destroyed by the Danes, whose frequent incursions and devastations of this part of the country materially retarded the progress of the university. Amidst a mass of conflicting testimony, its origin may perhaps be attributed to the monastic institutions in the city and neighbourhood, which, by the encouragement they afforded to the pursuit of literature, drew hither a number of students, who, not being able to become inmates in the establishments, may have taken up their residence near them. At the time of the Conquest, Robert D'Oily, to whom William gave the government of the city, founded, within the precincts of the castle, the collegiate church of St. George, for secular canons; and this institution being subsequently annexed to the abbey of Osney, founded by his descendants, the buildings were occupied by students, and the society existed for some time under the style of the Warden and Scholars of St. George within the Castle. Soon after the establishment of Osney Abbey, Robert Pullein, a learned member of that institution, began to read lectures at Oxford on the sacred scriptures, which had been much neglected, and revived the divinity lectures, which had fallen into disuse; and, under the patronage of Henry I. and his successor, greatly promoted the interests of literature. In the reign of Stephen, Roger Vacarius introduced the study of the Roman or civil law, which, being regarded as an innovation, was vehemently opposed by other professors. At this time the students are said to have amounted to nearly 30,000, and to have lived at their own expense in inns, of which not less than 300 were rented by them; for their supply the country for 20 miles round Oxford was appropriated by the king, whose purveyor was not permitted within that distance to purchase provisions for the king's household. And exclusively of such as lived in these hotels, under the governor, or principal, who presided over the literary and moral discipline of the seminaries, several were resident in St. Frideswide's Priory and Osney Abbey.

In 1209, a scholar having accidentally killed a woman of the city while amusing himself with athletic sports, made his escape, and the incensed citizens seized upon three scholars of the same hall, whom, upon receiving a mandate from the king (then at Woodstock) to that effect, they hanged. This so exasperated the students, that 3000 of them left the university; but the citizens having obtained pardon from the pope's legate, then in England, and having done penance in the churches at Oxford, the scholars returned. Repeated disturbances arose between the citizens and the students, some of which were attended with very serious consequences. In 1229, disputes having arisen in Paris, on account of the high price of wine, Henry III. invited the students of that city to Oxford, where more than 1000 of them soon afterwards settled. Cardinal Otho, legate from the pope in 1236, on his arrival in England, took up his residence at Osney Abbey, and the scholars, in token of their respect, waited upon him in great numbers to pay him their congratulations, when a dispute arose between the scholars, who pressed for admission, and the legate's servants, in which the legate's brother, who, from fear of treachery by poison, officiated as principal cook, was killed: 30 of the scholars were now put under confinement, and to compromise the affair, the principals of the schools were compelled to implore pardon of the legate. In 1248, Henry III. granted the university a charter, to defend it more effectually against the attacks of the citizens, who had wantonly assassinated a young nobleman, a student in one of the schools.

In 1274, Walter de Merton founded Merton College, which seems to have been the first regular establishment in the university, and the foundation of that system by which, under certain trifling modifications, it was afterwards organized, and is still governed. About this time, the number of scholars in the various hotels was about 15,000, but by what regulations they were controlled, is not clearly known. The statutes of Merton College, which, with little alteration are yet observed, appear to be the result of experience, and to have been adapted, in an extraordinary degree, to the diffusion of learning and to the establishment of moral discipline. Henry III., who visited the shrine of St. Frideswide, and held a parliament in the city to settle his disputes with the barons, conferred many privileges upon the university, renewing all previous charters. In 1286, Edward I. invested the chancellor with authority to take cognizance of offences committed by the Jews resident at Oxford, and subsequently gave him power to summon any of the burgesses before him, to answer pleas originating in personal action with any of the scholars. Edward II. ratified all the rights and privileges of the university, and, by letters-patent, took it under his immediate protection. Prior to this the pope had formally bestowed upon Oxford,

which was considered the next great school to Paris, the rank of university, a distinction then only enjoyed by Paris, Bologna, and Salamanca; and in the reign of Edward II., schools for the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee languages were founded, by order of the council of Vienna. In the time of Edward III., a dispute having arisen between a scholar and an innkeeper, the latter, by an appeal to the citizens, incited them to an insurrection against the scholars; and both parties having recourse to arms, a violent conflict ensued for two days, when, after repeated skirmishes, a party of 2000 rustics, whom the citizens had invited to their assistance, entered the city, which the scholars had barricadoed; killed 63 students; and plundered the halls, to several of which they set fire. After the suppression of the tumult, the sheriff of the county, and the mayor of the city, being called to a severe account, were ordered to pay a very heavy fine; and it was made obligatory on their successors to take an oath, on entering upon office, to protect the interests and privileges of the university: the fine was subsequently commuted for the payment of one penny each by the mayor and principal citizens, annually in St. Mary's church, at the festival of St. Scholastica; but in the year 1825 the university relinquished all claim to the payment. On the breaking out of the war with France, in 1369, the students that were natives of that country were ordered to quit the kingdom.

The privileges of the university appear to have been an object of particular regard with succeeding sovereigns: Henry VI., in 1444, gave power to the chancellor to banish any refractory person to the distance of twelve miles from the city, and this privilege, with all other liberties, was confirmed by Edward IV., in the first year of his reign. The wars between the houses of York and Lancaster seem to have had an unfavourable influence upon its interest, and, during their continuance, to have considerably diminished the number of students. Richard III. visited Oxford, and was met, on his way from Windsor, by the whole body, by whom he was escorted to Magdalen College, where he passed the night; the following day he attended the public exercises and disputations. In 1501, Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., was sumptuously entertained here, and lodged in the same college. In the reign of Henry VIII., the chest of the university was robbed, and the registers stolen: in 1518, the king and queen, attended by Cardinal Wolsey and a large retinue of the nobility, having arrived at Abingdon, a deputation from the university waited on them to offer their respects, and escort the queen to St. Frideswide's shrine; after visiting which, her majesty proceeded to Merton College, where a splendid entertainment was provided. Queen Elizabeth paid visits to the university in 1566, 1571, and 1592.

The members of the UNIVERSITY are a body corporate. Their important privileges were confirmed and extended by a long succession of charters from the earliest period to the reign of Charles I.; and under various munificent and royal patrons, the ancient halls were endowed, and new colleges founded, the whole now forming one of the most comprehensive and magnificent seats of learning in Europe. The university was incorporated in the 13th year of the reign of Elizabeth, by the title of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford; it comprises nineteen colleges, which are distinct corporate bodies, and five halls, which are not incorporated, associated for the acquirement of learning requisite to qualify their members for the learned professions, and the high offices of the state. These several colleges and halls have their own statutes, though subject to the paramount authority of the university. The laws by which the university is at present governed were compiled by its members in the reign of James I., and confirmed in the 14th of Charles I., since which they have been modified or ratified by different parliaments.

The principal *Officers* are, a chancellor, vice-chancellor, high steward, two proctors, a public orator, keeper of the archives, registrar of the university, registrar of the university courts, two curators of the theatre, a librarian, keeper of the Ashmolean museum, two clerks of the market, three esquire bedels, and the yeomen bedels. The *Chancellor*, who is the highest officer, and is generally a distinguished nobleman, is elected for life by the members of the house of convocation. The *Vice-Chancellor*, who is the chief resident officer, and always the head of a college, is nominated by the chancellor, but must be approved by the house of convocation. He appoints four pro-vice-chancellors, also heads of houses, to assist him in his office, which is annual, though generally continued for four years by renewed nominations. To him is assigned the superintendence of the university. The *High Steward*, who is invariably a nobleman, is appointed by the chancellor, subject to approval by the house of convocation, and holds his office for life. His province is to assist the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors, in the execution of their respective duties, and to defend the rights and privileges of the university; to hear and determine on capital causes in which either scholars or privileged persons are parties; and, personally or by deputy, to hold the university court leet. The *Proctors* are appointed annually from the various colleges in rotation, and nominate two pro-proctors each, of any college or hall, as their deputies. The *Public Orator* is chosen by the members of the house of convocation; his office is to write letters and addresses upon public occasions, to pronounce harangues to princes and other illustrious persons visiting the university, and to present the honorary degrees conferred by it. The *Keeper of the Archives*, an officer first appointed in 1634, must be at least master of arts; he is chosen by convocation, as is also the *Registrar of the University*. The *Registrar of the University Court* is appointed by patent from the chancellor. The *Clerks of the Market*, who must be principals of halls, masters of arts, or bachelors of divinity, law, or medicine, are appointed annually, one by the chancellor, and the other by the vice-chancellor.

The public business is transacted by two principal assemblies, called the House of Congregation and the House of Convocation, in both which the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, or, in his absence, one of his deputies, and the proctors or their deputies, preside. The *House of Congregation* consists exclusively of *regents*, who are either *necessary* regents, or regents *ad placitum*. The former are, doctors of every faculty, and masters of arts during the first year of their regency; the latter are, doctors of every faculty, resident in the university, heads of colleges and halls (or, in their absence, their deputies), professors and public lecturers, the masters of the schools, the public examiners, the deans and

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censors of colleges, and all other masters of arts during the second year of their regency. The *House of Convocation*, or, as it is sometimes called, the great congregation, consists both of regents and non-regents. The right of voting in this house is restricted by the statutes to the chancellor, vice-chancellor, the two proctors and their deputies; doctors in divinity, medicine, or civil law, who are necessary regents; masters of arts during the first year of their necessary regency; heads of colleges and halls, or their deputies; members on the foundation of any college, who have at any time been regents; doctors of divinity, medicine, or law, living with their families within the precincts of the university; professors and public lecturers, who have at any time been regents, and have performed the exercises required by the statutes, and paid all fees due to the university; and *convictores*, or persons not on the foundation of any college or hall, who have at any time been regents, and whose names have been constantly on the books from the time of their admission to the degree of master of arts, or to that of doctor in any one of the three faculties. The business of the house of congregation is almost confined to the passing of graces and dispensations, and to the granting of degrees: that of the house of convocation embraces all subjects affecting the credit, interest, or welfare of the university. The chancellor holds a court of record every week during term, at which his assessor presides, for the recovery of debts to any amount, the jurisdiction being limited to members of the university. The university received the elective franchise by charter of James I., in 1603, since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament; the right of election is vested in the doctors and regent masters of arts in convocation, and the vice-chancellor is returning officer.

There are seven Regius Professorships, namely, of *Divinity*, *Civil Law*, *Medicine*, *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Modern History*, and *Botany*. The first five were founded by Henry VIII., who endowed each of them with a yearly stipend of £40, the stipends of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, payable by the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, and the others out of the Royal Exchequer; the original endowments have been subsequently augmented. The Regius Professorship of Modern Languages and History was founded by George I., in 1724, and confirmed by George II., in 1728; the Regius Professorship of Botany was founded by George III., in 1794. *The Margaret Professorship of Divinity* was founded by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., who endowed it with an annual stipend of 20 marks, to which Charles I., in 1627, added a prebend in the Cathedral of Worcester, lately exchanged for a canonry in Christ-Church. *The Professorship of Natural Philosophy* was instituted in 1618, by Sir William Sedley, of Aylesford, in Kent, who bequeathed to the university for its endowment the sum of £2000, which was invested in the purchase of an estate producing £120 per annum. *The Savilian Professorships of Geometry* and *Astronomy* were established and endowed in 1619, by Sir Henry Savile, Knt. *The Camden Professorship of Ancient History* was founded in 1622, by William Camden, the antiquary, who assigned to it the manor of Bexley, in Kent. *The Professorship of Music* was instituted in 1626, by William Heather, doctor in music, who also established a fund for the payment of a *Choragus Præfectus Musicæ Exercitationis*. *The Laudian Professorship of Arabic* was founded in 1636, by Archbishop Laud, who annexed to it lands in the parish of Bray, in the county of Berks. *The Professorship of Botany* was established in 1728, by William Sherard, D.C.L., &c., some time fellow of St. John's, and afterwards consul at Smyrna, who bequeathed to the university £3000 for its endowment, and also his valuable library and herbarium. *The Professorship of Poetry* was founded and endowed by Henry Birkhead, Esq., barrister of the Inner Temple, and D.C.L. some time of Trinity, and afterwards fellow of All Souls'. *The Anglo-Saxon Professorship* was instituted in 1760, by Richard Rawlinson, Esq., D.C.L., of St. John's College, who endowed it with rent-charges on lands in Lancashire. *The Vinerian Professorship of Common Law* was founded in 1755, by Charles Viner, Esq., who bequeathed £12,000 to the university for its endowment, and for the endowment of as many fellowships of £50 per annum, and scholarships of £30 per annum, of the common law, as those funds would permit. Sir William Blackstone was the first professor on this foundation, and his lectures in the university formed the substance of his celebrated Commentaries. *The Professorship for reading Clinical lectures to the students in the Radcliffe Infirmary* was founded in 1772, by the Earl of Lichfield, Chancellor of the University. *The Aldrichian Professorships of Anatomy, of the Practice of Medicine*, and *of Chemistry*, were founded and endowed in 1803, by George Aldrich, of the county of Nottingham, M.D. *The Professorship of Political Economy* was founded in 1825, by Henry Drummond, Esq., of Albury Park, in Surrey, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £100. *The Professorship of Moral Philosophy* was established in 1829; the *Professorship of Sanscrit*, on Col. Boden's foundation, in 1832; and the *Professorships of Ecclesiastical History* and *Pastoral Theology*, in 1842. *The Professorship of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture* was founded by the late Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, who left £10,000 for the purpose, and appointed the heads of colleges to choose the professor: the first professor was elected in 1847. On *Sir Robert Taylor's* foundation are, a professor of modern European languages, with a stipend of £400, and two teachers in the German and French languages, with a stipend of £150 each.

*The Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic* is appointed by the Lord Almoner, and has an annual stipend out of the Almonry bounty. *The Readership in Experimental Philosophy* was instituted in 1810, by grant from the crown; as were also *the Readership in Mineralogy*, in 1813, and *the Readership in Geology*, in 1818. *The Anatomical Lectureship* was founded in 1750, by Matthew Lee, M.D., of Christ-Church. *The Readership in Logic* was founded in 1839. *The Bampton Lectures* were commenced about the year 1780, by John Bampton, M.A., canon of Salisbury, who bequeathed funds for the annual preaching of eight divinity lecture sermons on the leading articles of the Christian faith, of which 30 copies are to be printed for distribution among the heads of houses. *Dr. Radcliffe* assigned £600 per annum for the maintenance of two fellows for ten years, one-half at least to be spent in travelling in foreign parts for their improvement. *The Vinerian Fellowships* of £50 each, and *Scholarships* of £30 each, per annum, tenable for ten years after the date of election, vary in number, according to the state of the income. *The Craven Scholarships* were founded in 1647,

by John, Lord Craven, who bequeathed lands for the endowment of two scholarships, tenable for fourteen years: three additional scholarships, tenable for seven years only, supported by the same funds, were established by a decree of the court of chancery, in 1819. *The Ireland Scholarships* were founded in 1825, by the late Dr. Ireland, who transferred to the university £4000 in the three per cent. consols., for the endowment of four scholarships of £30 per annum each, for under-graduates who have not exceeded their sixteenth term from the date of matriculation. *The Eldon Law Scholarship* was founded by the managers of the "Eldonian Testimonial Fund;" it is for three years, and is of the annual value of £200. The other scholarships of recent date are, those of *Dr. John Johnson*, for some time Fellow of Magdalen College, who left £1200 for two scholarships, each for two years, the one to reward the greatest attainments in theology, and the other, in mathematics; the *Boden* scholarships, two in number, for four years, with an annual stipend of £50 each; the three *University Mathematical* scholarships, of £50 a year each, for three years; the *Kennicott* Hebrew scholarships, the *Pusey and Ellerton* Hebrew scholarships, and the University scholarship for the encouragement of *Latin Literature.*

The four *Terms* in the year are, Michaelmas, which commences on October 10th, and ends on December 17th; Hilary, which begins on January 14th, and closes on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, or, if that day be a festival, on the Monday after; Easter, which includes a period from the 10th day after Easter-Sunday to the day before Whit-Sunday; and Trinity, which continues from the Wednesday after Whit-Sunday till the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July. The full term begins on the first day of the week after the first congregation is held. Michaelmas and Hilary terms are kept by six weeks' residence, by such as have not taken any degree in arts, and Easter and Trinity terms by a residence of three weeks each. Sixteen terms are requisite to qualify for the degree of bachelor of arts, except for the sons of English, Scotch, or Irish peers, matriculated as such, and not on the foundation of any college, who are admitted candidates for that degree after three years' residence. Twelve terms, exclusively of the term of matriculation, are requisite for bachelors of arts keeping terms for a master's degree, and for students in civil law, who, having resided three weeks in each term, assume the civilian's gown. For the degree of bachelor in civil law, without proceeding through arts, 28 terms are requisite: but of these, two are considered as being kept by matriculation in term, and by taking the degree; and, as in the case of a master's degree, three others are dispensed with by congregation, and six more by the chancellor's letter. For the degree of doctor in civil law five years are requisite, to be computed from the time of taking the bachelor's degree; but upon making oath in convocation of intention to practise in Doctors' Commons, one year is remitted. For the degree of bachelor in medicine, one year is necessary from the regency; and for that of doctor, four years' residence from the time of matriculation. For the degree of bachelor in divinity, seven years are required from the time of matriculation; and for that of doctor, four years more.

The *Exercises* for the degree of bachelor of arts, are responsions held in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity terms, to which candidates who have entered on their sixth term and not completed their ninth are admitted; and public examinations, held in Michaelmas and Easter terms, to which candidates who have entered on their fourth year of matriculation, and have previously responded before the masters of the schools, are admitted, by giving their names for that purpose three days before the examination commences. The exercises requisite for a bachelor's degree in divinity, law, or medicine, are, disputations on two distinct days, before the professors of those respective faculties; and in divinity, the preaching of a Latin sermon at St. Mary's, before the vice-chancellor, is also required. For a doctor's degree, in any one of the faculties, three distinct lectures are to be read in the schools on three several days, which, by a dispensation from the houses of congregation and convocation, are permitted to be read at three different hours on the same day.

Three *Prizes* of £20 each are given annually by the chancellor for the best compositions in Latin verse, Latin prose, and English prose. For the first, candidates only who have not exceeded four years from their matriculation can contend; for the other two, all such as have exceeded four years, but not completed seven, and have not taken the degree of M.A. or B.C.L., may be competitors. Sir Roger Newdigate, in 1806, bequeathed funds to the university for an annual prize for English verses. Dr. Ellerton, fellow of Magdalen College, gave a rent-charge of £21 on an estate at Horsepath, in the county of Oxford, for an annual prize for the best English essay on a doctrine or duty of the Christian religion, or on some subject in theology. Mrs. Denyer's two theological prizes are of £30 each.

*Arms.*

University College is supposed by some to have been founded so early as 872, by Alfred the Great, and to have been the largest of his three halls; but with far greater probability, its foundation may be ascribed to William, Archdeacon of Durham, who in 1249 left 310 marks to the chancellor and university, to purchase certain annual rents for the maintenance of ten, twelve, or more masters, at that time the highest academical title, the first purchase being made in 1253. The funds left by him were appropriated to the support of a limited number of persons, chosen by the various halls of the university, and who at first did not form an independent society, but were subordinate to the several schools in which they had been educated: in 1280, however, the institution of a society was determined upon, and some statutes that were eventually settled by the university bear the date 1292. The situation of the original house, or hall, is generally considered to be the site now occupied by Brasenose College, and historians assert that the society removed to the present college about 1343, under the style of "the Master and Scholars of the Hall of the University of Oxford," giving to their house the name of "University Hall." The foundation consists of a master, twelve fellows, and twenty-four scholars and exhibitioners: two of the fellowships were founded by William of Durham; three by Henry IV.; three, in 1442, by the Earl of Northumberland; and four in 1631, by Sir Simon Bennet. The Crown is visiter.

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The buildings of the college, which are on the south side of the High-street, are in the ancient English style, with portions in the Italian, and comprise two parallel quadrangles. One of these, built at various periods, with a chapel and hall on the south side, is 100 feet square; the other, erected principally by Dr. Radcliffe, has only three sides, each being about 80 feet in length: on the south is the master's garden. The two constitute a front of about 240 feet, presenting a magnificent appearance from the High-street, which it faces. Each quadrangle is entered by a gateway surmounted by a tower: over one entrance, in front, is a statue of Queen Anne, and within, one of James II.; over the other, in front, a statue of Mary II., and within, one of Dr. Radcliffe. At the western extremity of the college, a handsome building in the later English style, has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Barry, containing a suite of apartments for the fellows; the front is enriched with two spacious oriel windows of elegant design, rising to the parapet of the building, and the whole forms a conspicuous and interesting feature. The chapel, built in 1665, displays a profusion of painted glass, and contains a fine cenotaph, by Flaxman, to the memory of Sir William Jones. In the library, which was completed in 1660, is a very valuable collection of books and manuscripts. Amongst the most eminent members formerly belonging to the society may be enumerated, Ridley, Bishop of London, who was burnt at the stake in the city; Bingham, author of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ;* Sir William Jones; Dr. Radcliffe; Edward, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury; Dr. John Hudson, a learned critic; Carte, the historian; Richard Jago, an ingenious poet; Sir Robert Chambers, Vinerian professor, afterwards a judge in India; Lord Chancellor Eldon; Lord Stowell; the poet Shelley; two archbishops, and nine bishops.

*Arms.*

Balliol College appears to have been founded about 1260, by John Balliol, of Barnard-Castle, father of John Balliol, King of Scotland. He gave to each of his scholars 8*d.* per week for their commons, and settled yearly exhibitions upon them, with the intention of providing a house and appropriate accommodation, which was carried into effect after his decease in 1269, by his wife, Devorguilla, who in 1281 purchased a tenement in Horsemonger-street, now called Broad-street, and prescribed statutes for their government. In 1284, she purchased the adjoining hall of St. Mary, and having repaired it, established the society there by charter of incorporation, which being confirmed by the king her son, and Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln, the name of New Balliol College was given to it. The society consists of a master, twelve fellows, and fourteen scholars, of whom nine fellows and ten scholars are on the old foundation. In 1620, Lady Elizabeth Periam, widow of the lord chief baron, Sir William Periam, Knt., added one fellowship: in 1615, and 1676, the trustees of Mr. Peter Blundell founded two fellowships. There are also 29 exhibitions, including four founded by John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, in 1666 or 1667, and endowed with £20 per annum each. This college has the peculiar privilege of electing its own visiter: the late venerable Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, was visiter until his death in 1848.

The buildings chiefly form a quadrangle of 120 feet by 80, in addition to which is an area on the north-west side. In the centre of the front is a fine square embattled tower, surmounted by a turret, and ornamented with a highly-enriched canopied niche, and the arms of the founder. On the west side of the quadrangle are the hall and master's residence; and on the north the chapel and library, which latter, originally completed in 1477, was repaired and embellished under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt, architect, and contains a valuable collection of illuminated manuscripts, and several rare English Bibles: the other sides consist of rooms for the fellows and scholars. The buildings to the north-east of the quadrangle were the gift of Archbishop Abbot; those to the south-west of it, fronting the street, and containing twelve sets of rooms, were erected at the expense of Mr. Fisher, formerly a fellow of the college. In 1827, a building was added on the north, fronting the church of St. Mary Magdalen, and consisting of twenty-two sets of rooms. Among the more eminent members may be enumerated, John Wycliffe, the Reformer, who was master; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester; Sir John Popham, chief justice of the king's bench; Sir Robert Atkyns, chief baron of the exchequer; John Evelyn; Dr. Bradley, astronomer royal; John Kyrle, Pope's *Man of Ross;* the Rev. John Hutchins, author of the *History of Dorset;* Robert Southey; John Gibson Lockhart; three archbishops, and eight bishops.

*Arms.*

Merton College was established by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and lord high chancellor of England, who, having previously founded a college at Merton, in the county of Surrey, removed the society to Oxford in 1274, under the name of *Domus Scholarum de Merton;* the statutes bear that date, and the college, in point of legal establishment, is the oldest in the university. It was so well endowed that, in the 26th of Henry VIII., its revenue was valued at £354. The society consists of a warden, twenty-four fellows, fourteen postmasters, four scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The exhibitions for twelve of the postmasters were given in 1380, by John Willyott, D.D., chancellor of Exeter; and the number was increased to fourteen by John Chamber, fellow of Eton, and canon of Windsor, who directed his two exhibitioners to be elected from Eton College. The four scholarships were founded in 1753, by Henry Jackson, M.A., of this college, and afterwards a minor canon of St. Paul's, London. The Archbishop of Canterbury is visiter.

The college is on the south side of the city, in a beautifully secluded situation, in St. John's street; its southern front commanding a fine view of the still, picturesque scenery of Christ's-Church meadow, the noble academical walk, lined on each side with ancient, majestic, and lofty elms, and the silver streams of the Isis and Cherwell. The buildings form three quadrangles. The first, which opens by a noble arch into the inner quadrangle, and is 110 feet by 100 feet, was rebuilt in 1589, with the exception of the tower and gatehouse, which were constructed in the early part of the fifteenth century, during the wardenship of the celebrated mathematician, Thomas Redburn, Bishop of St. David's. It contains

the warden's apartments, some portions of which are thought to be coeval with the original edifice. The second, or grand, court is of modern date, and exhibits a mixed style; the central elevation is adorned with tiers of columns of the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. The third, or small, court is very ancient; the library, which forms its south and west sides, was founded in 1376, by Rede, Bishop of Chichester, and is considered to be the most ancient structure of the kind in existence. At the western end of the outer court is the chapel, one of the most handsome in the university, and which consists of a choir in the decorated style, and transepts, with a low massive tower at the intersection, in the later English style; the windows are of painted glass, and the east window of seven lights is ornamented with a rich wheel, crocketed canopies, and pinnacles. This is the parochial church of St. John the Baptist. Among the eminent members of the society may be classed, Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, warden of the college; the celebrated Duns Scotus, Archbishop Bradwardyn, John Wycliffe, Sir Henry Savile, John Greaves, John Hales, Francis Cheynell, Hugh Cressy, Samuel Clarke; Anthony à Wood, the Oxford historian; Sir Richard Steele; the Earl of Essex, the parliamentary general; Thomas Farnaby, a learned critic; Dr. Edmund Dickinson; Thomas Tyrwhitt, editor of Chaucer's Tales; five archbishops, and thirteen bishops.

*Arms.*

Exeter College was founded in 1314, by Walter de Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and called Stapleton Hall. On the removal of his scholars to this spot, from Hart Hall, the foundation comprised a rector and twelve fellows, eight of the thirteen to be elected from the archdeaconries of Exeter, Totnes, and Barnstaple, four from the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and one to be nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter from any other place, provided the candidates should be in priest's orders. Two additional fellowships were founded in 1404, by Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, who obtained leave to bestow on the college its present name; eight, in 1565, by Sir William Petre, Knt., who procured a new body of statutes, and a regular deed of incorporation for the college; one by Charles I., in 1636; and two, about 1700, by Lady Elizabeth Shiers. The society at present includes a rector and 25 fellows, and there are sixteen scholarships and exhibitions: the Bishop of Exeter is visiter.

The front of the college is on the eastern side of the Turle, and is 220 feet in length. A gateway of rustic work, surmounted by a tower, with Ionic pilasters, which support a semicircular pediment ornamented with the arms of the founder, leads into the first quadrangle, in which are, the hall, a handsome building in the later English style, erected about 1610, by Sir John Acland; the chapel, in a similar style, towards the erection of which, about 1623, Dr. George Hakewill contributed £1200, and which has two aisles; and the rector's lodgings. There is an inner court of similar construction, 135 feet square, behind which is a garden laid out with great taste. The library was erected about 1778, and contains, with other valuable works, a fine collection of the Aldine classics; also a portrait of Mr. Sandford, a learned but eccentric divine, who included in his important bequest to this college, the extremely rare and valuable Hebrew Bible printed at Soncino, in Italy, in 1488. Among the eminent members may be enumerated, Trevisa, Grocyn, Sir John Dodderidge, Digory Whear, George Hakewill, Joseph Caryll; Browne, the poet; the celebrated lawyer, Sir John Fortescue; Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury; Maundrell, the oriental traveller; Dr. William Borlase, the Cornish antiquary; Jonathan Toup, an eminent critic; Nicholas Tindal, the continuator of Rapin; Sir Michael Foster, a learned lawyer; Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, an able divine and biblical critic; two archbishops, and eleven bishops.

*Arms.*

Oriel College was founded in 1326, by licence of Edward II. to his almoner, Adam de Brome, to build and endow a college in honour of the Virgin Mary, towards which project the king had in 1325 given the advowson and parsonage-house of St. Mary's. Of this institution Brome became the first provost. In 1333, the parsonage-house was converted into an academical hall called St. Mary's, and Edward III. gave to the society a tenement called *L'Oriele*, on which the college was established, and whence its name is derived. The original foundation included a provost and ten fellows: four fellowships were added about 1441, by John Frank, master of the rolls; one by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, about 1476; one by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1507; and two by Richard Dudley, chancellor of the church of Salisbury, in the year 1529. A prebend in Rochester cathedral was annexed to the office of provost for ever by Queen Anne. There are fifteen exhibitions. Her Majesty is visiter of the college.

The buildings comprise a spacious and handsome quadrangle, and two lateral ranges of chambers on the east and west sides of the garden; the eastern wing erected by Robinson, Bishop of London, in 1719; the western by Dr. George Carter, provost, in 1729. In 1817 a stone building, comprising fifteen sets of rooms, was erected to the south of Bishop Robinson's wing. The entrance to the quadrangle from the street is through a tower-gateway, the roof of which is decorated with the arms of Charles I., and the tower with a bay-window or oriel. The hall, immediately opposite, is approached by a flight of steps, under a portico surmounted by statues of Edward II. and III. in niches; and above these in another niche, are sculptured representations of the Virgin and Child. The provost's house is on the north side of the quadrangle; the south and west sides are occupied by the members' apartments; on the east side is the entrance to the chapel, which edifice was completed in 1642, and, like the hall, presents specimens of the later English style. The library was designed and constructed under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt. Among the eminent members have been, Dr. Joseph Butler, the learned Bishop of Durham; Bishop Mant; Archbishop Whately; Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff; Sir Walter Raleigh; William Prynne; Sir John Holt, the distinguished lawyer, and lord chief justice of the king's bench; Dr. Joseph Warton; and the late Dr. Arnold.

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*Arms.*

Queen's College was founded in 1340, by Robert de Egglesfield, rector of Brough, in the county of Westmorland, and confessor to Philippa, queen of Edward III. It has received the especial patronage of the queens of England. The original foundation consisted of a provost and twelve fellows, afterwards increased to sixteen, to be elected exclusively from the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland: to these, eight fellowships were added, on the foundation of John Michel, Esq., of Richmond, in Surrey, for natives of any county; and there are forty-eight scholarships and exhibitions. The Archbishop of York is visiter.

The magnificent buildings were erected in the last century. The entire area forms an oblong of 300 feet by 220, and is divided into two spacious courts by the chapel and hall; the principal front is on the north side of the High-street, and the grand entrance is under a large central gateway, which is surmounted by an open cupola, supported on pillars, and containing a statue of Queen Caroline, consort of George II., by whose munificence it was erected. This gateway leads into the first quadrangle erected in 1710, by Hawksmoor, at the expense of Provost Lancaster, and measuring 140 feet by 130. On three of its sides are lofty cloisters, sustained by square pillars, and leading to the lodgings of the provost, and the rooms of the different members of the society. The north side, at the extremities of which are the chapel and hall, consists of a grand Doric elevation with an enriched central pediment, supported on four lofty columns, terminating in a circle, with intervening pilasters, and crowned by a balustrade and fine Ionic cupola; the south front is ornamented with six figures, of which the two placed on pediments are Jupiter and Apollo. The chapel windows contain several exquisite specimens of ancient stained glass, and the ceiling is decorated with a painting of the Ascension by Sir James Thornhill. The inner court is 130 feet by 90, and has on its western side the library, which was completed in 1690; it is one of the largest libraries in the university, and contains, besides a valuable collection of more than 18,000 volumes of books, some fine busts and pictures, two paintings in glass of Henry V., who was educated at the college, and a magnificent cast of a Florentine boar. In the buttery is an ancient drinking-horn capable of containing two quarts, presented to the college by Queen Philippa; the ornamental engravings on the horn are extremely rich and curious, and it bears several inscriptions of the Saxon word *Wacceyl.*

Among the more eminent members may be enumerated, Dr. Holyoake, Wycherley, Halley, Addison, Tickell; Bernard Gilpin, called "the Apostle of the North;" Dr. John Mill, the learned editor of the New Testament; Sir John Davies, a lawyer and poet; Dr. Thomas Hyde, professor of Arabic, and canon of Christ-Church, Oxford; Sir John Floyer, a physician, and author of several works on subjects connected with his profession; Dr. Thomas Shaw, the traveller; Collins, the poet; Mitford, the historian; Jeremy Bentham; one archbishop, and fifteen bishops, including Cardinal Beaufort and Bishops Gibson, Nicholson, Tanner, and Van Mildert.

*Arms.*

New College was founded in 1386, by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, for a warden, seventy fellows and scholars, ten chaplains, an organist, three clerks, and sixteen choristers. In the original charter it is called the College of St. Mary of Winchester: the present popular appellation was acquired at the period of its erection, and has continued to this time. Wykeham's school or college, at Winchester, was instituted as a nursery to supply scholars by election to the college here, and is yearly subject to the visitation of the warden; for which reason the fellows enjoy the privilege of admission to degrees, without obtaining a grace from the house of congregation, or being examined in the public schools, provided they have undergone examinations in their own college, according to the forms of the university. The fellows and scholars must be elected from the school at Winchester, at a regular meeting held annually for that purpose, and attended by the wardens of both colleges, two fellows of New College, and the sub-warden and head-master of Winchester. The founder's kin are fellows on admission; others are probationary scholars until the expiration of two years. The statutes of the founder, the counterpart of those at Winchester, were so complete that they served as a model in framing regulations for most of the succeeding colleges in Oxford. The Bishop of Winchester is visiter.

The college is situated in New College lane, and has a principal quadrangle, measuring 168 feet by 129, which includes the chapel, hall, and library; and a smaller quadrangle called the Cloisters, adjacent to which is a lofty and substantial square tower. The other buildings, forming the garden-court, are an addition to the original design, and were built in imitation of the palace at Versailles, or, according to some, of the king's house at Winchester, but with battlements to correspond with the old quadrangle and the city wall, by which latter the more ancient part of the buildings is surrounded. This garden-court was finished in 1684, and is separated from the garden, which is spacious and tastefully arranged, by an iron palisade. The approach to the great quadrangle is by a portal, surmounted by a tower, the front of which yet bears, in one of its ornamented niches, the sculptured effigy of the founder. The chapel and hall, on the north side of the court, present a magnificent elevation. The chapel was remarkable for its splendour prior to the Reformation, and still retains a primary rank among the sacred structures of the university; it has been restored, and a very rich screen and organ-case erected. The ante-chapel portion is a remarkably fine composition, 80 feet by 36, leading at right angles into a choir of 100 feet by 35. In the former division is a splendid display of painted glass, in four different styles of execution; but this is surpassed by the great west window, which is divided into two parts, the higher representing the Nativity, and the lower containing seven figures emblematical of the Christian and cardinal virtues, executed by Jarvis, from the designs of Sir Joshua Reynolds. On the north and south sides of the choir are other paintings: those on the south side were originally Flemish, and are said

to have been done from designs by some of the scholars of Rubens; they were purchased by the college, and repaired in the year 1740. Over the altar are some beautiful specimens of sculpture, by Westmacott. The costly crosier of the founder, seven feet in height, of silver gilt, and richly decorated, is preserved in the chapel; it is in good condition, and admirably displays the mode in which architectural ornaments were in that day adapted to utensils and furniture. Among the eminent literary persons educated here have been, Somerville, the poet, Wood, author of the *Institutes*, the Rev. Sydney Smith, Dr. Bandinel, and Dr. Crotch; and among the numerous clerical dignitaries, two archbishops and twenty-nine bishops, including Archbishop Warham and Dr. Lowth.

*Arms.*

Lincoln College was founded in the year 1427, by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, under permission obtained from Henry VI. to make the church of All Saints collegiate, and establish a college for a rector and seven scholars. It was completed by Rotherham, Archbishop of York, who added five fellowships, and, by a new body of statutes enacted in 1479, limited the election of all the fellows to the old dioceses of York and Lincoln, with one exception, to the diocese of Wells. There are twelve exhibitions, founded by Lord Crewe; eight scholarships, and one Bible clerkship. The Bishop of Lincoln is visiter. The college is situated between All Saints' church and Exeter College, and consists of two quadrangles, one 80 feet and the other 70 feet square; the larger, begun soon after the founder's death, and finished by Bishop Rotherham, is entered by a tower-gateway, and contains the hall, library, rector's lodgings, and rooms for members. The inner quadrangle was erected about 1612; and six sets of rooms were added in 1759, from the funds of the college. The chief ornament of this inner court is the chapel, on its south side, erected by Bishop Williams: the windows, which present splendid specimens of painted glass and emblazonry, were procured from Italy, by that prelate, in the year 1629; the large east window is divided into six compartments, and exhibits a variety of scriptural subjects, while in the twelve side windows are representations of the Prophets and Apostles. On the south side of the college is a small garden. Among the eminent members may be enumerated, Sir William D'Avenant; James Hervey, author of the *Meditations;* John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, who, though a student of Christ-Church, was elected a fellow of this college; Dr. Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, a learned divine and casuist; Dr. George Hickes; Sir George Wheler; Dr. Matthew Tindal; Archbishop Potter, and nine bishops.

*Arms.*

All Souls' College was founded in 1437, by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, who induced Henry VI. to assume the title of co-founder; it was chiefly endowed with the lands of alien priories dissolved by that monarch. A code of statutes, on the model of Wykeham's, was drawn up by the archbishop, by which, in conformity with the charter, the society consists of a warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, and clerks. There are likewise six scholarships. The fellowships are open to descendants of the founder's family, or to others born within the province of Canterbury. The Archbishop is visiter.

The buildings consist of two quadrangles. That erected by the founder is about 124 feet by 72, and still retains many of its ancient features. It is entered from the High-street through two gateways, the western surmounted by a tower ornamented with large and well-sculptured effigies of Henry VI. and Chichele: in the court is a curious dial, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The whole line of building is adorned with battlements. The other quadrangle, which is comparatively modern, measures 173 feet by 155; and contains the grand entrance from Radcliffe-square, and the cloister, on the west; the common and other rooms, with two magnificent towers, on the east; the chapel and hall on the south; and the library on the north. This square is in the later English style, with some admixtures. The chapel, which is very generally admired, has an elegant screen, by Wren: the windows are in *chiaro 'scuro*, and among the interior decorations, immediately over the altar, is the beautiful *Noli me tangere* of Raphaello Mengs, purchased of the artist for £315; above which is a remarkably fine *al fresco* painting, intended to represent the assumption of the founder, by Sir James Thornhill. The respective dimensions of the choir and ante-chapel are 70 feet by 30. The hall of the college contains a fine marble bust of Chichele, and some paintings. The splendid library, consisting of about 40,000 volumes, was the gift of Colonel Codrington, a member of the college, who, in addition to his own collection, bequeathed £4000 for the purchase of books, and £6000 to defray the expense of a building. The building was completed in the year 1756, and its principal room, exclusively of a central recess, containing a statue of the colonel, is 198 feet by 33½; the foundation stone was laid by Dr. Young, author of the *Night Thoughts.* Among the eminent members are, Leland, the antiquary; Linacre; Caius; Sir Christopher Wren, who removed hither from Wadham College; Sir William Blackstone; Dr. Thomas Sydenham; Robert Heyrick, the poet; and Marchmont Needham, a political writer in the reign of Charles I.; with one archbishop and twelve bishops, including Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

*Arms.*

Magdalen College was founded in 1456, by William of Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of England, on or near the site of the hospital of St. John the Baptist, which, with all the estates belonging to it, was given to him by Henry VI., for a president, 40 fellows, 30 scholars (called demies, because formerly they were entitled only to half-commons), a schoolmaster, usher, four chaplains, an organist, eight clerks, and sixteen choristers. There are nine exhibitions, exclusively of some founded by John Hygden, D.D. The Bishop of Winchester is visiter.

The college is situated at the bottom of the High-street, on the western bank of the river Cherwell, near the bridge to which it gives name; and from the generally unaltered state of the buildings, presents a most venerable appearance. It consists chiefly of two qua-

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drangles built by Waynfleet, one side of a third, called the New Buildings, a lofty tower, and the chaplain's court. The principal entrance is from the gravel walk, through a modern Doric gateway, ornamented with a statue of the founder, and leading into the first quadrangle. On the north side of this quadrangle are the president's lodgings, and near them an ancient gateway, now disused, surmounted by a tower (in which is an apartment called the founder's chamber), with battlements and pinnacles, and adorned with small statues of the founder, of Henry VI., St. Mary Magdalen, and St. John the Baptist, under canopies of exquisite workmanship. In the south-east angle of the court is a stone pulpit, from which an annual sermon was formerly preached on the festival of St. John the Baptist. A passage leads from this court into the second quadrangle, which is surrounded by covered cloisters, and from which are the entrances to the chapel, library, hall, common-rooms, and apartments for the fellows and demies : the interior of the court is adorned by series of hieroglyphics, the solution of which has been given by William Reeks, fellow of the college, in a manuscript preserved in the library. The *Chapel*, which occupies its south-western angle, was erected by the founder, but has undergone several modern alterations ; near the west door, which opens into the first quadrangle, is a light detached stone arch. This elegant structure is adorned with beautiful stained windows, and the ante-chapel portion contains several interesting monuments ; the western window, painted in *chiaro 'scuro*, and executed after a design by Christopher Swartz, represents the Last Judgment. Underneath the altar-piece, by Isaac Fuller, which was placed here about 1680, is the celebrated picture of Christ bearing the Cross, now generally attributed to Moralez, a Spanish artist of the sixteenth century ; it was presented to the college by William Freeman, Esq., of Hamels, in the county of Hereford. The inner chapel is paved with black and white marble, and separated from the ante-chapel by a handsome screen, over which is a fine organ. The *Library* occupies the western side of the cloisters. The *Hall*, at the south-eastern angle, is decorated with various devices in wainscot, principally from scripture history, and with portraits ; the windows exhibit some curious specimens of old painting in glass. The remainder of the quadrangle is occupied by the fellows' and demies' common-rooms, the kitchen, and the rooms of members of the society. A passage on the north side leads to the *New Buildings*, the first stone of which was laid in 1733 : the structure is 300 feet in length, and consists of three stories, divided into their respective ranges of apartments ; in front is a handsome covered cloister. Eastward of this quadrangle are the water walks, which, bordered with trees, and extending along the side of a branch of the Cherwell, surrounding a spacious meadow, afford a delightful promenade ; part of these is called Addison's Walk, having been the favourite retreat of the poet whilst a student of the college : on the north is the College Grove, containing more private walks, and enlivened with a number of deer. In the centre of a range of buildings, on the south side of the chaplain's court, is the lofty and elegant tower already mentioned, completed in 1498, and crowned with eight pinnacles ; in the belfry story are two fine windows, and a rich open battlement, and it contains a ring of ten musical bells.

Magdalen College is required by its statutes to maintain the kings of England and their eldest sons, on the occasion of their visiting the University of Oxford ; and the hall has, in consequence, been honoured at various times with the presence of several royal guests, amongst whom were Edward IV., Richard III., Prince Arthur (in 1496), James I., and Prince Henry, who was admitted a member in 1605. During the parliamentary war, Generals Cromwell and Fairfax, with their officers, were entertained here in 1647, and after dinner amused themselves at bowls on the college green. Among eminent members have been, Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's school ; Lily, the grammarian, who was appointed first master of St. Paul's school by the founder, in 1510 ; John Fox, the church historian ; Hampden, the patriot ; Heylin, the controversial writer ; the poets Addison, Collins, and Edward Holdsworth ; Cardinals Wolsey and Pole ; Theophilus Gale, an eminent nonconformist divine ; Dr. Henry Hammond ; Dr. Sacheverell ; Edward Gibbon, who took no degree ; Dr. Richard Chandler, a learned traveller and antiquary ; Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh ; Sir Charles Wetherell ; one archbishop, and twenty-seven bishops.

*Arms.*

Brasenose College was founded in 1509, by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, of Prestbury, in Cheshire, the latter of whom revised its statutes. The society originally consisted of a principal and twelve fellows, natives within the old diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, which was subsequently divided into the dioceses of Worcester, Hereford, Lichfield, Leicester, and Lindesey ; with preference to persons born in the county of Chester and a certain part of Lancashire, especially in the parishes of Prescot and Prestbury. Eight additional fellowships were founded, *viz.*, two by the will of J. Williamson, rector of St. George's, Canterbury, in 1522 ; one by John Elton, alias Baker, canon of Salisbury, in 1528 ; one by William Porter, clerk, in 1531 ; one by Edward Darbie, archdeacon of Stow, in the county of Lincoln, in 1538 ; one by William Clyfton, subdean of York, in 1538 ; one by Brian Higden, dean of York, in 1549 ; and one, in 1586, by Joyce Frankland, of London, widow. There are 32 scholarships and 15 exhibitions, principally founded by Dr. Claymond, president of Corpus Christi College ; John, Lord Mordaunt ; Dr. Nowell, dean of St. Paul's ; Dr. Radcliffe, principal of the college ; Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset ; Dr. Yate, also principal of the college ; William Hulme, Esq. ; William Grimbaldson, M.D. ; and George, Marquess of Buckingham. The Bishop of Lincoln is visiter.

The college is situated on the west side of Radcliffe-square. The buildings comprise a spacious quadrangle, which contains the hall and rooms for members, and in the centre, statues called Cain and Abel, presented by Dr. Clarke ; and there is a small court towards the south, containing the chapel and library, and an elegant house for the principal, which fronts the High-street. Over the gateway entrance to the great quadrangle is a square tower, ornamented with architectural designs. The small court was built in the seventeenth century, from the plan, as is believed, of Sir Christopher Wren ;

its style is of the mixed kind, windows with pointed arches being occasionally opposed by Grecian pilasters and capitals. Amongst the eminent members of the college may be reckoned, John Fox, the martyrologist, prior to his removal to Magdalen College; Prince, author of the *Worthies of Devon;* Sampson Erdeswick; John Gwillim, author of the *Heraldry;* Sir William Petty; William and Robert Burton, of Leicester; Sir Elias Ashmole, founder of the museum called after his name; Sir Peter Leycester; John Watson, author of *The History of the Earls of Warren and Surrey;* the Rev. Mr. Milman; and Lord Nugent, author of *Memorials of Hampden.* Of the ten bishops who have been members, may be named, Miles Smith, of Gloucester, one of the greatest scholars of his day, and principal translator of the Bible; and Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta.

*Arms.*

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and lord privy seal to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., for a president, twenty fellows, twenty scholars, two chaplains, two clerks, and two choristers: Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, gave 6000 marks towards the building, and land towards the endowment. The Bishop of Winchester is visiter. The entrance to the college is opposite the south wall of Oriel College, under a square tower ornamented in front with three canopied niches; the quadrangle to which the gateway leads measures 101 feet by 80, and in the centre is a curious cylindrical dial, constructed by Charles Turnbull, fellow of the college, and described in a manuscript in the library, written by Robert Pegg. On the eastern side of the college are apartments for the gentlemen commoners; the fellows' building was erected in 1700, at the expense of Dr. Turner, president, on the site of the old cloisters, facing the broad walk in Christ-Church meadow. In the chapel, which was built by the founder of the college, is a very fine altar-piece of the Adoration, by Rubens, presented in 1804, by Sir R. Worsley, Bart.; there are monuments to the memory of distinguished members. The hall contains full-length portraits, admirably painted by Owen, of Lord Tenterden, late chief justice of England; Dr. Burgess, late Bishop of Salisbury; and Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff, formerly fellows on the foundation. In the college is still preserved the crosier of the founder, which is upwards of 300 years old, of silver gilt, richly ornamented, and about six feet in length; also his gold sacramental plate, salt-cellar of silver gilt, rings, and other valuable relics. On the visit of the sovereigns to the university, the King of Prussia resided in the president's lodgings. Amongst the eminent members have been, Basil Kennett, author of the *Antiquities of Rome,* president of the college; Hooker, author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity;* Hales, commonly called "the ever-memorable;" Fiddes, the biographer of Cardinal Wolsey; Coleridge, the poet; and Professor Buckland, afterwards canon of Christ-Church, and now dean of Westminster, the eminent geologist. Of the members who have been prelates, may be mentioned, Cardinal Pole, first of Magdalen; Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury; Webb, Bishop of Limerick, some time of University College; Dr. Fowler, of Gloucester; and Dr. Richard Pococke, Bishop of Meath, in Ireland.

*Arms.*

Christ-Church College was founded about 1525, by Cardinal Wolsey, on the site of the monastery of St. Frideswide, and was intended to comprise a dean, subdean, 100 canons, ten public readers, thirteen chaplains, an organist, twelve clerks, and sixteen choristers. On the disgrace of that dignitary, the establishment was suspended. In 1532 it was completed under the name of Henry the Eighth's College, for a dean and twelve canons; but the society was suppressed in 1545, and in the following year, on the removal of the see from Osney to this college, the church of St. Frideswide was constituted a cathedral, under the name of Christ's Church; the society to consist of a dean, eight canons, and 100 students, eight chaplains, a schoolmaster, an organist, eight clerks, and eight choristers. An addition of one student was made in 1664, on the foundation of William Thurstone, Esq. The deanery and canonries are in the gift of the Crown; one canonry is annexed to the Regius professorship of divinity, and one to the Regius professorship of Hebrew. There are thirty scholarships and exhibitions. The Queen is visiter.

The extensive buildings of the college form three quadrangles. The great front is in St. Aldate's-street, and extends 400 feet, presenting a very grand elevation, though its effect is much weakened by the declivity of the ground on which it stands, the narrowness of the approach to it, and the proximity of other buildings. The principal entrance is through a gateway begun by Wolsey, and finished by Sir Christopher Wren, over which is a magnificent circular tower, surmounted by an ogee dome, and containing the huge bell called "Great Tom of Oxford," which weighs nearly 17,000lb., is seven feet one inch in diameter, and five feet nine inches from the crown to the brim; the weight of the clapper is 342lb. The bell formerly belonged to Osney Abbey, and was re-cast in 1680.

The court to which the gateway leads is called the *Great quadrangle,* and measures 264 feet by 260; it contains the hall, the dean's lodgings, those of some of the canons, and rooms for members of the society. In the centre is a small fountain, supplied with water from the Isis, and from the spring at Hincksey. Over the passage at the north-east corner is a statue of Bishop Fell, and over the opposite one leading to the hall and chapel is one of Cardinal Wolsey. The ascent to the hall, which is in the south-eastern angle, is by a stately staircase, with a vaulted roof supported by a single central pillar. The interior of this magnificent refectory, which was erected by Wolsey, is 115 feet by 40, and 50 feet in height; the roof, which is lofty, presents a fine specimen of open-work in wood highly ornamented, and at the upper end of the south side is a large window, having a fine carved canopy in the ancient English style. In this hall many of the kings and queens of England have been entertained. The second quadrangle, called *Peckwater-square,* derives its name from an ancient hall which stood at the south-west corner: the hall was the property of Richard Peckwater; but having been given to the ancient monastery in the reign of Henry III., and having received in that of Henry VIII. the addition of another called Vine-hall, it eventually formed the pre-

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sent quadrangle, which was rebuilt in 1705, the expense being partly defrayed by means of £3000 bequeathed by Anthony Radcliffe. The south side is formed by the library, which contains an ample collection of books, manuscripts, prints, and coins, also several paintings, statues, and busts; the upper room is 141 feet by 30, and 37 feet in height, having a richly-decorated ceiling, with wainscot and pillars of the best Norway oak. Eastward of Peckwater is *Canterbury quadrangle*, the smallest of the three, which consists of modern buildings; its principal ornament is a magnificent Doric gateway, erected in 1778, under the superintendence of Mr. James Wyatt. The chapel is also the cathedral of the diocese, and is described hereafter.

Attached to the college, and situated southward of the great quadrangle, are, a grammar school for the choristers and other boys, and a theatre which contains many anatomical preparations and some very elegant wax models; lectures are delivered here by the reader in anatomy. There are likewise the chapter-house, common room, chaplain's quadrangle, Fell's-buildings, and the east cloisters, with a portal and passage leading to Christ-Church meadow, which is bounded on the north and west by the Isis, on the east by the Cherwell, and on the north by a wide walk overshadowed by lofty elms, and leading to narrower walks on the margin of the rivers. Forming a circumference of one mile and a quarter, and being kept in excellent order, these walks are the most frequented in the city. Some of the greatest names of which this or any other country can boast have been enrolled on the books of the college: amongst them are those of Dr. South, Bolingbroke, Ben Jonson, Philip Sidney, Otway, Locke, Canning; the Duke of Wellington; Dr. Buckland, dean of Westminster; and Sir Robert Peel.

*Arms.*

Trinity College was originally founded and endowed by Edward III., Richard II., and the priors and bishops of Durham, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Cuthbert; it was also called Durham College. At the Dissolution the site and buildings were purchased by Sir Thomas Pope, Knt., of Tittenhanger, in the county of Hereford, and the college was refounded by him, in 1554, for a president, twelve fellows, and twelve scholars. The Bishop of Winchester is visiter. The college is situated opposite the Turle, in Broad-street, from which it is separated by an iron palisade, inclosing a spacious area. The chapel, as seen from the street, is a light and elegant edifice, with columns supporting a rich cornice; it is terminated at its western end by a tower of similar construction, beneath which is the principal entrance to the first quadrangle, which contains the hall, library, and the lodgings of the president. In the chapel, which opens into this court, is a monument to the memory of the founder and his lady, whose remains were removed hither, in 1567, from the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, London. The second court consists of three sides, with an opening on the east into a large garden, which is partly inclosed by yew hedges, in the formal Dutch style, and partly arranged in devious walks, interspersed with shrubs and evergreens. Among the more eminent names of former members enrolled here, are those of Archbishop Sheldon, Selden, Chillingworth, Sir John Denham, Merrick, Warton, Lord Chatham, Lisle Bowles, Walter Savage Landor, and Medwin, the translator of *Æschylus*.

*Arms.*

St. John's College was founded in 1557, by Sir Thomas White, citizen and merchant of London, on the site of a college dedicated to St. Bernard, for student monks of the Cistercian order. The society comprises a president, fifty fellows or scholars, one chaplain, an organist, six singing men, six choristers, and two sextons: the founder's kin are actual fellows on admission. There are also eighteen scholarships and exhibitions. The Bishop of Winchester is visiter. The buildings contain an outer and an inner quadrangle: in the former are the hall, chapel, and president's lodgings; and a passage leads from this to the inner quadrangle, on the east and west sides of which are cloisters supported by eight pillars, over which are busts, representing the four cardinal virtues, the three Christian graces, and the arts and sciences, with emblematical cornices. Each cloister is divided by a Doric gateway, surmounted by a semicircular pediment of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. This quadrangle leads to the spacious and picturesque gardens of the college: a range of buildings to the north-east includes two very handsome common rooms, and other apartments. The chapel belonged to the original monastery of St. Bernard: its altar is ornamented with a representation in tapestry of Our Saviour and his two disciples at Emmaus; and on the north wall is a black marble urn, containing the heart of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, a distinguished benefactor to the college. The remains of the founder, of Archbishop Laud (once president), of Archbishop Juxon, and of Dr. Bailie, repose in vaults beneath the altar; and in a small inner chapel, called Bailie's chapel, are various monuments to subsequent presidents. The library is on the south and east sides of the inner quadrangle, and consists of two spacious and handsome rooms: amongst its many curious and valuable contents are, a picture of Charles I., comprising the whole book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and on the hairs of the head; and an ancient crosier of dark wood beaded with silver, lately discovered in a garret of the president's lodgings; also many old missals, manuscripts, and coins. The most eminent members have been, Archbishops Laud, Juxon, and Dawes; Bishops Meaux and Buckeridge; Shirley, the dramatic poet; William Lowth and Charles Wheatley, learned divines and commentators; Sherard, who founded the professorship of botany; Dr. Bliss; and Dr. Dibdin.

*Arms.*

Jesus College was founded in 1571, by Queen Elizabeth, on petition of Hugh ap Price, D.C.L., a native of Brecknock, and treasurer of St. David's, for a principal, eight fellows, and eight scholars. In consequence of various benefactions, the society now consists of a principal and nineteen fellows (among whom is one from Jersey or Guernsey, on the foundation of Charles I., in 1636); and there are eighteen scholarships and several exhibitions. The Earl of Pembroke is visiter. The buildings consist chiefly of two quadran-

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gles, the first containing the chapel and hall, and the second the library; the altar-piece in the chapel is a fine copy of Guido's painting of St. Michael overcoming the Devil. In the library are many scarce books and valuable manuscripts; the statutes of the society, written on vellum, beautifully illuminated; a curious metal watch, given by Charles I.; one of Queen Elizabeth's stirrups; and a capacious silver-gilt bowl, capable of containing ten gallons, and weighing 278 ounces, the gift of Sir W. W. Wynn, in 1732. Amongst its eminent members have been, David Powell, the antiquary; and John Davis, lexicographer and antiquary.

*Arms.*

Wadham College was founded in 1613, on the site of an ancient and magnificent priory of Augustine friars, by Nicholas Wadham, of Edge and Merrifield, and Dorothy his wife, for a warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. There are several other scholarships and a number of exhibitions, among which latter are four for the study of Hebrew, six for Greek, and one for botany. The most eminent benefactor was the Rev. John Wills, D.D., warden of the college, who died in 1806, and bequeathed, subject to legacy duty, £400 per annum to the office of warden, £1000 to improve the warden's lodgings, £100 a year for a law exhibition to a fellow, £20 a year for a law exhibition to a scholar, £100 a year for a medical exhibition to a fellow, and £20 a year for a medical exhibition to a scholar; also £31. 10. to a divinity lecturer and preacher, £75 to one superannuated fellow, and £50 to a second, annually. The Bishop of Bath and Wells is visiter.

The buildings comprise an extensive quadrangle, 130 feet square: in the centre of the eastern side is a portico, ornamented with statues of James I. in his robes, and of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, with a Latin inscription commemorative of the foundation. In an adjoining court are two buildings of three stories, one erected in 1694, the other in 1829, inhabited by members. The front of the college was greatly improved in 1822, by the removal of some heavy iron and stone work, and substitution of light iron palisades. The chapel contains a fine east window, exhibiting typical paintings and historical subjects, the work of Bernard Van Linge, and presented by Sir John Strangeways: the design of the altar-piece is the Lord's Supper, in brown and white crayons, on cloth, by Isaac Fuller, accompanied with other subjects. At right angles with the choir is a noble ante-chapel, containing monuments of several distinguished members of the society; on the north side of the chancel is a marble monument to Sir John Portman, Bart., who died in 1624. The hall is one of the largest in the university, and adorned with handsome modern painted windows. The gardens are extremely neat. The Royal Society of London originated in this college, and amongst its eminent members have been Walsh, the poet; Sir C. Sedley; Admiral Blake; Sir Christopher Wren; Arthur Onslow, for many parliaments speaker of the house of commons; Floyer Sydenham, translator of Plato; and Dr. Kennicott: the famous Bentley, of Cambridge, became a member in 1689; and of prelates may be named, Gauden, Seth Ward, Thomas Sprat, and Parker, Bishop of Oxford.

*Arms.*

Pembroke College, formerly called Broadgate Hall, was founded in 1624, by means of a bequest from Thomas Tesdale, of Glympton, in the county of Oxford, aided by a donation from Richard Wightwick, B.D., rector of East Ilsley, in the county of Berks, under letters-patent of James I., and during the chancellorship of the Earl of Pembroke, from whom it received its name. The original foundation comprised a master, ten fellows, and ten scholars, now extended to fourteen fellows, and thirty-one scholars and exhibitioners. In 1636, a fellowship was founded by Charles I.; and about 1672, two fellowships were added by Sir John Bennet, afterwards Lord Ossulstone; also one, in 1749, by Sir John Phillips, Bart. The Chancellor of the university is visiter. The college is situated nearly opposite to the grand front of Christ-Church College, and consists chiefly of a quadrangle, the work of different periods, but regularly built. The interior has of late years been newly faced with Bath stone, and altered from the Palladian to the later English style, the whole presenting a neat appearance; the northern front and the master's lodgings, also, have been appropriately decorated (these buildings likewise having been originally Palladian), after a design by Mr. Daniel Evans, of Oxford, in the later style. The oriel windows may be mentioned as well worthy of attention, particularly that over the gateway, constructed on the model of the remains of one in John of Gaunt's palace at Lincoln. The hall, which has been considerably enlarged and improved, contains a bust of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon, a gift to the college by the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. The chapel is a small edifice of the Ionic order; the altar-piece is a copy from the picture by Rubens, at Antwerp, of Our Saviour after his Resurrection, presented by Archdeacon Corbett. Among the eminent residents may be enumerated, the learned Camden, who studied at the original hall, after he left Magdalen College; Judge Blackstone, previously to his removal to All Souls'; Dr. Johnson, whose rooms were upon the second floor, over the gateway; George Whitefield, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists; Shenstone, the poet; Sir Thomas Browne, author of the *Religio Medici*; Richard Graves, author of the *Spiritual Quixote*; and Dr. Newman, Primate of Ireland, author of the *Harmony of the Gospels.*

*Arms.*

Worcester College was founded in 1714, by the trustees of Sir T. Cookes, Bart., of Bently-Pauncefoot, in the county of Worcester, by elevating Gloucester Hall, also named St. John the Baptist's Hall, to the rank of a college. The original foundation was for a provost, six fellows, and six scholars. In 1727, two fellowships and two scholarships were added by James Finney, D.D., prebendary of Durham; in 1731, seven fellowships and five scholarships, by Sarah Eaton; and six fellowships and three scholarships in 1734, by George Clarke, D.C.L. The society at present consists of a provost, twenty-one fellows, sixteen scholars, and three exhibitioners. The Bishops of Oxford and Worcester, and the Vice-Chancellor of the university, are visiters. The college is pleasantly situated on an

eminence, at the western extremity of the university, near the Isis. The buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, the eastern elevation being occupied by the library, hall, and chapel; on the north is an elegant pile, containing the provost's lodgings, and rooms for fellows and scholars, while on the south are the old buildings of Gloucester Hall. The chapel has a richly-ornamented stucco roof; the altar-piece is a fine old painting of a Magdalene. In the library is the large and curious collection bequeathed by Dr. Clarke, who also left £1000 towards a building; the room is 120 feet in length, with an extensive gallery. The gardens, which occupy three acres, are laid out with great taste, and ornamented with a fine sheet of water. Thomas Allen, the mathematician, and Sir Kenelm Digby, studied here, previously to the conversion of Gloucester Hall into a college: among later members may be named De Quincey.

Besides the above colleges, are five HALLS, enjoying the same privileges, and requiring the same terms and exercises for taking degrees, as the colleges, but not incorporated, their estates and other property being held in trust by the university. The Chancellor of the university is visiter, and appoints the principals to all of them, with the exception of St. Edmund Hall. *St. Alban Hall* derives its name and foundation from Robert de Sancto Albano, a burgess of Oxford, who lived in the time of John; it now belongs to Merton College, to which it was united June 15th, 1549. The buildings are eastward of Merton College. Massinger was educated here. *St. Edmund Hall* is situated in Queen's-lane, and derives its name from St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III.; it is the most ancient of the halls now remaining, having been devoted to the purposes of academical instruction so early as the thirteenth century. In 1537 it had come into the possession of Queen's College, which society soon afterwards obtained from the university the right of nominating the principal. Oldham, the poet; Hearne, the indefatigable antiquary; and Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, were educated here. *St. Mary Hall*, formerly the parsonage-house of the rectors of St. Mary's, was given to Oriel College in 1325, and made academical in 1333: four scholarships were founded by Thomas Dyke, M.D., in 1677. The buildings, which are near Oriel College, are comprised in a quadrangle, containing the hall, the chapel, the principal's lodgings, and rooms for members. Sir Thomas More, and Sandys, the poet, were educated here. *New Inn Hall*, formerly Trilleck's Inn, was originally inhabited by Bernardine monks, and afterwards by students of canon and civil law; it came into the possession of New College in 1392. During the civil war, from 1642 to 1646, it was used by Charles I. as a mint, where the plate sent by different colleges for his majesty's use was melted. Upon the Restoration it again became a place of study, but subsequently fell into disuse, on which the apartments were let to poor people; recently, however, Dr. Cramer, now dean of Carlisle, having succeeded to the office of principal, so long a sinecure, several students entered their names as members, and the ordinary instructions and lectures have since been carried on as at the other academical institutions. The celebrated lawyer Blackstone was principal. *Magdalen Hall*, originally erected by Waynfleet, for students previously to admission into his college, became an independent hall in 1602. It having been accidentally destroyed by fire, the society was removed by act of parliament, in 1822, to Hertford College, which, having lapsed to the crown and become decayed, was repaired and fitted up for their reception. There are 23 scholarships and exhibitions. Among the eminent persons educated here have been, William Warner, the poet; Lord Clarendon, Thomas Hobbes, Sir Matthew Hale, and Dr. Plot. Charles James Fox was educated at Hertford College.

The principal PUBLIC BUILDINGS connected with the UNIVERSITY are, the Theatre, Schools (comprising the Bodleian Library and the Picture Gallery), Clarendon Printing-House, New Printing-House, Ashmolean Museum, Radcliffe Library, Astronomical Observatory, Music Room, and Taylor and Randolph Institution. The *Theatre* is situated northward of Radcliffe-square, on the south side of Broad-street, and is appropriated to holding the acts denominated *Comitia et Encœnia*, to Lord Crewe's annual commemoration of benefactors, the recitation of prize compositions, the ceremony of conferring degrees on illustrious personages, and other public meetings of the university. It was constructed in 1664, by Sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of £12,470, which was defrayed by Archbishop Sheldon, who also gave £2000 towards keeping it in repair, directing the surplus to be applied in the erection of a printing-house. The plan of the building is that of the Theatre of Marcellus, at Rome, and it is capable of containing nearly 4000 persons; a new roof was constructed in 1802, the ceiling exhibiting a magnificent allegorical painting, by Streater, serjeant-painter to Charles II., divided into compartments. The room is adorned with portraits of the founder, of George IV., by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and of the late Emperor of Russia and late King of Prussia, presented by those respective sovereigns; the two last of whom, with other illustrious personages, received honorary degrees in this noble edifice, on their visit to the university in 1814.

The *Schools*, founded early in the fifteenth century, by Thomas Huskenorton, abbot of Osney, form a handsome quadrangle on the north side of Radcliffe-square, comprising schools for divinity, logic, moral philosophy, music, sculpture, &c., in which lectures are read by the professors, and candidates for degrees pass their examinations. The Bodleian Library is on the western side of the quadrangle, and the Picture Gallery in the upper story of the other three sides; on the north is the Clarendon Printing-office. The principal front, in Cat-street, is 175 feet in length, and is divided by a tower gateway, adorned with pinnacles and mullioned windows, and exhibiting all the five orders of architecture: this part of the building is the repository for the muniments and registers of the university, and is surmounted by a statue of James I., enthroned, and presenting a copy of his works, with his right hand to Fame, and with the left to the university; over the throne are the emblems of Justice, Peace, and Plenty. In the logic and moral philosophy school, at the south-east angle of the court, are the Pomfret statues, given to the university in 1755, by the Countess Dowager of Pomfret. The divinity school, which is opposite the principal gateway, and devoted to the exercises for the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, exhibits a beautiful specimen of later English architecture, with a roof consisting of bold four-centered arches, with fan tracery.

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The *Bodleian Library* was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, of Dunscombe, near Crediton, in the county of Devon, Knt., on the remains of one by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and was opened to the public, November 8th, 1602. It is entered at the south-west angle of the court, and consists of three principal and some smaller rooms: one is devoted to topographical works and manuscripts, bequeathed to the university by Mr. Gough, the antiquary, in 1799; a second to foreign, and a third to domestic literature. On the entrance staircase is the *Auctarium*, for the reception of the choicest books and manuscripts. The several rooms are decorated with valuable portraits. In addition to the continual increase of books by donations and purchase, the institution claims as a matter of right, in common with other national establishments, a copy of every work printed in the country. The *Picture Gallery* contains, besides numerous portraits, landscapes, and historical pieces, some fine busts, especially one near the entrance, of John, Duke of Marlborough; casts of Apollo and Venus de Medicis; a superb brass statue of William, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the university from 1616 to 1630, designed by Rubens, and executed by Hubert le Sœur; and many elegant models of ancient buildings. In an apartment on the north side of the quadrangle are the famous Arundelian marbles, collected by the Earl of Arundel, and given to the university by his grandson, the Duke of Norfolk; here also are the antique marbles presented by the executors of the learned Selden.

The *Clarendon Printing-office* was erected in 1711, from the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh, out of the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, the copyright of which was a gift by the author's son to the university. Over the south entrance is a fine statue of Lord Clarendon; the north entrance is by a flight of steps from Broad-street: the summit is ornamented with statues of the nine muses. A New Printing-House has been erected westward of the Observatory, at the expense of the university, and under the direction of Mr. Daniel Robertson, architect, with a press-room 201 feet by 28, and other apartments and conveniences, which render it the most complete, and, with the exception of the royal printing-house at Paris, the largest, establishment of the kind in Europe. The buildings occupy an area of two acres and a half, and form a square, two sides of which are appropriated to the Bible department, and the other two to that of the classics. The edifice is constructed of stone procured in the neighbourhood, faced with Bath stone; the principal front has a splendid entrance gateway, designed after the arch of Constantine at Rome.

Nearly adjoining the theatre, on the western side, is the *Ashmolean Museum*, founded in 1682, by Elias Ashmole, who gave to the university his own collection of coins, medals, and manuscripts, together with a curious collection made by the Tradescants, two eminent gardeners and botanists at Lambeth; on condition that the university should erect a building for their reception. At his death the museum was enlarged with his valuable antiquarian library, and it has been since greatly increased by various donations. On the first floor of this building the lectures on experimental philosophy and mineralogy are delivered, and in the lower one those on chymistry, for which the apparatus is kept here.



*The Radcliffe Library*, esteemed one of the most splendid architectural ornaments of the university, situated in the centre of Radcliffe-square, was completed by Gibbs, in 1749, at the expense of Dr. Radcliffe, who bequeathed £40,000 for the building, £150 per annum for the librarian, £100 a year for the purchase of books, and large sums for other purposes connected with the establishment. This superb structure is circular in form, and has a rustic basement, with several arched entrances into an area, from which a flight of steps conducts to the chief room, which contains a variety of casts and busts, and, by a late determination of the trustees, has become the repository of books in natural history and medicine. Above the basement is a series of duplicated columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched frieze, entablature, and cornice, and surmounted by an open balustrade ornamented with urns; the building is crowned with a well-proportioned dome, which rises to the height of 80 feet from the floor. Over the door of the entrance from the principal staircase is a portrait of the founder, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and within the library is his statue, finely sculptured by Rysbrach. On the visit of the allied sovereigns, a magnificent dinner was provided by the university for the illustrious guests, of which they partook in the library, on the 14th of June, 1814.

*The Botanic Garden*, said to be the site of an ancient burial-ground belonging to the Jews, was founded in 1622, by Henry, Lord D'Anvers, Earl of Danby; it is situated opposite to the tower of Magdalen College, near the bridge, and consists of about five acres of ground, divided into four parts, and containing a great variety of plants, arranged according to their respective classes. On the right and left of the entrance are green-houses; and eastward of the garden, without the walls, is an excellent hot-house. The entrance is by an elegant arched gateway, thought to have been designed by Inigo Jones, the centre of which is ornamented by a bust of the founder, and the sides by statues of Charles I. and II.; it is fronted by a broad area next the High-street, and encompassed by a parapet surmounted with iron palisades. The library attached to the Botanic Garden was built, and furnished with a valuable collection of botanical works, by Dr. Sherard, Fellow of St. John's College. There is a handsome residence for the professor at a small distance from the garden.

*The Astronomical Observatory*, situated at the northern extremity of Oxford on the road to Woodstock, was erected by trustees under the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who bequeathed £7000 for the object, the Duke of Marlborough giving ten acres of ground for the site. This beautiful pile of building comprises an excellent library, apartments for observation and for lectures, a valuable apparatus of astronomical instruments, and a residence for the professor: the tower, which exhibits a general representation of the Temple of the Winds, at Athens, is surmounted by a figure of Hercules, and one of Atlas supporting the globe.

In Holywell-street is the *Music-room*, built at an expense of £1263, and opened in 1748, the funds having been principally raised by means of subscription oratorios; concerts, under the direction of stewards from different colleges, are performed during term.

A spacious and elegant building has just been erected after the designs, and under the superintendence, of

Mr. Cockerell, professor of architecture at the Royal Academy, for the *Taylor and Randolph Institution*, founded by the bequests of Sir Robert Taylor, architect, and Dr. Randolph, for the study of modern languages, and the exhibition of paintings. The site is 260 feet in length, and 100 feet in breadth, and the building consists of a central range with a noble portico of the Corinthian order, and two wings ornamented with pilasters of the same order in front, and at the ends with columns and antæ of the Ionic. The east wing is appropriated to the Taylor institution, and contains the curator's residence, six lecture-rooms, and a library forty feet square; that portion appropriated to the Randolph institution consists of the centre and west wing, the lower part containing galleries for statuary and sculpture, and the upper for painting.

*Arms of the Bishopric.*

Oxford, on the removal of the see of Dorchester to Lincoln, was included within that diocese, from which, however, it was separated in 1542, and erected into a SEE by Henry VIII. That monarch appointed the chapel of the abbey of Osney the cathedral; but this distinction was subsequently transferred to the monastery of St. Frideswide, on the site of which Cardinal Wolsey had commenced the foundation of a splendid college, afterwards completed, but upon a scale of less magnificence, by the king, who, having dedicated the chapel of the college to Christ, assigned it as the cathedral of the diocese. The jurisdiction of the see comprehends the whole of the counties of Berks, Bucks, and Oxford. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, three archdeacons, eight canons, eight chaplains, one hundred and one students, eight clerks, eight choristers, and twenty-four almsmen. The bishop has the patronage of the archdeaconries, the chancellorship, and 22 benefices, with an income of £5000. The dean and canons, who are appointed by the crown, constitute the chapter, and have the patronage of 88 benefices and the chaplaincies, with an income of £12,547, subject to deductions for the augmentation of small livings; also a revenue of £2153 derived from college offices.

The *Cathedral* is a spacious cruciform structure chiefly in the Norman style, with a central tower surmounted by a spire of early English architecture. The exterior is concealed by the college buildings, with which it is surrounded. The interior contains many portions of peculiar and beautiful design: the arches of the nave, part of which has been demolished, are in a double series, the tower springing from corbels on the piers; the roof of the choir is richly groined, and adorned with pendants. On the north of the choir are some chapels of later character than the rest of the building, and the Latin chapel has several windows in the decorated style. In the Dean's chapel are altar-tombs of considerable antiquity, a monument in the decorated style, with three canopied niches of great beauty, and the shrine of St. Frideswide, an elaborate design in the later English style, consisting of three tiers of tabernacle work, the upper tier of which is ornamented with canopied niches. Many of the windows were destroyed during the parliamentary war. In the east window is a painting of the Nativity, from a design by Sir James Thornhill. The central west window is embellished with ancient stained glass exhibiting St. Frideswide, St. Catherine, and other saints; and in the central part of the great window in the north transept is a representation of the murder of Becket, which appears to be of great antiquity. The pulpit is very antique, and richly carved. There are numerous monuments, among which are those of Lady Elizabeth Montacute; Robert Burton, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy;* several distinguished members of the university; and some eminent persons who died at Oxford while Charles I. held his court at Christ-Church: likewise a fine statue of Dr. Cyril Jackson, executed by Chantrey, from his portrait in the hall. Part of the cloisters, in the later English style, is remaining; and the chapter-house is a beautiful specimen of early English architecture.

The city comprises the PARISHES of St. Aldate, containing 1417 inhabitants; All Saints, 593; Holywell, or St. Cross, 933; St. Ebbe, 4169; St. Giles, 3970; St. John the Baptist, 89; St. Martin, 459; St. Mary Magdalen, 2600; St. Mary the Virgin, 762; St. Michael, 1034; St. Peter-le-Bailey, 1282; St. Peter-in-the-East, 1167; and St. Thomas, or St. Nicholas, 3733. The living of *St. Aldate's* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; net income, £137; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire; it is said to have been restored in 1004. *All Saints'* is a discharged curacy, valued at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £65; patrons, the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College. The church is a good structure in the Grecian style, with a tower crowned by a circlet of Corinthian pillars, from within which rises an elegant spire; it was erected by subscription, in 1708, on the site of the former edifice. The walls are ornamented by a handsome balustrade, the floors laid with variegated marble, and the ceiling adorned with curious fret-work, and with the arms of benefactors, painted in compartments. The living of the parish of *St. Cross* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College. The church is in the early English style, with some later insertions, and has a tower, which was added in 1664. *St. Ebbe's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £3. 5., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £111. The church is said to have been founded by Athelmer, Earl of Cornwall, and annexed to the monastery of Eynesham, on the destruction of which by the Danes it was given to the monastery of Stow, which grant was confirmed by Henry I.; the ancient edifice was taken down in 1814, and the present, a plain neat building, was erected in 1816. A district named the Holy Trinity was formed out of the parish in 1844, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the church, an early English structure with a campanile turret, was built at a cost of £3000, and consecrated in Oct. 1845. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Oxford, alternately; net income, £150. *St. Giles'* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £14. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £160; patrons and impropriators, the President and Fellows of St. John's College: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1829. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, with lancet-shaped

windows, and a square embattled tower is said to have been built in 1120. A district church has been erected at Summer-town, in the parish of St. Giles. *St. John's* is a perpetual curacy; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College. The college chapel forms the church of this parish. *St. Martin's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £8. 1. 5½., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £62. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower which, in the reign of Edward III., was considerably lowered, on complaint of the scholars that the townsmen used to retire into it and annoy them with arrows, stones, and other missiles. *St. Mary Magdalen's* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £6; net income, £145; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church. The church, founded prior to the Conquest, was given by Robert D'Oily, to the college of St. George, within the castle, and, after the annexation of the college to Osney Abbey, was, with that monastery, granted to Christ-Church by Henry VIII.

*St. Mary's the Virgin* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £5. 4. 2.; net income, £38; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College. The church, which is the university church, though used by the parishioners, is a spacious and elegant structure in the later English style, with a tower in the decorated style on the north side, surmounted by a beautiful spire rising to the height of 180 feet. The front of the building is in the best style of the period of Henry VII., but rather disfigured by a porch of heavy twisted pillars, over which is a statue of the Virgin. The interior is very beautiful: the piers and arches are richly moulded, and above the piers are elegant niches, from which spring corbels, supporting the wooden arches of a finely-carved ceiling; on the north of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of Adam de Brome, founder of Oriel College, and there are several ancient and interesting monuments. At Littlemore, in St. Mary's parish, is a separate incumbency. *St. Michael's* is a curacy; net income, £100; patrons and impropriators, the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College. The church is an ancient edifice in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and a handsome porch in the later style; the windows are in general of large dimensions, and finely pointed. *St. Peter's-le-Bailey* is a discharged rectory, valued at £3. 14. 2., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £104. The church is a neat edifice erected in 1740, on the site of the old structure, which had fallen down in 1726.

*St. Peter's-in-the-East* is a perpetual curacy, valued at £13. 2. 1.; net income, £147; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College. The church is said to have been originally built in the ninth century; the prevailing character of the present building is Norman, and the details are rich and elaborately wrought. It has undergone many alterations and repairs, and received several additions in the later English style, which have materially altered its external appearance: the roof in the nave and north aisle having been restored, and a new organ erected, the church was reopened in December, 1844. At the west end of the north aisle is a square tower, which has vestiges of great antiquity. Underneath the chancel is a fine Norman crypt, the roof of which is vaulted, and supported on four ranges of low massive pillars; several of the windows of the church have remains of painted glass, and there are many ancient monuments. Hearne, the antiquary, was interred in the churchyard; and in the church is a brass plate with an inscription to his memory, placed there in 1833, by the late Sir R. C. Hoare, the original inscription in the burial-ground having become obliterated. *St. Thomas'* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church. The church, founded by the canons of Osney Priory, in 1141, is a neat structure, with a square embattled tower, and has recently undergone an extensive repair; a new aisle, also, has been built. The churchyard is tastefully planted with flowering shrubs and evergreens. A district church in the Grecian style, dedicated to St. Peter, has been built in the parish of St. Thomas, containing 860 sittings, 700 of which are free. The parish of *St. Clement*, being without the ancient limits of the city, although now included in its municipal government, is described under its own head. A complete floating chapel has been erected at Oxford, at an expense of £1000, by Mr. Henry Ward, for the use of watermen and their families, with a residence at one end for a schoolmaster and mistress; it is capable of containing 140 persons, and has a regular chaplain, to whose stipend the heads of the colleges subscribe. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The Infirmary, an elegant and commodious structure of stone, was erected and completely furnished by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, and was opened for the reception of patients in 1770: the buildings comprise a chapel, to which a late Duke of Marlborough presented a communion service of gilt plate; attached to them are five acres of land given by Thomas Rowney, Esq. The House of Industry, a neat stone edifice, 237 feet in length, and two stories in height, was erected for the accommodation of eleven parishes, united by act of parliament, in 1771, for the maintenance of their poor. The parishes of St. Giles, St. Clement, and St. John are in the Headington union.

Of the numerous MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENTS that flourished here, some have been incorporated in the buildings of the various colleges, in which, however, only a few memorials are now preserved; while of others, vestiges still exist in different parts of the city and neighbourhood. About a quarter of a mile from the church of St. Thomas are some trifling remains of *Osney Abbey*, already noticed, consisting chiefly of an arched window and a small portion of a wall, now belonging to a corn-mill, which occupies the site; the bells are in the steeple of Christ-Church. Half a mile to the east of the city, adjoining St. Clement's parish, was the hospital of *St. Bartholomew*. There are some slight remains of the convent for Benedictine nuns instituted at *Godstow*, in 1138, by Editha, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, in which Rosamond Clifford was interred, and to which Henry II. was a considerable benefactor; the revenue at the Dissolution was £319. 18. 8. The hospital of *St. John the Baptist*, without the east gate, was established previously to the reign of John, who was a great patron of the institution; and was rebuilt by Henry III. In the reign of Henry VI. it was given to Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, who built on its site his magnificent college of Magdalen, in the walls of which some vestiges of the ancient building may be traced. The house of *Dominican* friars

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was founded in 1221, by Isabel de Bulbec, widow of Robert, Earl of Oxford, and was subsequently removed to a small island near the Watergate, in the parish of St. Ebbe, given to that fraternity by Henry III., where it continued till the Dissolution. The *Franciscan* priory was originally instituted in 1224, by Richard Le Mercier and others, and was afterwards refounded by Henry III.: the fine chapel and extensive inclosures of this establishment were alienated in the reign of Henry VI. The priory of *Carmelite* or *White* friars was established in 1254, and to it King Edward II. assigned the palace of Beaumont, built by Henry I.: there are scarcely any vestiges of the buildings. The monastery of *Augustine* friars was built by Henry III., in 1268, and continued till the foundation of Wadham College, which was built on part of the site. *Rewley Abbey*, for monks of the Cistercian order, was erected in 1280, by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in pursuance of the will of his father, Richard, King of the Romans, on an island called North Osney, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary: at the Dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £174. 3. Of this monastery, some arched windows and doorways in an out-building still remain, and also some stones on which are inscriptions and armorial bearings. Oxford confers the title of Earl on the family of Harley.

OXFORDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the south-west, south, and south-east by Berkshire, on the east by Buckinghamshire, on the north-east by Northamptonshire, on the north and north-west by Warwickshire, and on the west by Gloucestershire. It extends from 51° 28′ to 52° 9′ (N. Lat.), and, in its greatest breadth, which is a little north of the centre of the county, from 1° 2′ to 1° 38′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 752 square miles, or about 480,000 acres. There are 32,165 houses inhabited, 1442 uninhabited, and 202 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 161,643, of whom 80,436 are males, and 81,207 females.

At the period of the Roman invasion, the county formed part of the territory of the Dobuni, who, desirous of releasing themselves from subjection to their eastern neighbours, the Cattieuchlani, offered no resistance to the Romans, by whom, on their first division of the island, this district was included in *Britannia Prima*. Its central situation retarded its final subjection to the Saxon dominion, until the latter part of the sixth century. It had been the scene of several sanguinary conflicts between the Saxons and the retiring Britons, and became that of several others between the sovereigns of Wessex and Mercia. In the year 778, the county being ceded by Cynewulf, King of Wessex, to Offa, King of Mercia, the latter made a wide and deep trench, as a boundary between the two kingdoms, which may still be traced at Ardley, Stoney-Middleton, Northbrook, Heyford, and Kirtlington. The county lies in the diocese of Oxford, and province of Canterbury; and forms an archdeaconry, comprising, exclusively of Oxford, the deaneries of Aston, Burcester, Chipping-Norton, Cuddesden, Deddington, Henley, Witney, and Woodstock, and containing 212 parishes. For purposes of civil government, it is divided into the hundreds of Bampton, Banbury, Binfield, Bloxham, Bullington, Chaddington, Dorchester, Ewelme, Langtree, Lewknor, Pirton, Ploughley, Thame, and Wootton. It contains the city and university of Oxford, the borough and market towns of Banbury and Woodstock, and the market-towns of Bampton, Bicester, Burford, Chipping-Norton, Henley-upon-Thames, Heyford, Thame, Watlington, and Witney. Three knights are returned to parliament for the shire, two representatives for the city, two for the university, and one each for the boroughs of Woodstock and Banbury. The county is in the Oxford circuit; and the assizes and the quarter-sessions are held in the city of Oxford.

The shape of the county is extremely irregular: near the middle, at Oxford, it is not above seven miles across, and though the northern portion spreads out to a breadth of about 38 miles, yet that lying to the south of the city is no where more than twelve miles broad. The surface of the southernmost part has a fine alternation of hill and dale; and the Chiltern elevations, more particularly, which are in some places clothed with fine woods of beech, and are partly arable, and partly in open sheep downs, are beautifully varied. The more central district has little inequality, but is adorned with numerous woods, presenting a rich aspect. In the northern and western districts of that portion of the county north of Oxford, the prospects are for the most part less agreeable, the inclosures being formed by bare stone walls: in Wychwood Forest, however, are many grassy vales and woody glens, which afford charming scenery. The rivers of Oxfordshire are among its chief natural attractions, flowing through nearly every part of it, and luxuriant meadows almost every where bordering on their banks. In the vicinity of Oxford, the vale of the Isis expands into a spacious amphitheatre, bounded by some striking hills, and in the centre of which rise the majestic towers, domes, and spires of that city, from behind the thick shade of venerable groves. To the south of Wallingford, in Berkshire, the scenery upon the banks of the river, now called the Thames, assumes an increased variety of beauty, and forms an extended valley through the range of the Chiltern hills, which, gradually losing the appearance of downs, exhibited by some of the more naked summits in the distance, are marked by much picturesque effect, both of art and nature. Hamlets and villages lie scattered in the neighbourhood of the stream, and magnificent seats occupy the declivities on each side; and having received the waters of the Kennet and the Loddon from the south, it swells into a majestic river, and glides onward through the plain, until it becomes engulfed amidst the fine hills around Henley, the scenery of which is among the most interesting in the county.

With regard to SOIL, Oxfordshire comprises three different tracts, the limits of which are pretty clearly defined, and which may be distinguished as the red-land district, the stone-brash land, and the Chiltern hills. The red-land, which includes the whole northern part, much exceeds in fertility any other district of equal extent in the county, and contains about 79,635 acres, consisting of a rich sandy loam of a reddish colour, well adapted to the production of every crop, and having a substratum of red gritstone rock. The stone-brash tract adjoins the former, and extends from the verge of Gloucestershire, on the west, nearly to that of Buckinghamshire, on the east, the southern border of it running from the boundary of the county, near Broughton-Poggs, in a north-eastern direction by Brize-Norton, Witney, North Leigh, Bladon, Kirtlington, and Bicester,

to Stratton-Audley, and thence northward, at a short distance from the border of Buckinghamshire, to Mixbury. It comprises 164,023 acres. The Chiltern district comprises the south-eastern extremity of Oxfordshire: the basis of this tract, which contains 64,778 acres, is chalk, covered to various depths with a clayey loam, generally sound and dry, and containing a considerable quantity of flints. The remaining portion of the county, extending from this to the stone-brash district, and calculated to comprise 166,400 acres, includes all sorts of soils.

The corn crops commonly cultivated are, wheat, barley, and oats: peas are occasionally raised; beans are sown on the heavier soils, and the common turnip and the Swedish turnip are both extensively grown. Clover and trefoil are cultivated, and sainfoin is to be seen to a great extent upon all the soils that are proper for it. Of the grass-lands, the chief are the narrow flat tracts on the borders of the rivers, containing most of the open-field meadows, which are extensive, and situated so low as to be often overflowed by sudden rains. At Water-Eaton is the best dairy land in the county, but it is very liable to summer floods: at North Weston, in the rich district near Thame, the meadows are mown twice a year. The inclosed pasture or meadow land is almost confined to the central part of the county, near Oxford, where is a considerable tract of deep rich soil. Much butter is forwarded to the London market from some parts of Oxfordshire, particularly from the vicinity of Bicester; and in the county around Thame many calves are fattened, to be sent as veal to the same market. The best feeding land lies on the banks of the rivers Thame, Isis, and Cherwell; but the lower meadows are subject to floods, which sometimes do much damage to the herbage, when they occur late in the spring.

Oxfordshire may be termed a well-wooded county, excepting the northernmost part of it; but it has, comparatively, very little oak. The woodlands may be classed as follows: first, groves on spring-woods; secondly, woods consisting of timber trees and underwood; and thirdly, coppices of underwood only. Of the first class, the extensive natural beechwoods confined to the Chiltern district are the principal. Of the second kind are the woods in the vicinity of Stanton St. John, called "the Quarters," the soil of which is a strong clay: there are also numerous spots of woodland of this description dispersed in various other parts of the county. Coppices are not very numerous, and there are hardly any extensive ones besides those tracts of Wychwood Forest that are thus called, but which, containing timber trees, are more properly woods. There are extensive artificial plantations in several places, particularly at Blenheim. The waste lands, excepting the large tract of Wychwood Forest, are inconsiderable. *Wychwood Forest* is situated within a few miles of the navigable part of the Thames or Isis, and between the rivers Evenlode and Windrush, which form respectively its boundaries on the north and south. It is an exceedingly fine tract of forest land, comprising with its purlieu woods and wastes nearly 7000 acres, and is interspersed with hills and glens covered with copse wood and timber, abounding with deer and game, and diversified with wild and romantic scenery. There is excellent building-stone within a few feet from the surface, in almost every part of it; also freestone; hard durable plank, and fine greystone, slate; limestone; and a quarry of dark grey marble susceptible of a very high polish and well adapted for mantel-pieces. Beds of gravel and sand of superior quality also abound. *Otmoor*, near Islip, six miles north of Oxford, contains about 4000 acres, and prior to its inclosure, under an act obtained in 1816, was used as common by the inhabitants of eight adjoining townships. The soil is generally a good loam, but the whole tract is so extremely flat, and situated so low, that in wet seasons much of it lies under water for a long time, the consequence of which is that the cattle and sheep upon it become diseased.

The principal rivers are the Thames (or Isis), the Cherwell, the Thame, the Evenlode, and the Windrush; the four last-named fall into the Thames within the limits of the county. The *Thames*, which forms the entire southern boundary of the county, separating it from Berks, rises in Gloucestershire, and having been joined by different small streams near Lechlade, first touches Oxfordshire at its south-western extremity, being then imperfectly navigable, and bearing the name of Isis. Having received the waters of the Cherwell at Oxford, it becomes navigable, and pursues a very devious course, for the most part in a south-eastern direction, through an extensive tract of rich low meadows, to a short distance below Dorchester, where it is joined by the Thame, and first popularly called the Thames. The *Oxford canal*, which is of great advantage to the county, by opening a communication through other canals with Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and the Staffordshire collieries, enters at its northern extremity, and soon approaching the Cherwell, runs nearly parallel with the course of that river, which it crosses a few miles to the east of Deddington and Woodstock, to the city of Oxford, where it communicates with the navigation of the Thames. The principal *Manufactures* are, that of blankets, at Witney; and those of gloves, and articles of polished steel, at Woodstock: glove-making was established at that town about the middle of the last century, and now furnishes employment to the lower classes for many miles around. A coarse kind of velvet, called shag, is made at Banbury: the female poor in the southern part of the county are chiefly engaged in lace-making.

Several very curious British coins have been found in the county; and one of the most interesting remains of antiquity which it contains is the circle of high stones, called *Rollrich Stones*, supposed to be Druidical, in the vicinity of Chipping-Norton. Few considerable remnants of Roman military works exist in Oxfordshire: at Alcester, or Aldchester, in the eastern part, are the traces of a station, the *Alauna* of the Itinerary; and it is probable that there was another at Dorchester. Roman coins and pavements have been discovered, at different periods, in almost every quarter; and in addition to these, may be noticed several sepulchral mounds formed of rude grassy squares of turf, which, says Dr. Plot, the Roman soldiers were accustomed to raise over the ashes of any eminent warrior, and the most remarkable of which in the county is termed Astal Barrow, in the vicinity of the Akeman-street: numerous urns, and other funeral relics of the same people, have also been dug up. One of the four consular or prætorian ways passed through Oxfordshire, namely the *Ikeneld-street*.

It crossed the southern part, from north-east to south-west: entering from Buckinghamshire, at the parish of Chinnor, it proceeds along the base of the Chiltern hills; leaves Lewknor, Shirburn, and Watlington to the north-west; crosses the vallum, or ridged bank, called Gryme's Dyke; and passing Ipsden, may be traced to an inclosure about three miles distant from the village of Goring. Its course out of the county cannot be followed; but it is asserted by Dr. Plot, that it quitted at Goring, and the name of the hamlet on the opposite bank of the Thames, *Streatley*, seems to corroborate this opinion. Of the vicinal ways, the principal was the *Akeman-street*, which enters from Buckinghamshire, in the parish of Ambrosden, whence it proceeds to the north of Gravenel or Gravenhill Wood, and Alcester, to Chesterton and Kirtlington, and crossing the river Cherwell, near Tackley, passes through Blenheim Park towards the village of Stonesfield; here it crosses the Evenlode, and then passes near Wilcote and Ramsden, to Asthally and Asthall, and thence to Broadwell Grove, where its form is bold and perfect, and whence it proceeds nearly in a straight line towards Gloucestershire. Several minor roads, traces of which are still visible, diverged from this, or crossed it in different parts of its course. Between Mongewell and Nuffield, towards the southern extremity of the county, is the vallum, or long earthwork, called *Gryme's Dyke*. It is very high, and only single until it approaches the vicinity of Nuffield, where it is double, with a deep trench between the ramparts: it has been conjectured that the other part of it was once likewise double-banked, but that the trench was filled up by one of the banks being thrown into it in the progress of agricultural improvements. Marks of the sanguinary contests between the Saxons and the Danes are distinguishable in many parts, consisting chiefly of military intrenchments and sepulchral mounds.

At the period of the general dissolution, the number of religious houses, exclusively of the colleges at Oxford, was about 40, including hospitals, &c.; the principal relic is St. Frideswide's Abbey church, now the cathedral of the diocese. In the number and magnificence of its public and private buildings, Oxfordshire at least rivals any other county in England. Blenheim House is well known as one of the most magnificent residences in the kingdom; and many other mansions of the nobility and gentry possess considerable beauty and grandeur, both of exterior appearance and interior decoration: among the chief are, Ditchley Park, Nuneham-Courtney, and Wroxton Priory. The medicinal *Springs* are very numerous, the greater number being of the various kinds of chalybeate; and within Cornbury Park is one resembling the water at Dorton, in Buckinghamshire. In the extensive bed of gravel on which Oxford stands, and which forms one of the geological features of England, are found many remarkable *Fossils*, such as fragments of teeth, tusks, and bones of elephants; bones of the hippopotamus, horses' teeth, and horns of a species of stag.

OXHEY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Watford, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, county of Hertford; containing 744 inhabitants. An earthen vessel, containing some Roman seals, was turned up by the plough some years since.

OXHILL (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Shipston-upon-Stour, Kington division of the hundred of Kington, S. division of the county of Warwick, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from the town of Kington; containing 348 inhabitants, and comprising 1699 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 10.; net income, £254; patron, the Rev. Walter D. Bromley. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1797. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OXNEAD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Aylsham, hundred of South Erpingham, E. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (S. E.) from Aylsham; containing 56 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Bure, and comprises 650 acres. It formerly belonged to the Paston family, of whom Clement Paston, in the reign of Elizabeth, built the Hall, to which his descendant, who was created Earl of Yarmouth, added a splendid banquet-room for the reception of Charles II. and his suite, in 1676; the whole, except a small portion now a farmhouse, was long since taken down. A blanket manufactory is carried on. The living is a discharged rectory, united, with the vicarage of Buxton, to the rectory of Skeyton, and valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 5.: the tithes have been commuted for £180. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a tower, and contains some monuments to the Pastons, of which the principal is one to Clement Paston.

OXNEY, formerly a parish, now annexed to that of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, in the union of Dovor, hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Dovor; containing 20 inhabitants. It consists of 313 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £113. 12., and the glebe consists of 4 acres. The church has long been in ruins.

OXSHOT, a hamlet, in the parish of Stoke-D'Abernon, union of Epsom, Second division of the hundred of Elmbridge, W. division of Surrey, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Leatherhead; containing 193 inhabitants. It appears to have belonged to the abbey of Waverley; and in the time of Henry VIII., Newark Abbey had some land here: the estate now forms part of the Claremont property.

OXSPRING, a township, in the parish of Penistone, union of Wortley, wapentake of Staincross, W. riding of York, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Penistone; containing 241 inhabitants. The township includes the hamlets of Roughbirchworth, Clay-Green, and Storrs; and comprises about 1000 acres. The village is situated a little to the north of the river Don and of the road between Penistone and Sheffield.

OXTED (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Godstone, First division of the hundred of Tandridge, E. division of Surrey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Godstone; containing 1154 inhabitants. It comprises 3407*a*. 2*r*. 34*p*., of which about 1875 acres are arable, 958 meadow and pasture, 347 woodland, 46 in hop-grounds, and the rest common, waste, &c. A fair is held on May 1st. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 6. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of C. L. H. Master, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £770, and there is a glebe-house, with about 36 acres of land. The church, which was much damaged by fire in 1719, has a tower and turret; a new gallery was built on the south side, with an organ, in 1838, chiefly at the expense of the rector, and the interior generally is neat. A building

n the cottage style was erected in 1837, at Hall Hill, lso by the incumbent, at a cost of about £400, for an evening school for adults. At Barrow Green is a very large barrow.

OXTON, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, nion, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (W. S. W.) rom Birkenhead; containing about 2000 inhabitants. The manor was part of the possessions of Matthew de Domville, a person of high consideration among the more ancient families of the county; and after passing by various female heirs through different families, it became, by the marriage of a Talbot with the heiress of he Troutbecks, the property of the earls of Shrewsbury. The estates of the present earl are probably the most extensive in the hundred. The township is situated on a bold eminence, commanding views of the river Mersey, Liverpool, and the high lands of Lancashire; and comprises 650 acres, partly a sand and partly a clay soil, with a substratum of sandstone, of which there are some good quarries. In 1821, Oxton is described as being a dreary and barren waste. It has since been inclosed, and is now studded with residences, which are yearly increasing in number, owing to the liberal grant of building-leases for a fixed term by the Earl of Shrewsbury; of this circumstance, numerous respectable persons from Liverpool have availed themselves, and the commanding position of Oxton, which can hardly be exceeded, and its proximity to Birkenhead and the ferries, seem likely to insure a continuance of prosperity. The approach from Birkenhead is by roads kept in excellent condition, and regularly lighted and watched at the expense of the commissioners of that town. By the recent act of parliament authorising the formation of a park in Birkenhead, a portion of Oxton was included for police purposes in the limits of that township; and the park, being immediately adjacent to Oxton, affords the inhabitants a delightful resort. Considerable purchases of land have been made by William Potter, Esq., of Liverpool, who has a seat here, called Malvern Villa: Lingdale House is the seat of Marcus Freeman Brownrigg, Esq.; and Oxton Hall that of Thomas Alfred Yarrow, Esq. These are among the many handsome residences recently built at this place, whose population has trebled within the last few years. A chapel was erected in 1848, at an expense of £1500, of which the rector of Woodchurch, the Rev. Joshua King, contributed £1000, also appropriating the Easter dues towards its permanent endowment; it is dedicated to St. John, is in the early English style of architecture, and being situated at the extremity of Oxton, is visible many miles out at sea, from distant parts of Cheshire, and from part of Wales. There is also a Roman Catholic place of worship. The great tithes of the township have been commuted for £110.

OXTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Southwell; containing 841 inhabitants. This parish, through which runs the small river called the Dover Beck, is situated on the south-eastern border of the ancient forest of Sherwood, but is said never to have formed part of that district. It comprises 3579 acres, of which 994 are common or waste land; the soil is chiefly a strong clay. The village is large, and lies in an open vale: stockings and lace are manufactured by a small portion of its population. There is a sheep-fair on the second Tuesday in September. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £195. The tithes have been commuted for £170, and the impropriate farm pays £6 per annum to the vicar: there is an acre of glebe land in the parish of Blidworth, and upwards of an acre in that of Calverton. The church was erected about the time of Richard III., on the site, and with the materials, of a former building; and in 1841 was enlarged and repewed at an expense of £700. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free school, founded by Mrs. Sherbrooke, and endowed with a rent-charge of £20. In 1789, a barrow was opened in the neighbourhood, containing some curious remains.

OXTON, a township, in the parish of TADCASTER, W. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Tadcaster; containing 57 inhabitants. It is on the north side of the vale of the Wharfe, and comprises by computation 590 acres of land.

OXWICK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Fakenham; containing, with the hamlet of Pattesley, 80 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1039 acres, of which 749 are arable, 246 pasture and meadow, and 35 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2., and in the gift of J. Blake, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £224, and the glebe consists of nearly 35 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style.

OZENDIKE, a hamlet, in the parish of RYTHER, Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. W.) from the town of Selby; containing 47 inhabitants, and consisting of a few scattered farmhouses.

OZLEWORTH, or WOOSLEWORTH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Wotton-under-Edge; containing 106 inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and the views embrace the cities of Bath and Bristol, about 20 miles distant. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 5., and in the gift of Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £116. 10., and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church has an octagonal central tower, rising from enriched Norman arches.

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PACKINGTON (*HOLY ROOD*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY, partly in the hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, but chiefly in the hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Ashby; containing, with the chapelry of Snibston, 1024 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 10.; net income, £258; patron and impropriator, Sir C. Abney Hastings,

Bart. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower. There is a chapel of ease at Snibston. A benefaction of 16 acres of land, now producing £20 per annum, is appropriated to the relief of widows; and the produce of two cottages and some land, amounting to £38 per annum, left by Robert Breedon in 1464, is applied to the repair of roads.

PACKINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of WEEFORD, union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Tamworth; containing 55 inhabitants. It is on the north side of the parish, and comprises about 1000 acres of land. The Hall is a handsome mansion standing on a spacious lawn, and approached by an avenue of elm and other trees.

PACKINGTON, GREAT (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Coventry; containing 340 inhabitants. This was the property, at the time of the Norman survey, of Turchil de Warwick, by whom, or by whose son, it was given to Geoffrey de Clinton, founder of the castle and priory of Kenilworth: the son of Geoffrey gave it to that monastery. Coming to the crown at the Dissolution, it passed by letters-patent to the Fisher family, and was carried by their heiress to the Hon. Heneage Finch, ancestor of the Earl of Aylesford, the present noble proprietor. The parish comprises 2257 acres, and is on the road between Birmingham and Coventry. The neighbourhood contains some of the highest ground in England, and many parts command the most beautiful, as well as extensive, views. There is a quarry of red-sandstone, chiefly used for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Aylesford: the great tithes have been commuted for £180, and the vicarial for £240; the glebe contains 46 acres. His lordship's handsome mansion here is beautifully situated in an extensive park, abounding in rich scenery, diversified with wood and water, and embellished with gardens, statues, and other ornaments: the house was greatly improved by the two last earls. The church, which stands in the park, was built in 1789, after the model of the temple at Pæstum.

PACKINGTON, LITTLE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Coventry; containing 151 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been anciently part of the Earl of Mellent's possessions. A moiety of it belonged in the reign of Henry VII. to John Grey, Viscount L'Isle, from whom it passed to Thomas, Marquess of Dorset, and from him to the Duke of Suffolk. On the attainder of the last-mentioned nobleman, it came to the crown, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edward, Earl of Lincoln; it was next sold to the Baker family. Within the lordship was a hermitage, which, with the church, was given by Sir Gilbert Picot to the monks of Worcester; on the Dissolution, their lands were granted to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The parish comprises 970 acres of productive land, and is intersected by the Derby railway, and by the river Blyth, from the bank of which rises a sloping hill richly wooded. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3; net income, £212; patron, the Earl of Aylesford. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in the year 1818.

PACKWOOD (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of SOLIHULL, Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 352 inhabitants. This parish comprises by admeasurement 1640 acres of land, the property of Earl Cornwallis, John Fetherston, Esq., and Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, Esq. The surface, though considerably elevated, is generally flat, and the soil chiefly marl and clay, peculiarly adapted to the growth of oak-trees, of which some magnificent specimens are to be seen in the grounds of Packwood House, the seat of the Fetherston family, who settled here from the castle of Fetherstonhaugh, in the county of Northumberland, in the 8th of Edward IV. This ancient mansion is a remarkably fine example of the timber frame-work buildings of the 14th century, with offices and stables in the Elizabethan style, and, from its numerous gables of curious and elaborate masonry, ornamented with sun-dials, having Latin inscriptions, has a singularly striking appearance. One of the fronts of the edifice is approached through an outer and an inner court-yard. The gardens are laid out in terraces, and adorned with shrubs clipped into fantastic devices; in one part of them is an ancient apiary of about 40 hives inclosed in brickwork, and in one of the walks a smoking-room of early date. The Pleasantry Mount, or Calvary, extending over two acres, and encircled with broad-cut hedges of box and yew, contains some very ancient yew-trees, of which three are symbolical of the Trinity, and others of the Twelve Apostles, with various appendages illustrative of Our Saviour's suffering and the consequent propagation of Christianity. The Stratford canal and the road from Birmingham to Warwick pass through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100, with a good house recently built; patron and impropriator, Earl Cornwallis. The tithes have been commuted for £318. 10.; the incumbent's glebe consists of 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure, and contains two piscinæ, and several handsome monuments to the Fetherston family.

PADBURY (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union, parliamentary borough, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham; containing 696 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on the road from Buckingham to London, and is separated from the parish of Buckingham by the river Ouse, over which is a neat stone bridge, built in 1827, in lieu of a former one erected in 1742. It comprises nearly 2000 acres, of which more than half are leasehold under All Souls' College, Oxford. The manor-house is a spacious well-built edifice, adjoining the road. The manufacture of lace affords employment to the females. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £115. On the inclosure, in 1795, land was assigned in lieu of tithes. The church has three piscinæ. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PADDINGTON, an ecclesiastical district, partly in the township of PENDLETON, parish of ECCLES, and partly in the district of CHRIST-CHURCH, SALFORD, parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE. This place, which is situated on

the west side of Manchester, on the road to Bolton, was constituted an ecclesiastical district in July 1846, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. The area of the district is about half a square mile. Divine service is at present performed in a licensed room, which also serves as a Sunday school; but it is proposed to erect a church, in the early English style, of which the estimated cost is £3000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately. There are two places of worship for dissenters.

PADDINGTON, a suburban parish, in the union of KENSINGTON, Holborn division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 25,173 inhabitants. The manor was given by King Edgar to Westminster Abbey, and at the Dissolution was appropriated to the endowment of the then newly-founded bishopric of Westminster, since the abolition of which, in the reign of Edward VI., it has belonged to the see of London. A chapel existed here at an early period, which before the 16th century was a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, Westminster. The district consists principally of numerous modern streets and detached houses, and its population has, within the last ten years, been nearly doubled; it is partially paved, and lighted with gas, under a local act. Besides much other building, numerous fine streets, terraces, and squares have been lately completed in the neighbourhood of St. John's church, and towards Hyde Park: to the north of Bayswater, is the handsome line of houses called Westbourne Terrace. The inhabitants are supplied with water from the West Middlesex water-works: the reservoir originally constructed for the supply of Kensington Palace, and now belonging to the Grand Junction water-works, is situated in the parish. Paddington is within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police. A customary market is held on Friday, for poultry, butter, eggs, &c. The Paddington canal, which communicates with all the principal canals in the kingdom, and on the banks of which are extensive wharfs and warehouses, was constructed under an act of parliament passed in 1795; it is joined by the Regent's canal, which unites it with the Thames at Limehouse. The Great Western railway to Bristol, one of the most stupendous works of the kind in the world, which is 117½ miles long, and was opened in August, 1840, has its commencement at this place, where is a commodious station.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £930; patron, the Bishop of London. The present parish church was completed in 1843, and is a handsome building in the pointed style, with a tower and spire, containing 1616 sittings, of which 616 are free: it is dedicated to St. James. The late parish church, called *St. Mary's*, was begun in 1788, and consecrated April 27th, 1791; it stands on a piece of ground adjoining the old churchyard, and is a neat building, with a Doric portico on the south side, and a handsome cupola. In the church and adjacent cemetery lie the remains of John Bushnell, an eminent statuary, who died in 1701; Sir John Elliot, M.D., a popular writer, in 1787; Dr. Alexander Geddes, a learned Roman Catholic divine, interred in 1802; Thomas Banks, an ingenious sculptor; Lewis Schiavonetti, engraver; and John Henry Petty, late Marquess of Lansdowne. The living of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop; income, £500. Before the erection of this church, the inhabitants assembled in a church dedicated to St. James, founded by Sir Joseph Sheldon, lessee of the manor, about the year 1700. A district church dedicated to *St. John*, in the later English style, with a campanile turret, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £8778: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £560; patron, the Incumbent of Paddington. *Holy Trinity* church, Bishop's-road, contiguous to the terminus of the Great Western railway, was consecrated in July 1846; it is an elegant structure of the period of Henry VI., with a steeple 214 feet high, and cost £18,000, of which the Rev. John Miles contributed upwards of £5000. The living is in the gift of the Bishop; income, £1000. Another church, dedicated to *St. Stephen*, and to which a district has been assigned, was consecrated in November 1847: it is a neat and convenient edifice in the pointed style, capable of accommodating 1200 persons; two-thirds of the sittings are free. There is an episcopal chapel at Bayswater. At Westbourne-Green are the Lock Hospital, Asylum, and chapel, lately erected at a cost of about £15,000. St. Mary's Hospital, in Cambridge-place, for Mary-le-Bone and Paddington, was commenced under the auspices of Prince Albert, by whom the first stone was laid in June 1845: the site, which consists of more than an acre, was partly granted by the trustees of the Paddington estate. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The poor have funds amounting to about £250 per annum, arising from lands and tenements.

PADDLESWORTH, an ancient parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 6¼ miles (S. W.) from Rochester; containing 11 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united at an early period to that of Snodland, and valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8. A rent-charge of £8. 10. is paid to an impropriator. The church has been destroyed, and the inhabitants have attended that of Snodland since the reign of Elizabeth.

PADDLESWORTH (*ST. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of LONINGBOROUGH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 3¾ miles (N. W.) from Folkestone; containing 49 inhabitants. It comprises 349 acres, of which 55 are in wood. The living is annexed, with that of Standford, to the vicarage of Lyminge: the tithes have been commuted for £90. The church is in the early English style.

PADDOCK, with MARSH, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK; containing 3536 inhabitants. This place forms an appendage to the town of Huddersfield, by a continuous range of houses, and the inhabitants are mainly employed in the woollen manufacture. A district church, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £2500, by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a neat edifice, of stone raised from an adjacent quarry, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 800 sittings, of which 200 are free: the churchyard is a handsome plot of ground. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Huddersfield, with a net income of £150. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends.

PADFIELD, a township, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the

county of Derby, 1½ mile (N. W.) from the town of Glossop; containing 1656 inhabitants. It comprises 643 acres of land; and has a pleasant village, overlooking the river Etherow, and through which runs the Sheffield and Manchester railway. Here are three factories. The Independents and Methodists have places of worship.

PADGATE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of Warrington, hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire, 2 miles (N. E.) from the town of Warrington; containing about 1500 inhabitants. It is situated near the river Mersey, on the north side; the surface is very flat, and the soil generally sandy, in some parts peat. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector. The great tithes belong to Warwick hospital; the small tithes have been commuted for £150. The church, built in 1838, is a plain structure in the early English style: the parsonage-house and schools are built to correspond. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans. A chalybeate spring rises here.

PADIHAM, a township, in the parish of Whalley, union of Burnley, Higher division of the hundred of Blackburn, N. division of Lancashire, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Burnley; containing 3789 inhabitants. The township is supposed by some to have taken its name from the resemblance in its situation to that of Padua; and that resemblance, it is held, was first discovered and mentioned by the Roman emperor Antoninus Caracalla, in a royal progress between York and Ribchester. Dr. Whitaker, from the catalogue of the *nativi* belonging to the abbey of Cockersand, conceives it to have been the abode of the sons of Padd. Edmund de Lacy had a charter of free warren in his lands of Padiham, and the place is described as a manor in the inquisition taken on his death. The Whitacre family possessed lands here, which in the reign of Elizabeth were sold to the Shuttleworths, of Gawthorpe, from whom they passed to Frederick North, Esq., by his marriage with the widow of the late R. Shuttleworth, Esq.

The parochial chapelry of Padiham comprises the townships or places of Padiham, Dunnockshaw, Hapton, Heyhouses, Higham, Read, Simonstone, and Westclose Booth. This portion of Whalley is in the centre of the parish, and comprehends an area of about 9000 acres, of which 1915 are in Padiham township. The country exhibits a wild aspect: the hills along the Calder are lofty and precipitous; to the south is the frowning and almost perpendicular fell of Hameldon, northward rise Padiham Heights, and still higher Pendle Hill. Coal and stone abound; and the cotton manufacture, which has been for some time established, employs a great part of the population. A fair is held for pedlery on the 12th of August. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the chapelry, and the road from Burnley to Blackburn through the village of Padiham. The living is a perpetual curacy; total net income, £131; patron, Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, Esq. The impropriate tithes of the township have been commuted for £41. 5., and the tithes payable to the curate for £10; he has also a glebe of two acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, was partly rebuilt in 1776, and the accommodation increased in 1822. At Heyhouses is another incumbency. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Baptists. A school was erected and endowed at Padiham, by subscription, in 1698; and there are schools in other parts of the chapelry.

PADLEY, NETHER, a hamlet, in the parish of Hope, union of Bakewell, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby, 2¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Stony-Middleton; containing 48 inhabitants. It comprises 269 acres, of which 20 are common or waste land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for 12*s.*; and the appropriate tithes for £26. 5., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

PADSIDE, with Thornthwaite, in the county of York.—See Thornthwaite.

PADSTOW (*St. Petrock*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the union of St. Columb Major, hundred of Pyder, E. division of Cornwall, 14 miles (W. N. W.) from Bodmin, and 249 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2145 inhabitants, of whom 1791 are in the town. This place is of great antiquity, and was known, under the name of *Lodenek* at *Heglemith*, in the earliest annals of Cornish history. According to Borlase and others a religious house, called Laffenack, was established here in 432 by St. Patrick; about a century afterwards he was succeeded by St. Petrock, and under the auspices of this popular saint a monastery was founded in 513, which, having progressively increased in extent and reputation, was visited by Athelstan, on the occasion of his triumphant excursion into Cornwall, in 932. This sovereign conferred important privileges on both the monastery and the town, the latter of which he named after himself, *Adelstow*, or *Aldestow*. In ancient records, *Patrickstowe* and *Petrocstowe* are equally common; from the former of these, Padestowe or Padstow is naturally derived, and perhaps the continued influx of Irish at the port from the earliest times may have had some influence on the change of name. In the year 981, when the monastery was in the plenitude of its prosperity, it was ravaged by Danish pirates, and burnt to the ground; upon this event it became necessary to find a site less exposed for the new foundation, which was fixed at Bodmin, and the sacred ashes of St. Petrock were transferred to its sanctuary. In 1346, the place was one of the few ports in Devonshire and Cornwall that furnished ships for the siege of Calais. In 1645, the Prince, afterwards Charles II., was a short time here; and in the same year, when the town was in the possession of a party of parliamentary dragoons, a packet-boat coming in from Ireland was boarded and taken by them, with the assistance of the inhabitants; the despatches were thrown overboard, but were partly recovered.

*Seal used by the Old Corporation.*

The town is beautifully situated on an estuary of the Bristol Channel, formed by the junction of the Camel and Alan rivers about seven miles above Padstow. It is embosomed in a richly-cultivated vale, and the eastern side opens on the harbour, the entrance of which is about two miles distant; the high land to the north and west is occupied by the grounds of Place, an

ancient seat of the Prideaux family. On the southern eminences and along the vale are the fine plantations of Saunders Hill, which command a varied and luxuriant prospect. In the immediate vicinity, however, nature assumes a severity and boldness of aspect seldom equalled: the cliffs of black granite on the coast, frequently visited by the scientific traveller, present curious specimens of geological strata peculiar to this part of the kingdom. The streets are paved, though roughly, and the town is plentifully supplied with water; the houses are roofed with fine blue slate, raised in the neighbourhood. The cliffs contain good limestone. Previously to the sixteenth century, the harbour was deemed one of the finest on the western coast of England; but from the accumulation of sand, the driving of which was so violent as, in the course of one night, to cover several houses on the coast, it became of less importance. The business, however, was very considerable at the commencement of the present century, and Padstow now carries on a large trade in corn, malt, and other merchandise, which are sent to Liverpool, Bristol, London, Wales, and Ireland; it has also an increasing trade with America and the Baltic. The number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen registered at the port is 32, the aggregate tonnage being 3533; and about 200 persons are employed in ship-building, and rope and sail making. In 1844 an act was passed for improving the port. The market is held on Saturday, by prescription, for meat and provisions; and fairs take place on April 18th and September 21st. In the 25th of Elizabeth the town was incorporated by charter; but about the middle of the seventeenth century, the municipal rights having been allowed to lapse by desuetude, the borough was placed under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 4.; net income, £202; patron, Charles Prideaux Brune, Esq.; impropriators, the family of Hole. The tithes have been commuted for £245, and the glebe contains 18 acres. The church is a spacious structure in the decorated and later English styles, erected at different periods; its richly-sculptured font and curious pulpit attract much attention. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists; also a national school, instituted in 1819. In 1640, some donations for the benefit of the poor were laid out in land which now produces £100 per annum. With slight exceptions, the remains of eight religious edifices, two in the town and six in other parts of the parish, have entirely disappeared. The old provincial festivities of Christmas and May-day are here attended with many singular customs, traditionally connected with the early history of the place. The learned Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, was born at Padstow in 1648.

PADWORTH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Bradfield, hundred of Theale, county of Berks, 10 miles (S. W. by W.) from Reading; containing 272 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the southern part of the county, and skirted by the Kennet and Avon canal at its northern extremity, comprises 1085 acres, of which 549 are arable, 381 pasture, 75 wood, and 80 common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Lord Chancellor: a rent-charge of £250 is received by the incumbent in commutation of tithes, and the glebe contains 28 acres. The church is in the early Norman style; the chancel, which is semicircular, is separated from the nave by a fine Norman arch, enriched with mouldings, and sustained by two well-proportioned pillars, whose capitals are ornamented with grotesque sculptures. The earthwork called Gryme's Bank, supposed to be either of Roman or Saxon origin, may be traced in the fields adjoining the rectory-house.

PAGEFOLD, York.—See Bashall-Eaves.

PAGHAM (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of West Hampnett, hundred of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, W. division of Sussex, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Chichester; containing, with the tythings of Aldwick, South Mundham, and Nytimber, and the hamlets of Lagness and Rosegreen, 1047 inhabitants. The manor belonged in the time of the Conqueror to the see of Canterbury, the archbishops of which occasionally lived here till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was granted to the king by Cranmer. Anselm was consecrated at Pagham in 1106; and Thomas à Becket was a frequent resident, with a large retinue. The foundations and moat of the palace may still be seen, at a short distance from the church, to the south-east. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Pagham harbour, which is an estuary about a mile wide, formed by an irruption of the sea in the beginning of the fourteenth century. The hamlet of Aldwick, and the adjoining coast, are adorned with several beautiful villas, with well laid-out grounds, commanding extensive views. A fair, originally granted by King John, in 1204, is held on Easter-Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 9.; net income, £211; impropriator, J. B. Fletcher, Esq. The church, which was to a great extent rebuilt in 1837, is a cruciform structure in the early English style, of considerable beauty, with a tower at the north end of the west front, surmounted by a shingled spire.

PAGLESHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Rochford, S. division of Essex, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Rochford; containing 436 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the western portion of Wallasea Island, is bounded on the north by the navigable river Crouch, and on the south by the Bromhill; and comprises by computation 1840 acres, of which about 1200 are arable, 400 pasture, 10 woodland, and 130 common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26, and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £560; the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice.

PAIGNTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Totnes, hundred of Haytor, Paignton and S. divisions of Devon, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Totnes; containing 2501 inhabitants. This place was anciently held in demesne by the bishops of Exeter, who had a palace here, of which some fragments still remain. The parish comprises 4396 acres, whereof 92 are common or waste. The village is situated on Tor bay, at its western extremity, and has a considerable trade in cider, for shipping which, and discharging coal, &c., vessels come within half a mile. In 1838, an act was passed for the construction of a harbour and other works. A small fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, with the living of Marldon annexed, valued in

the king's books at £52. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of the Northcote and Templar families. The vicarial tithes of Paignton have been commuted for £430, and the impropriate for £405. The church has an enriched Norman door, and the transept and upper part of the tower are in the later English style; it contains a screen of elegant tabernacle-work, and a stone pulpit richly ornamented with foliage. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1800, Allan Balfield bequeathed £1000 three per cents. for education.

PAINSHAW, or PENSHER, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Houghton; containing 1912 inhabitants. This township comprises 1054*a*. 3*r*. 12*p*., of which 542 acres are arable, 355 grass-land, 44 wood, and 112 waste; it is situated on the road from Sunderland to Chester-le-Street, and is the property of the Marquess of Londonderry and the Earl of Durham. The surface is varied, and the higher grounds command extensive and interesting prospects, one of which, from the churchyard, embraces the cathedral of Durham; the scenery is enriched with wood, mostly oak. The soil is partly clay, but chiefly a rich loam producing abundant crops; the substrata are principally freestone, limestone, and firestone, of which last considerable quantities are sent to various parts. The York and Newcastle railway has a station here. The church of Painshaw, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in 1746, and a cemetery was added to it in 1756: the living is a district rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of Durham, with an income of £380. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans in the village, and also in the hamlet of Shiney-Row. On Painshaw Hill is a monument in the Grecian style, erected to the memory of the late Earl of Durham, after a design by John and Benjamin Green, of Newcastle.

PAINSWICK (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6½ miles (S. S. E.) from Gloucester, and 100 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Shepscomb, and the tythings of Edge, Spoonbed, and Stroud-End, 3730 inhabitants. The manor is noticed in Domesday book, under the name of *Wiche*, among the possessions of Roger de Lacy; the prefix to its name is derived from one of its subsequent proprietors, *Pain* Fitz-John. The town is situated on the declivity of Spoonbed Hill, at the foot of which runs a branch of the Stroud river; and the roads from Stroud to Gloucester, and from Cheltenham to Bath, pass through it. The inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. The manufacture of cloth is extensively carried on in the town and neighbourhood, although on the decline; and there are quarries of freestone and weather-stone in the vicinity. The market is on Tuesday, but is now very inconsiderable. There was formerly a large market for sheep on the first Tuesday after All Saints' day (O. S.), which is also much reduced: fairs take place, principally for cattle and sheep, on Whit-Tuesday and September 19th. A court leet for the manor is held twice in the year, at which constables and tythingmen are chosen.

The parish comprises 5840*a*. 1*r*. 4*p*., of which about 2318 acres are arable, 2495 pasture, and 685 wood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. 2½.; net income, £449; patrons, the Parishioners; impropriators, the landowners. The church, a spacious edifice with a very lofty spire and a fine peal of twelve bells, was erected at different periods, and presents an incongruous combination of the Grecian and English styles: in the chancel are monuments of the Jerningham family, to whom the manor belonged in the reign of Elizabeth; a handsome altar-piece was erected in 1743. There is a district church at Shepscomb; and another church has been built at the Slad, in the parish, containing 380 sittings, of which 300 are free: both livings are in the gift of the Vicar. The Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Presbyterians, have places of worship. A grammar school was founded in 1724, by Giles Smith, who bequeathed £200, which, with £200 raised by voluntary contributions, were vested in land; other benefactions have since been made, and the produce is now £50 per annum.

On the summit of Spoonbed Hill is a camp with a double intrenchment, called Kimsbury Castle, King's Barrow, or Castle Godwin; it comprehends about three acres, and is supposed to have been a British fortress, afterwards used by the Romans. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was occupied by Earl Godwin, who headed an insurrection against the king, in 1052. During the siege of Gloucester by Charles I., his forces encamped on the hill; and it is related that after raising the siege, the king being seated on a stone near the camp, with his two elder sons, one of them asked him when they should return home,—"Alas! my son," answered the unfortunate monarch, "I have no home to go to." When the insurrections broke out in the west and other parts of the kingdom, in the reign of Edward VI., Sir Anthony Kingston, then knight-marshal, being lord of the manor of Painswick, caused a gallows to be erected on Shepscomb green, for the execution of insurgents, and gave three plots of land in his lordship, since called *Gallows' lands*, for the purpose of keeping in readiness a gallows, two ladders, and halters. He appointed the tythingman of Shepscomb to the office of executioner, with an acre of land in the tything, as a reward for his services; and a field held by the tythingman for the time being, is still known by the appellation of Hangman's acre.

PAITTON, or PAILTON, a hamlet, in the parish of MONKS-KIRBY, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 5¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Rugby; containing 602 inhabitants. It comprises 1657 acres of a productive soil, and is intersected by the road from Coventry to Lutterworth, from which a road to Rugby branches off at this place. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £46. 16. 8., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the vicarial for £1. 13.

PAKEFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Lowestoft; containing 495 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast, and comprises by admeasurement 670 acres: the London and Yarmouth road runs through the village. There is a lighthouse on the cliff. The living is a discharged rectory, in medieties, both valued in the king's books at £14; patron, the Earl of Gosford: the tithes have been commuted for £205, and the glebe contains about 15 acres. The church has an embattled tower; under the altar is an ancient crypt.

PAKENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Thingoe, hundred of Thedwastry, W. division of Suffolk, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 1102 inhabitants, and comprising 3602*a*. 11*p*. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9.; net income, £281; patron, Lord Calthorpe; impropriator, the Rev. Spring Casborne.

PAKENHILL, a tything, in the parish and union of Stroud, hundred of Bisley, E. division of the county of Gloucester; containing 1948 inhabitants.

PALGRAVE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hartismere, W. division of Suffolk, 1 mile (S.) from Diss; containing 730 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1474 acres, of which 34 are common or waste land: the road from Botesdale to Diss runs through the village, and that between London and Norwich, by way of Bury, through the south part of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 3., and in the gift of Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £440; the glebe comprises 4 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, and has a handsome porch on the south. Thomas Martin, the antiquary, was buried at Palgrave.

PALLING (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the Tunstead and Happing incorporation, hundred of Happing, E. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Stalham; containing 425 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast, and comprises 824*a*. 2*r*. 18*p*., of which 601 acres are arable, and 205 pasture. About ten boats are employed in fishing. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Waxham, and valued in the king's books at £2. 6. 8.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £162. 14., and the vicarial for £93. 6. The church is in the later English style of architecture. At the inclosure, in 1812, fourteen acres were allotted to the poor.

PALLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of Affpuddle, union of Wareham, hundred of Hundred's-Barrow, Wareham division of the county of Dorset; containing 152 inhabitants.

PAMBER, a parish, in the union of Basingstoke, hundred of Barton-Stacey, Andover and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 4¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 484 inhabitants. The tithes are impropriate in Queen's College, Oxford, and have been commuted for £270: there is no church. The annual proceedings of the manorial courts are recorded on a piece of wood furnished by the steward.

PAMINGTON, a tything, in the parish of Ashchurch, union and hundred of Tewkesbury, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 3 miles (E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 140 inhabitants.

PAMPISFORD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Linton, hundred of Chilford, county of Cambridge, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Linton, and 9 (S. S. E.) from Cambridge; containing 333 inhabitants. It comprises 1467 acres, of which 150 are pasture, and the rest arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £85; patron, T. Mortlock, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1799. The church is principally in the Norman style.

PANBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of Wedmore, union of Axbridge, hundred of Bempstone, though locally in the hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, E. division of the county of Somerset, 5 miles (W.) from Wells; containing 81 inhabitants.

PANCRAS, ST., a parish, in the Holborn division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex, a suburb to London; containing 129,763 inhabitants. This parish exhibits, in an extraordinary degree, the vast increase which, within the last half century, and particularly during the last twenty years, has taken place in the districts bordering upon the metropolis. In the year 1765, it was a remote and isolated spot, consisting of a few scattered dwellings, and containing only 60 inhabitants; and its ancient church of diminutive size, suited to the smallness of the population, formed a romantic feature in the landscape. Since that period, however, large tracts of meadow land have been covered with buildings, and it is now one of the most populous parishes in the vicinity of London, comprising Kentish-Town, Camden-Town, Somers-Town, and part of Highgate. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by the West Middlesex and New-River Companies, the latter of which has a reservoir in the Hampstead-road. Among the buildings on the south side of the New-road, is University College, which, with its grounds, occupies an area of seven acres, at the upper end of Gower-street; it is noticed under the head of London, as is the adjacent hospital.

The Colosseum, in the Regent's Park, which was sold by auction, in May 1843, for 23,000 guineas, was erected in 1824, for the exhibition of the grand panoramic view of London, and its environs for ten miles round, taken by Mr. Horner, from the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. It very much resembles the Pantheon at Rome, being a stately polygonal building of stone, 400 feet in circumference, with a massive and boldly projecting portico of six columns, of the Grecian-Doric order, supporting a cornice and triangular pediment. From the main building rises a spacious and well-proportioned dome, crowned with a parapet forming a circular gallery, from which an extensive and pleasing view of the country is obtained. The gardens in the rear are laid out with great variety; and besides the panorama, are various objects of attraction, comprising a museum of sculpture, a Gothic aviary, classic ruins, conservatories, caverns, fountains, and other beautiful designs. The extent occupied by the building and grounds is little short of five acres. Beyond the Colosseum, on that side of the park which is in the parish, are, Cambridge-place, a range of plain substantial houses; Chester-terrace, an elegant pile of building, consisting of a centre decorated with eight Corinthian pillars supporting an entablature and cornice, and of two handsome wings; Cumberland-terrace, consisting of a centre and two continuous wings of the Ionic order, the central pediment and the pediments in the wings being enriched with alto-relievos, and each surmounted on the apex and at the ends with finely-sculptured statues; and Gloucester-terrace, a handsome range, having in the centre six Ionic pillars supporting a cornice surmounted by an open balustrade. At the north-western extremity of the park are the gardens of the Zoological Society, laid out in walks and shrubberies, and divided into compartments, in which various buildings have been erected, for the reception of animals of every description.

The cavalry barracks in Albany-road are neatly built of brick, and occupy an area of eight acres and a half; the buildings comprise accommodation for 400 men, with stabling for their horses, a riding school, infirmary, magazine, and an extensive ground for exercise. The Tottenham-street, now called the Queen's, theatre, is a plain building, arranged for the reception of about 800 persons. Bagnigge wells, anciently noted for its chalybeate water, St. Chad's wells, and Pancras' wells, are in the parish. Brookes' menagerie, in the New-road, has a large collection of foreign birds, constantly on sale. On the line of the same road are the premises of numerous statuaries and masons, and show-rooms for ornamental marble chimney-pieces; also the establishments of several organ-builders and piano-forte manufacturers. The Regent's canal passes through the parish, in which are some wharfs; and near Euston-square is the well-built and handsome terminus of the London and Birmingham railroad. This terminus has lately been enlarged, and now forms an irregular oblong of about 1050 feet north and south, by about 400 at the southern, and 660 at the northern, extremity; several new buildings have been just erected, and altogether the station, with its extensive workshops, ranges of offices, spacious covered way, and entrance of fine Grecian architecture, presents one of the most extraordinary and ornamental business establishments in the metropolis. In addition to Cumberland market for hay, is a general market for butchers' meat and provisions in a part of Somers-Town called the Brill. The parish is under the stipendiary magistrates of the metropolis.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, valued in the king's books at £9. 5.; net income, £1700; impropriator, W. Thiselton, Esq. The old parochial church, now used as a chapel, has undergone so many alterations and repairs, that it retains few vestiges of its original character: it was enlarged in 1847-8, at a cost of about £2000. The churchyard has been long the burial-place of Roman Catholics, and contains the remains of many eminent foreigners, including the Archbishop of Narbonne, and seven bishops expelled from France; General Paoli; several French marshals; and the Chevalier D'Eon. Here also were buried, Mary Wolstoncroft Godwin; John Walker, compiler of the *Pronouncing Dictionary;* Tiberius Cavallo, a philosophical writer; Woollett, the eminent engraver; Webbe, the glee composer; Dr. J. E. Grabe, a learned divine; and Jeremy Collier. The living of the old church is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron, the Vicar. The new parochial church in Euston-square, a splendid structure begun in May 1819, and consecrated May 7th, 1822, was built and furnished at an expense of upwards of £76,600, and is after the model of the Temple of Erectheus at Athens, with a lofty tower of three receding stages, resembling the Temple of the Winds. At the west entrance is a stately portico of six fluted Ionic columns, sustaining an entablature and cornice, surmounted by a pediment; at the east end are two projecting wings forming the vestry and registry, the roofs of which, on the fascia, are supported on caryatides. The interior is chastely decorated; the altar-piece is ornamented with six verd antique columns of Scagliola marble.

A church was erected in *Regent-square*, by grant of the Parliamentary Commissioners, in 1824, at an expense of £16,025; it is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a portico of the Ionic order, and an octagonal tower of two stages. The living is a district incumbency, in the patronage of the Vicar; net income, £400. *Christ-Church*, Regent's Park, consecrated June 13th, 1837, and containing 1800 sittings, was erected at a cost of about £6000, raised by subscription: the living is in the gift of the Bishop of London. *Trinity* church, Gray's-Inn-road, built of brick, with a small steeple of stone, at a cost of about £7200, and capable of accommodating 1500 persons, was consecrated December 13th, 1838: this church belongs to St. Andrew's, Holborn, but is surrounded on all sides by St. Pancras. *All Saints'*, Gordon-square, was consecrated in 1842, and contains 1200 sittings: the living is in the Bishop's gift. The church of *St. John the Evangelist*, in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, was consecrated in July 1846, and is a Norman edifice, with a tower and spire rising 120 feet from the ground. *St. Jude's* temporary church, in Britannia-street, Gray's-Inn-road, was opened October 1847. In the parish are, Fitzroy proprietary episcopal chapel, a neat building of brick; an episcopal chapel in Gray's-Inn-road, belonging to the Rev. Thos. Mortimer, B.D.; Percy chapel, Charlotte-street; and Woburn chapel. Two incumbencies have been just formed, called St. Luke's, King's-cross, and St. Matthew's, Oakley-square, Bedford-Town; and besides these, are, a chapel to the church of St. James', Piccadilly, with an extensive cemetery; a chapel and cemetery belonging to St. Giles'-in-the-Fields; and the burial-grounds of the parishes of St. Andrew Holborn, St. George Bloomsbury, St. George the Martyr, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Other churches or chapels are noticed in the articles on Camden-Town, Kentish-Town, and Somers-Town. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic and other Methodists, a Scottish church, and a Roman Catholic chapel: of these the Scottish church, in Regent-square, is in the later English style, with two lofty towers at the western entrance.

The *Foundling Hospital*, situated on the north side of Guildford-street, between Brunswick and Mecklenburgh squares, was founded by charter of George II., in 1739, "for the maintenance and instruction of deserted infants," who are put under the care of nurses in the country till of a proper age to receive instruction. There are generally about 400 children in the institution, and the income is about £14,000 per annum, arising from funded property, the produce of sums given for admission to the chapel, the children's work, and subscriptions. The premises consist of a spacious and elegant chapel, which occupies the centre, and two wings containing dormitories, schools, and the apartments for the conductors of the establishment. The chapel is decorated with a fine altar-piece, painted by West; the organ was presented by Handel, who devoted to the use of the charity the profits arising from the performance of his oratorio of the Messiah. The *Welsh Charity School*, in Gray's-Inn-lane, was established in 1714, for the maintenance and education of children born of Welsh parents resident near London: the premises, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, are handsomely built of brick. In the institution are preserved several interesting manuscripts illustrative of the history of the ancient Britons. *St. Katherine's Hospital* was originally founded by Matilda, wife of Stephen, in 1148, and the endowment was aug-

mented by Eleanor, queen dowager of Henry III., for a master, three clerical brethren, three sisters, ten bedeswomen, and six poor clerks: the institution was patronized by succeeding queens of England, and takes its name from Katherine, consort of Henry VIII. On the construction of St. Katherine's Docks, near the Tower, the old premises were taken down in 1826, and the establishment removed to Regent's Park, where the present buildings were erected. They are handsomely built of white brick, and comprise two ranges, each consisting of three separate houses, with an oriel window at the end front, in the Elizabethan style, for the residence of the brethren and sisters, between which is the chapel, an elegant structure in the later English style, with two angular turrets crowned by bold pinnacles. The front of the chapel is ornamented with sculptures, and the entrance doorway and window above it are of good design; the windows generally are of lofty dimensions and enriched with tracery, and the large east window is embellished with painted glass. Adjoining the chapel is a school, in which twenty-four boys and twelve girls are instructed; and opposite to the hospital, in the area of the park, is an elegant villa, built for the residence of the master of the hospital. *Baths and Wash-houses* for the labouring classes were erected in 1845-6, at the base of the extensive and elevated reservoir belonging to the New-River Company, in the Hampstead-road; the site was presented by the company, and comprises 7000 square feet. In the Pancras-road, nearly opposite the old church, are eight model houses, comprising more than a hundred separate dwellings, completed at the end of 1847, by the *Metropolitan Association for improving the dwellings of the Industrious Classes:* this was the society's first attempt to accommodate several families in one large building. The parish, under the poor-law act, is superintended by twenty guardians.

PANCRASS WEEK or WYKE (*St. Pancras*), a parish, in the union of Holsworthy, hundred of Black Torrington, Holsworthy and N. divisions of Devon, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Holsworthy; containing 540 inhabitants. It comprises 3500 acres, of which 1500 are common or waste land. The river Tamar and the Bude canal pass through the parish. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Bradworthy. At Lana is the site of an ancient chapel.

PANFIELD (*St. Mary and St. Christopher*), a parish, in the union of Braintree, hundred of Hinckford, N. division of Essex, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Braintree; containing 299 inhabitants. An alien priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, in Normandy, was founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror; in that of Henry V. it became parcel of the possessions of the convent of Canterbury, and at the Dissolution was granted to Sir Giles Capel. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the river Blackwater, and comprises 1475*a.* 19*p.*, of which about 1200 acres are arable, 130 pasture, and 120 wood: the surface is agreeably diversified, and enriched with foliage; the soil is generally a strong loam, resting on clay. Panfield Hall, built in 1546, is a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of that period, subsequently modernised by frequent alterations and repairs. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 10.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. R. L. Page: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire; the altar-piece is handsome, and there are some remains of ancient stained glass in the windows.

PANGBOURN (*St. James*), a parish and small post-town, in the union of Bradfield, hundred of Reading, county of Berks, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Reading; containing 804 inhabitants. The parish takes its name from a fine trout stream called the Pang, which runs through it, and falls into the Thames on the east. It comprises 1924*a.* 36*p.*, of which about 1340 acres are arable, 248 meadow and pasture, and 237 wood. The soil is in general a sharp gravel and chalk, and some of the land adjacent to the village is particularly fertile; the surface is hilly, and the summits of the eminences command fine views. The Great Western railway has a station here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of J. S. Breedon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £609, and the glebe contains about 3 acres, with a house. There is a place of worship for Independents. A school was founded in 1685, by John Breedon, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £40. In October, 1838, the excavators for the railway, at Shooter's Hill, in the parish, lighted upon five human skeletons, the remains of Roman soldiers, in and about whose graves were spear-heads, spurs, and battle-axes of British and Roman manufacture, urns of *terra cotta*, and a large quantity of coins of various Roman emperors.

PANNALL (*St. Robert of Knaresborough*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, 3½ miles (S.) from Harrogate, on the road to Leeds; containing 1413 inhabitants. The parish includes Low Harrogate, and comprises 4628 acres, of which about two-thirds are meadow and pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of about 200 acres of plantation, good arable land; the surface is undulated, and the scenery beautifully varied. On Harlow Hill is an observatory, erected in 1830, by Mr. John Thompson, and commanding an extensive view. There are several handsome seats in the parish and its vicinity, among which are Pannall Hall; Moor Park, surrounded with thriving plantations; Beckwith House, in a richly-wooded demesne; and Rosehirst, finely situated on an eminence. The district for some miles round presents desirable sites for residences. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5.; net income, £240; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Simpson. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square tower; the nave was rebuilt in 1772. A district church has been erected at Low Harrogate. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a school built in 1818. On the estate of Mr. Wright, of Beckwith House, a spring, similar to the Sulphur well at Harrogate, has been discovered a short distance west of the observatory; and within a few yards is another fine spring, similar in quality to the old spa at the south-east corner of Harrogate heath.

PANTEAGUE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and division of Pont-y-Pool, hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Usk; containing 2171 inhabitants. The parish is traversed by the road from Pont-y-Pool to Newport; and comprises 3455*a.* 10*p.*, of which about 633 acres are arable, 1188 meadow and pasture, 960 common pasture, and 456

woodland. The scenery is in some parts bold and mountainous, in others picturesque, and is diversified with extensive lakes, some of which stretch beyond the limits of the parish. The soil exhibits several varieties, but is principally clay and loam. Here are iron and coal mines, and quarries of limestone and other stone used for building; several hundred persons are employed at iron-furnaces and forges, and at tin-plate mills. The Monmouthshire and Breconshire canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £231, and the glebe comprises about 34 acres. There are two chapels where the service of the Church is performed; one situated at Pont-y-moile, formerly a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends; and the other at Pen-yr-hoel, built at the expense of Mr. Leigh. The Independents have a place of worship.

PANTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Horncastle, E. division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from the town of Wragby; containing 150 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of C. Turnor, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £416, and the glebe contains nearly 24 acres.

PANXWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Blofield, hundred of Walsham, E. division of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Acle; containing 141 inhabitants, and comprising 582*a*. 2*r*. 30*p*. There are a corn-mill and a malting establishment. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Woodbastwick: the tithes have been commuted for £152, and the glebe contains 32 acres.

PAPCASTLE, with Goat, a township, in the parish of Bridekirk, union of Cockermouth, Allerdale ward below Derwent, W. division of Cumberland, 1 mile (N. W.) from Cockermouth; containing 568 inhabitants. It comprises 1127 acres, of which 152 are common or waste land. The village is finely situated on an eminence above the river Derwent, and occupies the site of a Roman castrum, where a great number of urns and coins, remains of baths, &c., have been discovered. After the Conquest, the castle here became the property of Waldeof, lord of Allerdale, who caused it to be demolished, and the materials to be used in the erection of Cockermouth Castle, the seat of his descendants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £54, and the vicarial for £21. 4.

PAPERHAUGH, a township, in the parish and union of Rothbury, W. division of Coquetdale ward, N. division of Northumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Rothbury; containing 52 inhabitants. It stands at the eastern extremity of the parish, and upon the northern brink of the Coquet river, along the margin of which a level and convenient road was formed some years since, from Weldon-bridge to Rothbury, at an expense of £1400. The land by the river side is light and sandy, and produces good crops of barley and turnips; the higher parts are thin moory soil.

PAPPLEWICK (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Basford, N. division of the wapentake of Broxtow and of the county of Nottingham, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Nottingham; containing, with Newstead liberty, 512 inhabitants, of whom 319 are in the township of Papplewick. The township comprises by computation 963 acres, in equal portions of arable and grass land: the village is situated on the eastern bank of the river Leen. Papplewick Hall, built in 1787, is an elegant stone edifice, with a lawn of 60 acres, commanding pleasing prospects. A sheep-fair is held in September. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron, Andrew Montagu, Esq., whose estate here was at one time part of that of Newstead Priory adjoining. The church, which is in the later English style, was built in 1796, at the expense of the Right Hon Frederic Montagu. In the side of a hill in the neighbourhood, is a small but curious ancient excavation with passages and doorways, called Robin Hood's Stable.

PAPWORTH ST. AGNES (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Caxton and Arrington, partly in the hundred of Toseland, county of Huntingdon, but chiefly in that of Papworth, county of Cambridge, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Huntingdon; containing 146 inhabitants. From the ruins scattered throughout, Papworth appears to have been formerly a place of considerable importance; and the old manor-house, now a farmhouse, still exhibits vestiges of decayed magnificence, especially in its fine fretted ceilings and very superior masonry. The parish is situated on the old north road, or Ermin-street; and comprises about 1230 acres, of which 331 are grass, 42 wood and plantations, and nearly all the rest arable. It lies in a valley, from which hills gradually rise on all sides to the height of about one hundred feet; the scenery is agreeably diversified with elm, ash, oak, and larch trees, and the soil is clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 3.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. H. J. Sperling: the tithes have been commuted for £293, and the glebe contains 70 acres, with a house, recently built. The church, which is in Cambridgeshire, is supposed to have been built in the fifteenth century; the tower is said to have been demolished by Cromwell's troops. There is a saline chalybeate spring, which at one time was in great repute.

PAPWORTH ST. EVERARD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Caxton and Arrington, hundred of Papworth, county of Cambridge, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Caxton; containing 117 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1091 acres, of which 120 are pasture, 30 woodland, 233 common or waste, and the remainder arable; the soil is clayey. The surface is undulated, and enriched with wood; the chief timber is oak, which, though not large in growth, is of good quality, and much used in building. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 10., and in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £187. 10.; the glebe contains $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a small plain structure, and appears to have been originally much larger than at present.

PARBOLD, a township, in the ecclesiastical district of Douglas, parish of Eccleston, union of Wigan, hundred of Leyland, N. division of Lancashire, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Wigan; containing 415 inhabitants. This place was held by Robert, lord of Lathom, in the reigns of Richard I. and John. He was the son of Robert Fitz Henry, founder of Burscough Priory, upon which establishment several members of the family conferred lands in Parbold. The Lathoms long possessed the estate, to which the Crisps succeeded about 1730;

and from them it was purchased by the Dicconsons, of Wrightington, who assumed the name of Scarisbrick, of Wrightington and Scarisbrick. The scenery of the township is very beautiful, and from the higher grounds are views of the sea, of Liverpool, and the Welsh mountains: the river Douglas passes on the west and south. The tithes have been commuted for £188. 16. There are some small bequests for the poor.

PARBROOK, a hamlet, in the parish of West Bradley, union of Wells, hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, E. division of the county of Somerset; containing 46 inhabitants.

PARDSEY, with Ullock and Dean-Scales, a township, in the parish of Dean, union of Cockermouth, Allerdale ward above Derwent, W. division of the county of Cumberland, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Cockermouth; containing 350 inhabitants.

PARHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Plomesgate, E. division of Suffolk, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 514 inhabitants, and comprising 2212*a*. 2*r*. 5*p*. Parham Hall, a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of the time of Elizabeth, is situated in a park well wooded with oak and elm, and commanding extensive views of the South Downs. The ceiling of the hall is stuccoed in compartments, and its west end bears the arms of Queen Elizabeth; the gallery in the upper story is 158 feet long and 19 wide, and contains a series of curious family portraits. This was the seat of the lords Willoughby. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Hacheston consolidated; patron and impropriator, F. Corrance, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £168, and the vicarial for £176. 13.; the glebe contains about 10 acres. The church, built by William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who died in 1381, is in the later English style, with a square tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a carved screen, and the eastern window is ornamented with stained glass. A national school was erected in 1841. The poet Crabbe resided for some years at Parham Lodge.

PARHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Thakeham, hundred of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, W. division of Sussex, 8 miles (S. E.) from the town of Petworth; containing 53 inhabitants. It comprises 1134*a*. 1*r*. 12*p*., of which 292 acres are arable, 638 pasture and meadow, and 204 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Lady De la Zouche: the tithes have been commuted for £130, and the glebe contains 18 acres. The church, which is in the later English style, was repaired, and a tower added, in 1800; it has an ancient leaden font in good preservation. Here was a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury.

PARK, a ward, in the parish of St. Stephen, union of St. Alban's, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, county of Hertford, 2½ miles (S.) from St. Alban's; containing 1170 inhabitants.

PARK, a grieveship, in the parish of Allendale, union of Hexham, S. division of Tindale ward and of Northumberland; containing 275 inhabitants.

PARK-END, a township, in the parish of Audley, union of Newcastle-under-Lyme, N. division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford; containing 88 inhabitants. This is a small township, about half a mile west of the village of Audley.

PARKGATE, a hamlet, partly in the township of Great Neston, and partly in that of Leighton, parish of Neston, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of Wirrall, S. division of the county of Chester, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Chester. It is situated on the bank of the river Dee, about half a mile westward of the village of Neston; and consists of a long range of houses, which all face the river, and command a magnificent view of the opposite coast of Wales. The quay and parade have been very much improved, at a considerable outlay, by the spirited owner, the Hon. Lloyd Mostyn; and the place is much frequented by visiters during the bathing season. There are several hotels, among which is the Mostyn Arms, a spacious establishment replete with every accommodation. Over the estuary of the Dee is a ferry to Bagilt and Flint. Formerly Parkgate was a sea-port of some note, and packets and other vessels were employed, especially in the trade with Ireland; but at present it is neglected as a port, vessels of burthen being prevented from approaching the quay by a large sand-bank, which impedes the navigation of the river. There was a custom-house, but the business has been transferred to Chester. An act was passed in 1847 for a railway to Bebington on the Birkenhead and Chester line, five miles in length, which will render this place, from the greater facility of reaching it, a still more fashionable and favourite resort.

PARKHAM (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Bideford, hundred of Shebbear, Great Torrington and N. divisions of Devon, 6 miles (S. W.) from Bideford; containing 995 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the sea, and comprises 5330 acres, whereof 1426 are waste; the views are interesting and extensive, embracing the Welsh coast, Lundy Island, Clovelly, Hartland Point, and Bideford Bar. Lime is extensively burned; and excellent sand for manure is obtained on the beach. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 6. 8.; patron, the Rev. W. Walter; net income, £635, with a glebe-house. The church has an enriched Norman door. Bableigh, in the parish, was long held by the family of Risdon, of which the county historian of that name was a member.

PARKHOLD, a township, in the parish and union of Ledbury, hundred of Radlow, county of Hereford, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Ledbury; containing 42 inhabitants. It is situated near the western base of the Malvern hills, on the borders of Gloucestershire, and contains 383 acres of a well cultivated soil.

PARK-LEYS, an extra-parochial district, in the N. division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham; containing 10 inhabitants. It consists of one farm comprising 256*a*. 3*r*. 4*p*., on the hills adjoining Kelham.

PARK-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of Stanhope, union of Weardale, N. W. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 3 miles (W.) from Stanhope; containing 851 inhabitants. It includes the village of Westgate, and part of the hamlets of Eastgate and Rookhope; and comprises by computation 12,190 acres. The township extends from one mile east of St. John's Chapel to three miles west of Stanhope, and is watered by the Wear.

PARKSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Canford Magna, union and borough of Poole, hundred of Coggdean, Wimborne division of Dorset, 2 miles (E. by N.)

from Poole; containing 862 inhabitants. The living is in the gift of the Parr family.

PARK-WARKS, with PRATTS PARK, a township, in the parish of SIMONBURN, union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Hexham. It comprises about 1100 acres of land, mostly arable, the property, with the exception of 175 acres, of John Ridley, Esq., of Park-End House, a mansion beautifully situated in a luxuriant vale, and surrounded by a well-wooded demesne, whence is a fine view of the tower of Chipchase Castle. Good limestone is obtained in the township. A rent-charge of £25 is paid to the rector.

PARLEY, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; with 194 inhabitants.

PARLEY, WEST, a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wimborne; containing 254 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 6., and in the gift of Mrs. Mary Buller: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £250, and £44 are paid to the rector of Lydlinch; the glebe contains 20 acres. There is a place of worship for Independents.

PARLINGTON, a township, in the parish of ABERFORD, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S.) from Wetherby; containing 212 inhabitants. The township includes part of the small town of Aberford, and comprises nearly 1600 acres. Parlington Hall is an ancient, spacious, and elegant mansion, situated in a richly-wooded park.

PARME, CHESTER.—See MOORESBARROW.

PARNDON, GREAT, a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Harlow; containing 417 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. $7\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £398; patrons, the Earl of Mornington, and the Governors of St. Thomas' Hospital. The church is a small edifice with a tower surmounted by a spire.

PARNDON, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Harlow; containing 85 inhabitants. It comprises 534 acres, whereof 79 are common or waste land. The Eastern-Counties railway passes here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £160; patrons, certain Trustees. The church is a small edifice, beautifully situated near the river Stort, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a north aisle.

PARR, a township, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE; containing 3310 inhabitants. The family of Parre or Parr, barons of Kendal, were anciently lords of the manor. Sir Thomas Parre, master of the wards and comptroller to Henry VIII., died in the 9th year of that king's reign, leaving two sons and two daughters, of whom one of the latter, Catherine, became the unfortunate queen of Henry VIII. His son, William, inherited the estates, and was successively created lord Parr and Ross, baron of Hart, earl of Essex, and marquess of Northampton. Dr. Fuller has classed among the worthies of Lancashire, Richard Parr, whom the Earl of Derby constituted bishop of Man, and who, having distinguished himself by the exemplary discharge of his functions, died in 1643. The manor had before this time passed to the Byroms; the lordship of Parr is now claimed by the Orrell family. The township includes the eastern part of the town of St. Helen's, and comprises 1601*a*. 1*r*. 8*p*., of which 250 acres are common or waste land: it is almost entirely a coal district. St. Peter's church, here, was built in 1839, at a cost of £1200, and is a plain structure with a campanile tower. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Incumbent of St. Helen's, with a net income of £150, and a parsonage-house, built in 1848. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £94; and the impropriate for £136. 15. 9., payable to King's College, Cambridge. Schools were built in 1845, from public grants and private subscription.

PARRACOMBE, a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SHERWELL, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 12 miles (N. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 446 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3791 acres, of which 1637 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10., and in the gift of L. St. Albyn, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 56 acres. There are vestiges of an ancient fortification in the neighbourhood.

PARSON-DROVE, a chapelry, in the parish of LEVERINGTON, union and hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Wisbech; containing 828 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £271; patrons, certain Trustees. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A school is supported with seven acres of land, yielding £16 annually.

PARTINGTON, a township, in the parish of BOWDON, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Altrincham; containing 457 inhabitants. It comprises 638 acres, partly a clay and partly a sand soil. The village is situated on the navigable river Mersey, and has extensive paper-mills, a mill-board manufactory, a large corn-mill, and two tanyards. A tithe rent-charge of £17 is paid to the vicar, and one of £100. 15. to the Bishop of Chester. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Independents.

PARTNEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from Spilsby; containing 468 inhabitants. So early as the seventh century, a monastery is said to have existed here; and it is certain that in the time of Henry I. there was an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Bede mentions another religious establishment, over which the abbess Edelhild presided. The parish is on the London and Louth road, and comprises 920*a*. 3*r*., of which two-thirds are pasture and meadow land. The soil is a sandy loam; the surface is undulated, and from the situation of the village in a valley in the Wolds, with a diversity of ash, oak, and other wood, the scenery is agreeable and picturesque. Large fairs for sheep and cattle, which are said to have originated from the monastery, take place on August 1st and 25th, September 18th and 19th, and October 18th and 19th. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's

books at £11. 10. 2½., and in the gift of Lord Willoughby de Eresby: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe contains more than 5½ acres. The church has been greatly altered by repairs, and the chancel has been rebuilt. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Baptists.

PARTON, a township, in the parish of MORESBY, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 1¾ mile (N.) from Whitehaven; containing 663 inhabitants. Several vessels were employed here in the coal-trade until 1795, when the pier was washed away by an unusually high tide, since which the harbour has been resorted to by a few fishing-boats only. North of the village is an extensive iron-foundry. Some years ago, a tunnel was constructed through Rednees point, in continuation of a railway from the neighbouring coal-works to Whitehaven. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a free school, erected in 1818 by Joseph Williamson, Esq., and endowed with £32 per annum.

PARTON, with MICKLETHWAITE, a township, in the parish of THURSBY, union of WIGTON, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND, 2¼ miles (N.E.) from Wigton; containing 104 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £59.

PARWICK (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Ashbourn; containing 533 inhabitants. The manor, called in the Domesday survey *Pevrewie*, was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown, and passed with Ashbourn to the earls of Derby and to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. It was granted by King Charles I. to the Dichfields and others, who sold it to the Levings family, from whom it was purchased in 1814 by the family of Evans. The parish comprises 3061 acres, of which 60 are common or waste; the soil is fertile, principally resting upon limestone, and is laid out in dairy-farms. A railway from the Peak-Forest canal to the Cromford canal crosses the northern part of the parish. The village, which is of tolerably neat appearance, is situated at the foot of a rocky hill. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron, William Evans, Esq. The tithes were commuted in 1841, the great for £135, and the small for £10. The incumbent now occupies the Hall, an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Levinges. The church is a small structure with portions of Norman architecture, and a low tower: in the churchyard are some venerable yew-trees. Schools were built in 1827, by Mr. Evans, who partly supports them.

PASSENHAM (*ST. GUTHLAKE*), a parish, in the union of POTTERS-PURY, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1¼ mile (S. by W.) from Stoney-Stratford, on the road to Buckingham; containing, with the hamlet of Denshanger, 822 inhabitants. This is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle as the place where the army of Edward the Elder lay whilst he was fortifying Towcester against the Danes. The parish comprises 3345*a*. 14*p*., of which two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable and wood: the surface is level. Good stone is obtained for building, and for burning into lime. Lace is made by the females. The river Ouse here separates the counties of Bucks and Northampton, and the Buckingham canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of Viscount Maynard: the tithes were commuted for land in 1772. Besides the church is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school has a small endowment, and another school is supported by charity. Shrob Lodge, in the parish, was the seat of the industrious antiquary, Browne Willis.

PASTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (N.E.) from North Walsham; containing 298 inhabitants. It is situated on the coast, and comprises 1375*a*. 9*p*., of which about 1281 acres are arable, 34 pasture, and 8 wood. The surface is varied; to the west of the village is Stow Hill, a lofty ridge which divides the parish from that of Mundesley. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £121; patron, John Mack, Esq.: impropriators, the landowners. The glebe contains four acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style; the chancel has several monuments to the Paston family, including a beautiful recumbent effigy of Lady Catherine Paston, in white marble elaborately sculptured. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Here are the ruins of the old Hall belonging to the Pastons.

PASTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (N. by W.) from Peterborough; containing, with the hamlets of Gunthorpe and Walton, and the chapelry of Werrington, 962 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 11.; patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. Certain tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803; and under the recent commutation act, a rent-charge of £140 is paid to the bishop, and a similar sum to the rector: the glebe contains 64 acres. There is a chapel of ease at Werrington. On Paston green are six almshouses, which are endowed with £12 per annum.

PASTON, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S.) from Coldstream; containing 199 inhabitants. The township is situated on the river Beaumont, and comprises 2360 acres, of which 1453 are arable, 780 pasture, and 127 wood; the soil is a light loam, well adapted for turnip husbandry. There are some quarries of whinstone for building and for the roads. The remains of a circular camp are still visible on the summit of Paston Hill; it appears to have been a double intrenchment, the outer trench 400 yards in circumference. At the western base of the hill, in removing a cairn of stones in 1838, a small earthen urn was found, containing ashes and small pieces of burnt bones.

PATCHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of DEAN, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 3¼ miles (N. by W.) from Brighton; containing 579 inhabitants. The village is on the road from London to Brighton, and the London and Brighton railway runs through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 5½., and in the gift of the Crown; income, £110; impropriator, J. Paine, Esq. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style. Within the parish is Hollingsbury encampment, near which a celt and some other antiquities were found in 1827.

PATCHING, a parish and hundred, in the rape of Bramber, W. division of Sussex, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Arundel, containing 249 inhabitants. The road from Portsmouth to Brighton, by way of Arundel, passes through the parish; the surface is hilly, and the soil various. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of West Tarring consolidated, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 4. The church is in the early English style, with later additions, and was formerly much larger; it was beautified in 1835, at the expense of Sir Richard Hunter, Bart., to several members of whose family tablets have been placed in the chancel.

PATCHWAY, Gloucestershire.—See Hempton.

PATELEY-BRIDGE, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish and liberty of Ripon, W. riding of York, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from Ripon, and 224 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 797 inhabitants. The parochial chapelry of Pateley comprises the townships of Bewerley, and High and Low Bishopside. The town is situated on the northern bank of the river Nidd, and is indebted for its importance to the adjacent lead-mines, which, though now partially exhausted, were formerly worked to a very great extent. The spinning of flax and the weaving of linen are carried on; and in the vicinity are quarries of excellent freestone, and clay for brick-making. A market, granted by Edward II., in 1324, is held on Saturday; and there are fairs on Easter and Whitsun eves, May 11th, Sept. 17th (if on a Saturday, otherwise on the following Saturday), the Monday after Oct. 10th, and on Christmas-eve. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. A church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1827, partly by a grant of £2000 from the Parliamentary Commissioners, and partly by subscription; it is a handsome structure in the later English style. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. An ancient foundation, called Rake's school from the site of ground on which it stands, was augmented in 1806, with a bequest of £1800 stock, by Mrs. Alice Shepherd. The poor-law union of Pateley-Bridge comprises ten chapelries or townships, containing a population of 7999.

PATMER, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Albury, hundred of Edwinstree, and partly in the parish of Bishop's-Stortford, hundred of Braughin, county of Hertford; adjacent to the town, and in the union, of Bishop's-Stortford. It belongs to the Bishop of London, whose officer holds courts leet and baron, at which a constable and other officers are annually chosen, and misdemeanants punished.

PATNEY (*St. Swithin*), a parish, forming a distinct portion of the hundred of Elstub and Everley, in the union of Devizes, Devizes and N. divisions of Wilts, 5¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Devizes; containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 4.; net income, £225; patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778.

PATRICROFT, a village, in the township of Barton-upon-Irwell, parish of Eccles, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 5 miles (W.) from Manchester, on the road to Warrington. Here are some of the most extensive works for the manufacture of iron and steel in and around Manchester. These great works, the property of Messrs. Nasmyths, Gaskell, and Company, immediately adjoin the Liverpool and Manchester railway, at that part where it crosses the Bridgewater canal; the canal forms the limit of the ground upon which the premises stand, and the works have in consequence been named the Bridgewater Foundry. The buildings extend in front 1050 feet, and several hundreds of persons are employed in the various branches of melting iron, moulding in iron and brass, forging, smiths' work, turning, framework and machinery, and the manufacture of the metals from the most ponderous to the minutest articles. The different workshops are connected by tramways, so that the heaviest castings are passed with facility from one end of the foundry to the other, receiving in succession the necessary operations; and the buildings throughout are furnished with machines and lathes, and self-acting tools, that lessen the labour of the workman. The railway has a station in the village.

PATRINGTON (*St. Patrick*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. riding of York, 56 miles (E. S. E.) from York, and 189 (N. by E.) from London; containing 1402 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed by some antiquaries to be the *Prætorium* of Antoninus, and the point where the Roman road leading from the great Picts' wall terminates: about seventy years since, a stone, which had formed part of a Roman altar, was dug up. The town is pleasantly situated near a small river which empties itself into the estuary of the Humber; and although in a flat country, different points in the vicinity afford commanding views of the Humber and its fertile shores, and also of the opposite coast of Lincolnshire. The haven, about a mile distant, according to tradition, was capable of admitting large vessels; but it has become so obstructed by the accumulation of silt, as only to afford access to small craft, which convey corn to Hull and London, and import lime and coal from the West riding. The market is on Saturday, principally for corn, the trade in which is considerable; and fairs are held on March 28th, July 18th, and December 6th, for shoes, linen-drapery, woollen-cloth, copper and tin ware, toys, &c. The parish comprises by measurement 3500 acres, of which 2307 are arable, 1153 pasture, and 40 woodland, these last forming plantations in the south-western part of the lordship; the soil is in general clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £628; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The tithes, for the most part, were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1766; those of the west lands are payable in kind when in tillage: the glebe and land consist of 400 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform edifice, combining the decorated and later English styles, with a tower surmounted by a fine lofty spire. There are some places of worship for dissenters. The poor-law union of Patrington comprises twenty-seven parishes or places, and contains a population of 8677.

PATRIXBOURNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bridge, hundred of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 3¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Canterbury; containing 251 inhabitants. A

priory of Augustine canons, a cell to the abbey of Beaulieu, in Normandy, was founded here about 1200, and in 1399, or the year following, was made subject to the priory of Merton, in Surrey. The parish comprises 1637 acres, of which 57 are in wood: the soil is a rich loam, alternated with gravel and chalk; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and watered by a stream called the Little Stour, which winds its course through the valleys. The living is a vicarage, with the living of Bridge annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 3½., and in the patronage of the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham, to whom the impropriation belongs: the great tithes have been commuted for £876, and the vicarial for £395. 16.; the glebe comprises 48 acres. The church is in the Norman style, with some portions of later date.

PATSHULL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Shiffnall, S. division of the hundred of Seisdon and of the county of Stafford, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Wolverhampton; containing 117 inhabitants. It comprises about 1700 acres of profitable land; the surface is generally level, and there are two pieces of water, called respectively Patshull and Snowdon Pools, the former of which presents the appearance of a fine river winding through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and impropriator, Sir Robert Pigot, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1799. The church, situated in the park, close to the mansion of Sir Robert Pigot, was built by Sir Richard Astley, and is in the revived Italian style; it contains a monument with the recumbent figures of Sir John Astley and his lady, and another monument on which Sir Richard is represented in *basso-relievo* at the head of a squadron of horse.

PATTERDALE, with Hartsop, a chapelry, in the parish of Barton, West ward and union, county of Westmorland, 7¾ miles (N. by E.) from Ambleside; containing 573 inhabitants. It extends along the upper reach of Ullswater, amidst scenery of the most sublime character, the view being bounded by a vast amphitheatre of mountains, which surround the lake. The chapelry comprises about 8000 acres, of which 5053 are waste land or common. The dale is intersected by numerous rills from the high grounds, and by others flowing from the three tarns, Brotherwater, Hayswater, and Angle tarn, all emptying themselves into the lake Ullswater: at the head of the lake is an inn for the convenience of tourists, near which a large fair for sheep is held in October. There are several very productive quarries of fine blue slate in the neighbourhood; also considerable lead and silver mines. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The tithes have been commuted for £42 payable to the impropriators, and £21. 9. 9. to the perpetual curate. The chapel is dedicated to St. Patrick, and contains a pulpit above 200 years old.

PATTESLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Oxwick, union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Launditch, W. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Fakenham; containing 16 inhabitants. This hamlet, anciently a parish, comprises 320*a*. 3*p*., of which 218 acres are arable, 77 pasture and meadow, and 25 woodland. The living is a sinecure rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Mattishall, and valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 9.: a modus of eight guineas is paid in lieu of tithes. The church was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the ruins may be still seen near the east end of Pattesley House.

PATTINGHAM (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union of Seisdon, partly in the hundred of Stottesden, S. division of Salop, but chiefly in the S. division of the hundred of Seisdon and of the county of Stafford, 6½ miles (W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 903 inhabitants, of whom 802 are in the Staffordshire portion, and 101 in the township of Rudge, in Salop. The parish comprises about 4067 acres, whereof 1567 are in Rudge. The soil is called turnip and barley land, being farmed on the four-course or Norfolk system, although it is not nearly so light and sandy as the soil usually coming under this designation, the greater part of it being sufficiently strong for the growth of wheat, which is produced here every four years in the regular course of husbandry. The surface is hilly, and the scenery diversified. To the west is a fine view of the Wrekin, the Clee hills, and part of Wenlock-Edge. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and impropriator, Sir Robert Pigot, Bart.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £342. The church is situated in the village: the chancel is in the early English style, with double lancet windows and a quatre-foil; and there are two circular arches between the nave and north aisle, the date of which has been the subject of various conjectures among those interested in ecclesiastical architecture. A fire suddenly burst forth here in September 1677, which consumed several dwelling-houses, barns, and other buildings, and also the church with the exception of the steeple and outer walls. A former school, endowed with land (now producing £6 per annum) for the instruction of eight children, has been incorporated with some national schools supported by subscription, and at present containing about 150 boys and girls.

PATTISHALL (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Towcester, S. division of the county of Northampton, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Towcester; containing 728 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2756*a*. 2*r*. 22*p*., arable and pasture land in about equal portions; the surface is undulated, the soil generally rich, and the scenery of pleasing character. Limestone is obtained in abundance. The Weedon station on the London and Birmingham railway is distant north-west about four miles, and the Coventry and Stoney-Stratford road intersects the parish. There are two vicarages, respectively valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 10½.; net income of each, £136; the upper vicarage in the patronage of the Crown, the lower in that of the Rev. T. C. Welch: the impropriation belongs to Thomas Drayson, Esq., and Miss Bradshaw. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Thomas Young, in 1684, endowed a school in the parish: the property consists of a schoolroom, dwelling-house, and garden, with about 11 acres of land; and the master also receives £5 per annum from the Foxley charity.

PATTISWICK (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Braintree, Witham division of the hundred of Lexden, N. division of Essex, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Kelvedon; containing 375 inhabitants. It comprises about 1250 acres, of which 1050 are arable, 140 pasture, and about 100 woodland. The living is a

perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £900 payable to the rector, and £340 to the incumbent; the former has 57 acres, and the latter 3½ acres, of glebe. The church is a small edifice, with a shingled spire.

PATTON, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Kendal; with 66 inhabitants.

PAUL (*ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Penzance; containing 4664 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of Mount's Bay, comprises 2662 acres, and includes the villages of Mousehole and Newlyn, where extensive pilchard and mackerel fisheries are carried on. About 580 acres are common or waste. A tin-mine, called Wheal Gath, is worked at Ballogas; and a tin smelting-house has been established at Trereife. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £380. The church occupies elevated ground, and has a lofty tower, seen at a great distance from sea; it was thoroughly repaired and newly pewed in 1829, at an expense of £600. At Newlyn is a chapel dedicated to St. Peter. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. An almshouse for twelve men and women was founded in 1709, by Capt. Stephen Hutchens, who endowed it with £600, invested in land now producing about £100 per annum. At Kerris, in the parish, are remains of a Druidical temple, called the Roundago, near which, in 1723, was discovered a vault eight feet long and six deep, in which was an urn of the finest red clay, containing small brass coins.

PAULL (*ST. ANDREW AND ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Thorn-Gumbald, 870 inhabitants, of whom 599 are in Paull township, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Hedon. The parish is situated on the river Humber, and comprises 5648 acres, of which 3424 are arable, and the rest meadow; the surface is level, but the scenery embraces fine views of part of Lincolnshire, the Humber, and the Wolds. The village is a fishing-place, and noted for shrimps; it formerly contained an extensive dockyard, in which several ships of the line were built during the late war, including one of 74 guns. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 5.; net income, £160; patron, the Archbishop of York: the impropriation belongs to the families of Prickett and Blaydes. Part of the tithes were commuted for land in 1811, and a money payment is made for those in the hamlet of Boreas Hill. The church is a cruciform structure in the later English style, with a tower at the intersection. There is a very ancient chapel of ease, the doorway of which consists of a Norman arch, and at Paull-Holme are the remains of a convent. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

PAULER'S-PURY (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of POTTER'S-PURY, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Towcester; containing 1188 inhabitants. The road from Stoney-Stratford to Daventry passes near the village. The parish contains 2961*a.* 13*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 4. 2.; patrons, the Wardens and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church contains a curious font. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. William Marriott, in 1721, bequeathed land now producing £11 per annum, applied in aid of a national school. The ancient Watling-street passes through the parish, in which coins of Constantine, Maximian, and other emperors, have been found. Dr. Edward Bernard, a learned astronomer, and Savilian professor at Oxford, was born here in 1638.

PAULTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 9½ miles (S. W.) from Bath; containing 2009 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in raising coal. The living is a perpetual curacy, until recently united to the living of Chewton-Mendip; patron, the Vicar of Chewton-Mendip; net income, £150. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £74. 13., and the impropriate for £40; the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church contains 350 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

PAUNTLEY (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Newent; containing 280 inhabitants. The parish lies on the high road from Newent (over the river Leadon) to Redmarley-D'Abitot, and comprises about 2000 acres. The surface is in continuous undulations, and the scenery is beautiful, with the Malvern hills to the north, the line of the Cotswold hills to the east, the Herefordshire hills to the west, and May Hill to the south: the lower lands are watered by the Leadon. In 1292, Pauntley was a chapelry to Newent. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; net income, £80. The tithes have been commuted for £450. The church, an ancient edifice, has lately received some improvements at the expense of the vicar: the arch of the tower, and the west window, have been restored, by the removal of a singing-gallery; and the chancel arch, of very beautiful proportions, has been freed from whitewash, and its handsome architrave well developed, but the lower parts of the shafts and their bases are still concealed by unsightly pews, which disfigure the church generally. More recently, a new (open) roof has been put up by the parishioners, and the chancel has been repaired by C. W. Osborne, Esq., of Hawford, the impropriator. The south door is Norman, with a great variety of ornament; the windows and mouldings, and a chantry chapel, are for the most part in the perpendicular style. In the chantry chapel, a handsome window has been blocked up, and a huge monument to Lady Ann Somerset placed against it. With the exception of the improvements just mentioned, the church is in a state of disrepair. The present vicar has also established a provident club, for assuring medicine and medical attendance, and 8*s.* weekly, during sickness, to day labourers within the parish. Here are some springs similar in character to, but more powerful than, the Cheltenham waters; pigeons resort to them, for the sake, as is said, of the salt obtained from evaporation. The mutilated shaft of a preaching cross was recently dug up, in clearing away the earth from the church walls. The celebrated Wythington, Withington, or Whittington, lord mayor of London; and Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormonites, are said to have been of this parish.

PAVENHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Willey, union and county of Bedford, 7 miles (N. W.) from Bedford; containing 600 inhabitants. The manor was anciently in the family of Pabenham, from whom it passed by an heiress to the Tyringhams, and afterwards became vested in the Alstons. Stafford bridge here crosses the river Ouse; and the road from Bedford to Harrold passes through the parish. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Felmersham: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. In the church are tombs of the families of Alston and Franklyn.

PAWLETT (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Bridgwater, hundred of North Petherton, W. division of Somerset, 5 miles (N.) from Bridgwater; containing 595 inhabitants. The navigable river Parret bounds the parish on the east and south. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Lord de Mauley. The great tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £349. 10.; the glebe comprises 9 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PAXFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of Blockley, union of Shipston-on-Stour, Upper division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, county of Worcester, though locally in the Upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, county of Gloucester, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 225 inhabitants. The hamlet lies north-north-east of the village of Blockley. There is a small place of worship for Baptists.

PAXTON, GREAT (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of St. Neot's, hundred of Toseland, county of Huntingdon, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from the town of St. Neot's; containing 415 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1331 acres, the soil of which is chiefly a strong clay, and tolerably good wheat land. The surface is hilly between the village and St. Neot's; the meadows are subject to inundation from the river Ouse, which separates the parish on the west from Little Paxton. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Little Paxton and Toseland annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 2. 11.; net income, £231; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The tithes of Great Paxton were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811: there are 97 acres of glebe in this parish, and 60 in Little Paxton.

PAXTON, LITTLE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of St. Neot's, hundred of Toseland, county of Huntingdon, 1½ mile (N.) from St. Neot's; containing 214 inhabitants. It comprises about 1350 acres; a great portion has a gravelly soil, and the surface is chiefly level. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Great Paxton: the tithes were commuted for land in the year 1812.

PAYHEMBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Honiton, hundred of Hayridge, Cullompton and N. divisions of Devon, 5¼ miles (W. N. W.) from the town of Honiton; containing 545 inhabitants. It comprises 2700 acres, of which 120 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 4. 2.; patron, the Rev. T. T. Jackson; impropriator, W. Wyndham, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £137: the glebe comprises 81 acres. The church is a handsome structure, and has a fine wooden screen. At Leyhill is an old mansion, with a chapel; and at Hembury is an ancient intrenchment.

PAYTHORNE, a township, in the parish of Gisburn, union of Clitheroe, W. division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, W. riding of York, 9 miles (S.) from Settle; containing 201 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 2800 acres of land, chiefly the property of Lord Ribblesdale.

PAYTON, with Adforton.—See Adforton.

PEAK, with Westbury, a hamlet, in the parish of East Meon, union of Petersfield, hundred of Meonstoke, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Petersfield; containing 56 inhabitants.

PEAK FOREST, an extra-parochial chapelry, in the union of Chapel-en-le-Frith, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Tideswell; containing 575 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Tideswell to Chapel-en-le-Frith, and comprises 1360 acres. In the northern part of the liberty, and about a mile distant from the village, is Eldon Hole, a celebrated perpendicular chasm, the mouth of which is ninety feet in length, and thirty in breadth in the widest part, with a strong wall erected round it to prevent accidents. The credulity of travellers has often been imposed upon by tales respecting its immeasurable depth. In the days of Elizabeth, the Earl of Leicester had a man let down into it, who, when drawn up, was speechless, and, it is said, shortly afterwards died. Catcott has noticed the chasm at some length in his treatise on the Deluge, and instanced it as a proof of his theory; Cotton, also, the natural poet of the Peak, has given an elaborate account of it. John Lloyd, Esq., F.R.S., descended in 1770, and reached the bottom 186 feet from the mouth, the light from which was sufficiently strong to permit him to read the smallest print. The interior of the chasm he described as consisting of two parts, communicating with each other by a small arched passage; the one small; the other spacious, in form like the dome of a glass-house, and containing large masses of sparkling stalactite. His account was published in the 61st volume of the Philosophical Transactions, and has been confirmed by several persons who have since descended at different times. In the liberty is a chapel, a small neat structure, dedicated to King Charles the Martyr: the living is a donative; net income, £70; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Devonshire. A school is endowed with £10 a year.

PEAKIRK (*St. Pega*), a parish, in the union and soke of Peterborough, N. division of the county of Northampton, 3 miles (S. E.) from Market-Deeping; containing 192 inhabitants. It comprises 551*a*. 3*r*. 12*p*., and is skirted by the river Welland. The living is a rectory, with that of Glinton annexed, valued in the king's books at £18. 3. 11½., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough: the tithes have been commuted for about £600. The church was erected about three centuries since. St. Pega, in 714, settled here in a cell, afterwards converted by Edmund Atheling into a monastery, which, though twice destroyed by the Danes, existed till 1048: there are remains in the parish, now called the Hermitage.

PEALS, a township, in the parish of Allenton, union of Rothbury, W. division of Coquetdale ward, N. division of Northumberland, 8¼ miles (W. by N.)

from Rothbury; containing 87 inhabitants. The hamlet is situated on the north bank of the river Coquet, a mile and a half south-east from Allenton.

PEASEMORE, a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 7 miles (N.) from Newbury, containing 309 inhabitants. It comprises 2027*a*. 2*r*. 8*p*.; the soil is generally good, being a rich loam, and the surface is hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 1., and in the gift of Charles Eyre, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £663. 10., and the glebe comprises 65 acres. In the church is a memorial of William Coward, lord of the manor, who, though his income did not exceed £110 per annum, built the tower, and gave the great bell and the communion-plate, besides performing other acts of charity; he died in 1739. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

PEASENHALL (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2¾ miles (W. by N.) from Yoxford; containing 845 inhabitants, and comprising 1921 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Sibton: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £432, those of the vicar for £9. 15., and those of the perpetual curate for £120. The church is a plain edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and two schools are endowed with land producing £27 a year.

PEASMARSH (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of RYE, hundred of GOLDSPUR, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 3¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Rye; containing 902 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Rother, and the road from London to Rye passes through the village; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and from the higher grounds the views are very extensive and picturesque. Good building-stone is obtained. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 2.; net income, £261; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. The impropriation belongs to the families of Delves and Curteis, whose tithes have been commuted for £714. The church is in the early English style, and surmounted by a spire: the glebe-house has been rebuilt in the Elizabethan style, and is situated in a glebe of 3 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Wm. Pattison, a poet of considerable genius, was born here in 1706.

PEATLING MAGNA (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lutterworth; containing 308 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres: the Midland railway passes within two miles. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1729 to the rectory of Willoughby-Waterless, and valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 2.: the glebe comprises about 48 acres. In the church are old monuments of the Jarvis family.

PEATLING PARVA (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lutterworth; containing 159 inhabitants. It comprises about 300 acres; the soil is in some parts light, in others strong, and the surface elevated, but not hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £158. The lord of the manor, in 1665, gave land for the poor, which produces £30 per annum. There are some mild chalybeate springs.

PEATON, a township, in the parish of DIDDLEBURY, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP; containing 103 inhabitants.

PEBMARSH (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of HALSTED, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Halsted; containing 614 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2024*a*. 2*r*. 27*p*., of which 1714 acres are arable, 157 meadow land, 90 wood, 26 in gardens, and 36 in roads; the soil is various, but chiefly fertile. The village is pleasantly situated, and intersected by a rivulet, near which a silk-factory has been erected, affording employment to about 300 persons; the straw-bonnet and lint manufactures are likewise carried on. A fair for toys is held on the 24th of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Earl of Verulam: the tithes have been commuted for £583, and there are 26½ acres of glebe. The church is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a tower. Its revenues anciently belonged to the abbey at Clare, in Suffolk.

PEBSBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of HUISH-EPISCOPI, union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of the county of SOMERSET; containing 66 inhabitants.

PEBWORTH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6¼ miles (N. by W.) from Chipping-Campden; containing, with the hamlets of Broad Marston and Ullington, 829 inhabitants, of whom 540 are in the township of Pebworth. The parish comprises about 3000 acres, the soil of which is a strong rich clay; the surface is varied, being in some parts hilly, and in others level. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 2., and has a net income of £98: the patronage and impropriation belong to Thomas Eden, and T. Shekell, Esqrs. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school is endowed with £15, and a Sunday school with £5, per annum. Several mineral springs rise in the parish, which are said to resemble the Cheltenham waters.

PECKFORTON, a township, in the parish of BUNBURY, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Tarporley; containing 309 inhabitants. It comprises 1741 acres, of which the soil is half clay, half sand. Horseley Bath, a mineral spring formerly in considerable esteem, is in the township.

PECKHAM, a hamlet, in the parish and union of CAMBERWELL, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from London; containing 12,563 inhabitants. This pleasant and populous village consists chiefly of one long continuous line of handsome buildings, extending eastward from the village of Camberwell nearly to Forest-Hill; on the north is the Kent-road, and East Dulwich is on the south. It is well lighted with gas, and includes numerous detached mansions and elegant villas inhabited by opulent families. The surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and enriched with thriving

plantations and tastefully-disposed grounds attached to the principal houses; the hills in the immediate vicinity command extensive and varied prospects. A branch of the Surrey canal passes within a short distance; and a large silk-factory is established in the neighbourhood: a fair was formerly held on the Rye, a spacious green, but has for many years been suppressed.

In Hill-street is a proprietary episcopal chapel, in the later English style, with a low tower surmounted by a spire; the interior has been embellished by the insertion of stained glass in the windows. There is also an episcopal chapel on Rye Green, a neat structure with a campanile turret, erected for the use of his tenants by the late Thomas Bayly, Esq. Christ Church, to the north of the Kent-road, near the Surrey canal, was consecrated in Sept. 1838, and is a plain brick edifice in the early English style, with pinnacles of stone at the angles; the interior is neatly arranged, and lighted by lancet-shaped windows. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Hyndman's Trustees. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, on the south of Deptford-lane, and on the road to the Nunhead cemetery, was consecrated in May, 1841, and is a handsome structure of brick, with a square tower crowned by pinnacles of stone and surmounted by an octagonal spire: it is partly in the Norman style, of which the entrance into the tower is a neat specimen, and partly in the early English style; the altar-piece is a handsome screen of stone in the early English style, richly carved. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rev. J. G. Storie. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. The Nunhead cemetery, belonging to the London Cemetery Company, and comprising fifty acres, was consecrated, with the exception of eight acres left for the dissenters, in 1840: the principal chapel cost £4000.

Peckham House, opened in 1823 for the reception of 50 private insane patients, and now also adapted for the admission of 250 pauper lunatics under the direction of the Metropolitan Commissioners, is a spacious and well-arranged building, surrounded by nearly 5 acres of garden and pleasure ground. Attached to the institution is a farm of 80 acres, at Forest-Hill, in which the pauper lunatics are employed in husbandry and other pursuits. In Peckham New-Town, is the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, instituted in 1827, for the support of decayed members, under the patronage of the late Duke of Sussex, who laid the first stone of the building. It is a handsome structure of brick, occupying three sides of a quadrangular area, which is laid out in lawns and parterres; the central range has a portico of six lofty Ionic columns, sustaining a pediment, and surmounted with a cupola. The buildings contain 101 tenements, and the grounds around comprise about six acres. A house at Peckham which was occupied by Dr. Milner as an academy, is still regarded with peculiar interest, and has obtained the appellation of Goldsmith House, having been the residence of Oliver Goldsmith, who was usher under Dr. Milner for some time: a pane of glass on which are some lines written by the poet with the point of a diamond, was taken out of one of the windows by the late occupier, and is still carefully preserved.

PECKHAM, EAST (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Malling, hundred of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tonbridge; containing 2166 inhabitants. The parish is well wooded, and comprises 3365*a*. 36*p*., of which 2746 acres are arable, meadow, and pasture land. It is situated on the river Medway, which has a wharf here. There are four distinct hamlets, and the inhabitants of two of them are nearly all employed in a large oil-mill and a tanyard. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £900, of which £40 are received out of the rectorial tithes; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the rectory is valued in the king's books at £23. The church is an ancient plain building, with a tower and small spire. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has lately been erected in the centre of the parish, affording accommodation for 600 persons: the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £150. There is also a meeting-house for Wesleyans.

PECKHAM, WEST (*St. Dunstan*), a parish, in the union of Malling, hundred of Littlefield, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, 6 miles (N. E.) from Tonbridge; containing, with Oxenoath, 535 inhabitants. A commandery of Knights Hospitallers was founded here in 1408, by John Colepepper, one of the judges of the common pleas. The parish comprises 1583 acres, of which 1100 are in cultivation, producing hops, fruit, and corn, and the remainder is for the most part woodland. A fair is held on Whitsun-Thursday. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 10.; income, £177; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. There are 14 acres of glebe in this parish, and a glebe farm of 20 acres in that of Tudeley. The church is a small building with a tower surmounted by a spire, situated on an eminence.

PECKLETON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, 6 miles (N. E.) from Hinckley; containing, with Tooley-Park hamlet, 347 inhabitants. This parish, called in ancient writings *Pecklington*, *Peculden*, and *Peycelton*, contains about 1500 acres, including 109 acres of the disafforested chase of Leicester, which, by an act of inclosure in 1771, were allotted to Peckleton, tithe-free. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £474; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. M. Cooper. The church is an ancient structure, with a low embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by a crocketed spire: in the chancel are three stone stalls in the decorated style, and the east window has some fragments of stained glass, with figures of a male and female saint: there are also numerous armorial bearings and other memorials of ancient families. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PEDMORE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Bromsgrove, Lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Stourbridge; containing 291 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Stourbridge to Bromsgrove, comprises 1465*a*. 1*r*. 23*p*. of land, interspersed with coppice wood. The soil is generally light, with some stiff clay on the hills; it is well cultivated, and chiefly adapted to the growth of turnips and barley. There is

a stone-quarry, from which Old Swinford church was built. The village is of respectable appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; net income, £407; patrons, the Feoffees of Old Swinford Hospital. The church is a very ancient structure, with some remains of Norman architecture.

PEDWARDINE, Hereford.—See Boresford.

PEELE, county Chester.—See Horton.

PEERSTON-JAGLIN, or Purston, a township, in the parish of Featherstone, Upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. riding of York, 2 miles (S. W.) from Pontefract; containing 254 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1000 acres, and is pleasantly situated on the road to Wakefield. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PEGSWORTH, a township, in the parish of Bothal, union of Morpeth, E. division of Morpeth ward, N. division of Northumberland, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from the town of Morpeth; containing 207 inhabitants. It comprises 1266*a*. 3*r*. 1*p*., of which 1001 acres are in tillage, 224 grass, and 41 woodland; the whole the property of the Duke of Portland. Collieries have long been wrought here. The village, which is well built, stands on a rock, on a bare and exposed, but dry and fertile, eminence. The tithes have been commuted for £209. 9. Pegsworth is remarkable as the birthplace, in 1580, of Matthias Wilson, who, under the name of Edward Knott, was the champion on the Roman Catholic side, in opposition to Chillingworth.

PELDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Lexden and Winstree, hundred of Winstree, N. division of Essex, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Colchester, on the road to Maldon; containing 493 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-east by Mersea Channel, comprises 2188 acres, whereof 33 are common or waste. It is pleasantly situated on rising ground; the soil, a strong loam, is very fertile, and the lands are in good cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 10., and in the gift of Earl Waldegrave: the tithes have been commuted for £575, and the glebe consists of 24½ acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a tower of stone.

PELHAM, BRENT (*Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bishop-Stortford, hundred of Edwinstree, county of Hertford, 5¾ miles (E. by N.) from Buntingford; containing 285 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Furneux-Pelham consolidated in 1771, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; patron, the Treasurer of St. Paul's. The great tithes have been commuted for £245, and the vicarial for £120; the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church has a square embattled tower; the chancel is less than it formerly was, the south side having fallen down some years since.

PELHAM, FURNEUX (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bishop-Stortford, hundred of Edwinstree, county of Hertford, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Buntingford; containing 682 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Brent-Pelham, and valued in the king's books at £9: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £545. 10., and the vicarial for £151; the impropriate glebe comprises 144 acres, and the vicarial 6. The sum of £19 is also payable out of the tithes to the rector of Stocking-Pelham. The church has a chapel, the burial-place of the Calvert family, on the south side of the chancel; at the west end is a square tower, embattled, and surmounted by a short spire.

PELHAM, STOCKING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bishop-Stortford, hundred of Edwinstree, county of Hertford, 6½ miles (E.) from Buntingford; containing 160 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Essex, and consists of 628 acres, of which 549 are arable, 66 pasture, and 13 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 7½., and in the gift of N. Calvert, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe comprises 30 acres of land. The church has a wooden tower with a low spire.

PELHAM'S-LANDS, near the parish of Fosdyke, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Boston, wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln; containing 42 inhabitants.

PELSALL, a township, in the parish of Wolverhampton, union of Walsall, S. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 3¼ miles (N.) from Walsall; containing 1100 inhabitants. Pelsall was the seat of Robert de Corbeuil, one of William the Conqueror's barons, and his descendants; and part of the township still retains the name of The Moat. The township comprises 1194 acres, of which 215 are common or waste; and contains several extensive coal-beds, of which two mines are in operation, one in the centre of the township, and the other at Pelsall-Wood, where are large iron-works with two blast-furnaces. The greater part of the population are employed as colliers or furnace-men, about thirteen families are nailers, and the rest farmers and labourers. The Wyrley and Essington canal runs through the township. Here is a living, which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £86; patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church erected in 1798, in which part of an older structure had been incorporated, was lately taken down, and a new church erected at a cost of £1600, capable of accommodating 632 persons; the sittings are chiefly free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a small school is endowed with two-thirds of the rent of a small piece of ground left by Mrs. Dorothy Bridgeman, the remaining third being paid to the perpetual curate.

PELTON, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of Chester-le-Street, Middle division of Chester ward, N. division of the county of Durham, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 2500 inhabitants. The township of Pelton is intersected by the Pontop and South Shields railway, and comprises 998 acres of land, of which two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable: the soil is principally a dry gravel, and the western part of the township is very hilly, and beautifully wooded. Two public quarries are worked for the use of the freeholders. The village is straggling, and situated on high ground. A little to the east of it is the Flatts, a large house of brick, once the seat of the Allans, of whom Thomas Allan, Esq., who died in 1741, was one of the principal coal-owners on the river Wear; it subsequently passed to the Lambton family, by purchase. South Pelawe colliery, partly in the township, was opened in 1839, and is of 70 fathoms' depth. The district comprises Urpeth, Ouston, Pelton, and half of Edmondsley: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the

Incumbent of Chester-le-Street; net income, £160, with a house. The church, a neat edifice in the early English style, was erected in 1842, at a cost of £1500, and is dedicated to the Trinity. There are several schools within the district, in connexion with the Church; and the Independents and Methodists have each a place of worship.

PELYNT (*St. Nunn*), a parish, in the union of Liskeard, hundred of West, E. division of Cornwall, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from West Looe; containing 834 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 6½.; patron and impropriator, J. W. Buller, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £400, and those of the vicar for £235: there are 50 acres of glebe. The church contains a curious monument to the memory of Francis Buller, who died in 1615. At Trelawny, in the parish, yet remains a portion of a castellated mansion erected by Lord Bonville in the fifteenth century.

PEMBERS-OAK, Hereford.—See Lilwall.

PEMBERTON, a township, in the parish and union of Wigan, hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire, 2¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Wigan; containing 4394 inhabitants. Adam de Pemberton, who held lands here, was living in the reign of Richard I. In the 34th of Edward I., another Adam de Pemberton brought an action of trespass against Thurstan de Northlegh and Matilda his wife, for cutting down his woods at Pemberton under pretext of taking estovers. Sir Robert de Holland obtained a licence to convey to the priory of Up-Holland a mill and sixty acres of land here, with their appurtenances. Pemberton is subject to the fee of Newton-in-Makerfield, of which the Legh family are lords; and the reputed manor is claimed by them in right of their ancestors. The township is bounded on the north-east by the river Douglas, and intersected by the road from Newton-in-Makerfield to Wigan, and by the Liverpool and Bury railway. It comprises 2500 acres, of which 1657 are arable, 807 pasture, 23 woodland, and 13 waste. The population is chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the coal-mines here, which are worked to a great extent: on the west side of the township is the manufacturing village of Lamberhead-Green. A district church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1832, at a cost of £4766: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Wigan; net income, £150. The tithes have been commuted for £370. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and among the schools is one endowed with £8 per annum.

PEMBRIDGE (*St. Peter*), a parish, and formerly a borough, in the union of Kington, hundred of Stretford, county of Hereford, 15½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Hereford; containing 1306 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Arrow and the road from Leominster to Kington, and comprises 6257 acres, of which 70 are common or waste land. Courts leet and baron are held annually; and fairs take place on May 13th for hiring servants, &c., and Nov. 22nd for the sale of cattle; but the market, granted by Henry I., has long been disused. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 10. 2½.; net income, £845; patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is a large and lofty structure, with a detached steeple of curious construction. The Wesleyans have places of worship; and there is another belonging to the Home Missionary Society. Two schools are supported by an endowment from William Carpenter in 1650, augmented by a bequest by Henry Bengough in 1818; they are conducted on the national system. Some almshouses were erected and endowed in 1661, by Jeffrey and Bishop Duppa, for six persons, each to receive £5 per annum. Alice Trafford, also, widow of Thomas Trafford, D.D., in conformity with the desire of her husband, in 1686 erected and endowed an almshouse for six persons, each of whom likewise receives £5.

PEMBURY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Tonbridge, hundred of Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Tonbridge; containing 1093 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3627 acres, of which 630 are in wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 8.; net income, £353; patron, impropriator, and incumbent, the Rev. G. S. Woodgate. The first stone of a new parish church was laid by the Marquess Camden in May 1846; the edifice, which is in the later English style, and beautifully situated, cost £1900, and was consecrated in September 1847. Here is a national school; also an almshouse for six blind persons, erected in 1716, by Charles Selby, in pursuance of the will of Charles Amherst, who in 1702 had bequeathed a rent-charge of £213 for its maintenance.

PENALTH, a parish, in the division of Trelleck, hundred of Raglan, union and county of Monmouth, 1¾ mile (S. E. by S.) from Monmouth; containing 533 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Wye, and contains about 2000 acres. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and annexed to that of Trelleck. The church is an ancient structure, on the slope of a hill overlooking the Wye.

PENBIDDLE, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Crucorney, union and division of Abergavenny, hundred of Skenfreth, county of Monmouth; containing 94 inhabitants.

PENCOMBE, a parish, in the union of Bromyard, hundred of Broxash, county of Hereford, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Bromyard; containing 410 inhabitants, of whom 383 are in the township of Pencombe. The parish comprises 3955*a*. 39*p*.; it abounds in building-stone of ordinary quality. A court leet is held once in three years; and by ancient custom, the lord of the manor claims a pair of gilt spurs whenever a mayor of Hereford dies while in office. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the family of Arkwright: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe comprises 119 acres. There is also an endowed chapel, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector.

PENCOYD (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Upper division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Ross; containing 225 inhabitants. It comprises 860 acres, and is intersected by the road from Hereford to Ross; the soil is productive, and inferior sandstone is obtained. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Marstow, and endowed with the vicarial tithes, the rectorial being in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford: there are about 14 acres of rectorial glebe.

PENDEEN, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of St. Just, union of Penzance, W. division of the

hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, 6½ miles (N. W.) from Penzance; containing 2700 inhabitants. This district lies on the north-west coast of the county, and is partly bounded by Pendeen cove; westward it is bounded by the sea. It extends two miles and a quarter from north to south, and two miles and a half from east to west; and is a dreary, treeless tract, disfigured by mining operations. There are several tin and copper mines, of which the principal are Levant and Botallack. The district was constituted in January 1846, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37: the church has not yet been built. The dissenters have six places of worship. At Pendeen is an extensive cave, to which the Britons probably retired as a place of security, with their property, from the assaults of the Saxons or piratical Danes; and in different parts of the district are cairns and ancient circles. Dr. William Borlase, author of the *Natural History and Antiquities of Cornwall*, was born here.

PENDEFORD, an ancient prebend, in the parish of TETTENHALL, union of SEISDON, S. division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD, 4¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 328 inhabitants. This place, now commonly called Penford, is a hamlet of 1868 acres, near the source of the river Pent. Pendeford Hall, a neat mansion, is surrounded by picturesque and well-wooded scenery.

PENDLE FOREST, in the county of LANCASTER.—See NEWCHURCH-IN-PENDLE.

PENDLEBURY, a township, in the parish of ECCLES, union and hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 4¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Manchester; containing 2198 inhabitants. Mention of the local family of Pendlebury occurs as early as the time of Henry I. The Longleys or Langleys subsequently held lands here; of this family was Cardinal Thomas Langley, son of Sir Thomas, who flourished at the beginning of the 16th century. The manor passed by marriage to Sir Edward Coke's fifth son, and was sold by the late Earl of Leicester, when Mr. Coke, to the Drinkwater family. Agecroft Hall, a fine large wood-and-plaster mansion principally of the age of Elizabeth, stands on an eminence overlooking the course of the river Irwell; it was successively the residence of the Langley and Dauntesey families, and at the end of the last century came into the possession of the Rev. Richard Buck. The windows are ornamented with stained glass, exhibiting the armorial bearings of John of Gaunt, emblems of Henry II., and arms and crests of the Langleys: the apartment now used as a library, was a domestic chapel in the reign of Elizabeth, at which time there was a moat in front of the Hall. The Bolton and Bury canal and the Manchester and Bolton railway run through the township, as does the road from Manchester to Bolton. The population is chiefly employed in the manufacture and printing of cotton. St. John's church, here, is a plain square-built Norman structure, without a chancel, erected by the Manchester and Eccles Church-Building Society. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patrons, Trustees. There is a place of worship for Independents, and on the road to Bolton are schools in connexion with the Church.

PENDLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of ECCLES, borough, union, and hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Manchester; containing 11,032 inhabitants. This place, anciently called Pen-hulton, was held by the Hultons, of Hulton, at first under the earls Ferrers, but afterwards in chief of the king. The lands have been subsequently in the possession of various families. The chapelry is situated on the Irwell, and at the junction of the Liverpool and Bolton roads to Manchester: the Bolton and Bury canal, and the Manchester and Liverpool, and Manchester and Bolton railways, also pass through it. In 1780 the village was little more than a cluster of cottages, with its maypole and its green; it is now an opulent and extensive suburb of Salford, abounds in mansions, and contains large cotton-mills, and dyeing, printing, and bleaching establishments, affording, with handicraft trades, and collieries, employment to its large population. A small library was established in 1829, and a dispensary in 1831. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Eccles; net income, £344. The chapel, rebuilt at the joint expense of the inhabitants and the Parliamentary Commissioners, was consecrated in October, 1831. It is a conspicuous and ornamented structure in the pointed style, and contains 1520 pew-sittings, of which 700 are free, exclusively of several hundred free seats on forms: in front of the altar is a splendid picture by Paul Veronese, representing the Taking Down of Christ from the Cross, liberally presented by John Greaves, Esq., of Pendleton. The cost of the re-erection of the chapel was £7505. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Methodists of the New Connexion. Hylewood, an oblong hillock in the chapelry, was supposed to exhibit marks of a Roman camp; but subsequent examination, in digging the foundation of Hylewood Tower, has shown that this eminence consists merely of the red rocky sandstone of the district.

PENDLETON, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union and parliamentary borough of CLITHEROE, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Clitheroe; containing, with the hamlet of Sabden, 1469 inhabitants. "*Peniltune*" is found in the Domesday survey, from which it appears that Edward the Confessor held half a hide of land here. At the Conquest it passed to the Lacys, from whom it was inherited by the house of Lancaster. Henry, "the Good Duke," gave some possessions here to the monks of Whalley, to support two recluses and their women servants in a hermitage. The Clyderows had lands in Pendleton; and in the 10th of Henry V., Sir Henry Hoghton is recorded to have levied a fine on the manor, having married the daughter of Richard Radcliffe, who inherited from the Clyderows. Charles Aspinall, with whose family the Hoghtons intermarried in the reign of Elizabeth, died seised of lands in Pendleton, 17th Charles I. The township is large, stretching along Pendle Hill, which rises 1803 feet above the level of the sea and commands a most extensive prospect: in a deep dale is the thriving village of Sabden. About 1000 of the population are employed in calico-printing. The Clitheroe and Blackburn road passes through the township. A church, a chaste and beautiful structure in the pointed style, built at the sole expense of Mrs. Blegborough, late Miss Aspinall, was consecrated in 1847; it stands at the upper end of the village of Pendleton, and attracts deserved admiration for the elegance of its architecture. There are places of

worship for Baptists and Presbyterians, the latter an ancient building; and a national school, endowed with £12 per annum.

PENDOCK, a parish, in the union of TEWKESBURY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, though locally in the Lower division of that of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 6 miles (W.) from Tewkesbury; containing 270 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Tewkesbury to Ledbury, and comprises 1168*a*. 2*r*. 29*p*., of which about two-thirds are arable, and nearly one-third meadow and pasture, with 35 acres of woodland; the soil is a red marl. The Malvern hills form a grand object in the scenery. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 11.; net income, £300, with a glebe-house; patrons, the family of Symonds. The church is an ancient and neat building of stone, containing 140 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PENDOMER, a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, W. division of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Yeovil; containing 81 inhabitants. In 659, Kenwalk, the West Saxon, defeated the Britons here, and pursued them to Pedridan, now Petherton, about eight miles distant. Stone for roads and for building is obtained. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 4. 4½., and in the gift of William Helyar, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £177, and there are 77 acres of glebe. The church is a neat structure in the early English style of architecture, and contains a monument of a Knight Templar.

PENGE, a hamlet, in the parish of BATTERSEA, union of CROYDON, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, 3¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Croydon; containing 270 inhabitants. The London and Croydon railway crosses the hamlet, near which one of its stations is situated. Land was assigned to the vicar of Battersea, in lieu of tithes here, under an inclosure act in the 7th and 8th of George IV. A small church was built in 1838. Almshouses were opened in 1841, for the reception of poor, aged, and married freemen of the company of watermen and lightermen of the river Thames, their wives, and the widows of freemen; the houses are above thirty in number, and built on about two acres of freehold land given by Mr. Browne. Among the contributors to their erection were, the Queen Dowager, who presented 100 guineas; the late Alderman Lucas, £100; Mr. Browne, £430; and the company, 1000 guineas.

PENHOW (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Caerleon; containing 252 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1600 acres, of which 600 are wood, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is calcareous, adapted for corn, and the grazing-land in some places, especially near the village, is very good. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 9½.; patron, John Cave, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £180, and the glebe consists of 28 acres. Some remains still exist of Penhow Castle, which belonged to the illustrious family of Seymour, who came over to England about the time of the Conquest; the situation is exceedingly picturesque, on an eminence above the road from Chepstow to Newport.

PENHURST, a parish, in the union of BATTLE, hundred of NETHERFIELD, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Battle; containing 103 inhabitants. Ironstone abounds, and here was formerly a large furnace. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Ashburnham, and valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £125. 15., and there are 50 acres of glebe. The church is principally in the later English style, with a square tower at the west end.

PENISTONE (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Denby, and the townships of Gunthwaite, Hunshelf, Ingbirchworth, Langsett, Oxspring, and Thurlestone, 5907 inhabitants, of whom 738 are in the township of Penistone, 8 miles (W. S. W) from Barnsley, and 177 (N. N. W) from London. The town is situated on the south bank of the river Don, and consists of four streets diverging at right angles; the houses are in general well built. A few families are employed in the weaving of linen by hand-looms. Here is a station of the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 28 miles from Manchester; and 13 from Sheffield. The market is on Thursday, and principally for cattle and sheep; fairs take place on the Thursday before Feb. 28th, the last Thursday in March, May 12th, and the Thursday before October 10th. The parish comprises by measurement 21,338 acres; about 2000 acres are moorland, 100 wood and plantations, and of the remainder about one-third is arable, and two-thirds are pasture. The substratum contains coal, which is wrought to a limited extent; and there are quarries of good stone, of which large quantities are sent to London, chiefly consisting of flags for pavements. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 14. 2.; net income, £147, with a glebe-house; patron, Alexander W. R. Bosville, Esq. The church is a neat structure, with a tower, and from its elevated situation forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape. At Denby is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in 1604, and has been endowed by several benefactors with houses, lands, and rent-charges, now producing £100 per annum.

PENKETH, a township, in the chapelry of GREAT SANKEY, parish of PRESCOT, union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 3½ miles (W.) from Warrington; containing 652 inhabitants. The Penketh family were connected with this township from a very early period. Thomas Penketh, who was bred an Augustinian in Warrington, and a doctor of divinity in Oxford, was, says Fuller, "a great Scotist, and of prodigious memory; he was called to be a professor at Padua, and, returning to England, became provincial of his order. By his last act, in bastardizing the issue of King Edward IV., he stained his former life, and disgraced his order, which afterwards daily decayed, and finally dissolved in England." The family held the lordship until Margaret, heiress of Richard Penketh, married Richard Ashton, whose posterity made it their seat. In the 15th of Charles I., the manor was vested in the Irelands, of Bewsey, from whom it passed to the Athertons, now represented by Lord Lilford. The township is bounded on the south by the Mersey river, and

is intersected by the road from Warrington to Liverpool; it comprises 1048*a. 3p.*, of which 105 acres are common or waste land, known as Greyston Heath. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £40; and the impropriate for £99. 9. 5., payable to King's College, Cambridge. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends; that of the latter is one of the most ancient meeting-houses in the kingdom.

PENKHULL, a township, in the parish and union of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 7947 inhabitants. This township includes the whole town of Stoke, with the exception of a small portion, which is in Fenton-Vivian; it includes also the villages or hamlets of Basford, Trent-Vale, and Hartshill, with numerous handsome mansions and villas. The large village of Penkhull covers the heights above the town, and appears to be one of the oldest seats of the earthenware manufacture in the neighbourhood, as, so early as 1600, it had three coarse brown-ware potteries. In the township are, a good stone-quarry, large earthenware and china manufactories, and several brick and tile yards. A district church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was built in 1842; it is a cruciform structure in the early English style, with a spire, and contains 450 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. T. W. Minton, M.A., by whom it has been endowed with £1000.—See STOKE.

PENKRIDGE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the W., but chiefly in the E., division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (S.) from Stafford, and 128 (N. W.) from London; containing, with the chapelries of Coppenhall, Dunston, and Stretton, 3129 inhabitants, of whom 2488 are in the township of Penkridge. This place is of great antiquity, and is supposed by Camden to have been the Roman *Pennocrucium*. Part of its modern name is evidently deduced from the river *Penk*, on which it stands; but whether the remainder denotes the bank of this stream, or is a corruption of *bridge*, is a matter of conjecture. The town consists chiefly of two streets. The Bull bridge, which here crosses the Penk by several small arches, was erected a few years ago; and about half a mile higher up the river is the ancient Cuttlestone bridge, which gives name to the hundred. There are some iron-works. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes to the east; and here is a station of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway, which crosses the Penk by a noble viaduct of six arches. The market, held on Tuesday, is now disused; but fairs take place on April 30th, Sept. 2nd, and Oct. 10th, the first of which is said to be one of the greatest marts for cattle in the kingdom, and the second is a noted horse-fair. Races are held in September, upon a course on the north side of the town. The petty-sessions for the east and west divisions of the hundred are occasionally held here. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £189; patron and impropriator, Lord Hatherton, whose tithes in Penkridge township have been commuted for £5.32: the incumbent has a glebe of one acre, and a new house in the cottage style. The church is principally in the later English style, with an east window of decorated character; it was made collegiate by King John, and given by him to the see of Dublin, the archbishop being dean, with thirteen prebendaries, whose revenues, at the Reformation, were valued at £106. 15. 1. In each of the three chapelries is a separate incumbency. Here is a place of worship for Methodists. In 1731, Francis Sherratt gave land for the education of boys, producing, with other bequests, £36 per annum; and in 1819, schoolrooms were built by Lord Hatherton, in which children are instructed at his expense on the national system, aided by the endowment. The poor-law union of Penkridge comprises 21 parishes or places, and contains a population of 16,074. Congreve, a hamlet in the parish, long the seat of an ancient family of the same name, is the birthplace of the learned divine and critic, Dr. Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, who died in the year 1808.

PENMAEN, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of MYNYDDYSLWYN, union of NEWPORT, Lower division of the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, 12 miles (N. W.) from Newport; containing 2474 inhabitants. This district was constituted in March 1846, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. It is five miles in length and two in breadth, and is bounded by the Sirhowy river on the west, the Ebbw on the east, and the parish of Bedwelty on the north; on the south is the road from Pont-y-Pool to Merthyr-Tydvil. The district is agricultural, but ill-cultivated; the surface is hilly, in some parts woody, but having in other parts a barren appearance. Collieries are in operation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Llandaff, alternately. A well-built school-house is licensed by the bishop for divine service: the school affords accommodation for 400 children, and is supported by Sir Thomas Phillips. There is a place of worship for Independents.

PENN (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of AMERSHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Beaconsfield; containing 1040 inhabitants. It comprises 3889 acres, of which 380 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; patron and impropriator, Earl Howe. The great tithes have been commuted for £371. 12., the vicarial for £338. 13., and the glebe comprises 42 acres. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a school, founded in 1750, by Sir Nathaniel and Eleanor Curzon.

PENN (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the hundred, of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 942 inhabitants, of whom 716 are in the liberty of Upper Penn, and 226 in Lower Penn, the former situated 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wolverhampton. The parish comprises 3985*a.* 2*r.* 13*p.*, of which 1900 acres are in Lower Penn: the substratum belongs to the new red-sandstone formation; the land is mostly arable, the soil generally good, and the scenery very beautiful. Among the gentlemen's seats are, Penn Hall; The Lloyd, the residence of the Rev. W. Dalton, A.M., with a fine park; the seat of Wm. Thacker, Esq., with 80 acres of land attached; and the villa of Thomas Moss Philips, Esq. The Wolverhampton canal skirts the west end of the parish, and the village is seated on the road between Wolverhampton and Himley. Locks, keys, coffee-mills, nails, &c., are made for the warehouses in Wolverhampton. A manorial court is held by the Duke of Sutherland's agent, to decide upon encroachments on Penn-Wood

common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. 10., and in the gift of the Bishop of Lichfield: the tithes have been commuted for £895, of which £170 are payable to the vicar, and £37. 10. to the Duke of Cleveland; there are 53 acres of vicarial glebe. The church, a brick building with a square tower, was enlarged (a second time) in 1844, by the erection of an aisle, and has also been repewed and beautified. The Rev. Charles Wynn in 1699 gave a messuage, with a rent-charge of £6, in support of a free school, in aid of which Dr. Sedgewick in 1747 gave an annuity of £10; the income is now nearly £105, and the school is open to all the parish. An almshouse was founded in 1761, by Ann Sedgewick, for five aged women; it is endowed with £25 per annum.

PENNARD, EAST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Shepton-Mallet, hundred of Whitestone, E. division of Somerset, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 657 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the living of West Bradley annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £190; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Roman Fosse-way bounds the parish on the south-east.

PENNARD, WEST (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Wells, hundred of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, E. division of Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Glastonbury; containing 819 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose tithes have been commuted for £310, and who has an acre of glebe. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £10 per annum.

PENNINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Ulverston, hundred of Lonsdale north of the Sands, N. division of Lancashire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Ulverston; containing 388 inhabitants. This place, which in Domesday book is styled "*Pennigetun*," belonged to a local family, one of whom, Gamel de Pennington, was a very considerable person at the time of the Conquest. From him descended Sir John Pennington, who commanded the left wing of the army in an expedition into Scotland under the Earl of Northumberland; Sir John was much attached to Henry VI., and gave him a secret asylum at Muncaster (the family seat in Cumberland), for some time, in his flight from his enemies. The grandson of this knight distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden; and was ancestor of William Pennington, who was created a baronet in June 1676: the fifth baronet of the family was elevated to the peerage in 1783, by the title of Baron Muncaster. This is one of the smallest parishes in the county, and contains fewer streams than any parish in North Lonsdale; the waters are small rills, and for the most part nameless. The area is 1632*a*. 2*r*., of ancient inclosure, and 1122 acres of common inclosed by an act obtained in 1821: most of the cultivated land is arable; about one-fourth only consists of pasture. Iron-ore and blue slate abound. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £150; impropriator, the Arabic Professor in the university of Oxford. The church is an edifice of modern style, devoid of ornament, erected by subscription in 1826, at a cost of about £550, of which George IV. contributed £50, and the Incorporated Society £100.

PENNINGTON, a township, in the parish and union of Leigh, hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire; containing 3833 inhabitants. This place gave name to a family who were probably under the barons of Warrington, the original lords of the manor; the property subsequently came into the possession of the Bradshaws, of Aspull. Richard Bradshaw, living in 1683, left issue John Bradshaw, whose daughter and sole heiress, Margaret, married into the Faryngton family, by whom the manorial rights were sold to the Athertons: Lord Lilford is the present lord. The township includes part of the market-town of Leigh (*which see*), and comprises 1395 acres, whereof 300 are arable, 1085 meadow-land, and 10 wood. The surface is level, the soil generally fertile, and the scenery tolerably pleasing: a brook, and a rich belt of alluvial soil, run through the middle of the township. The road from Leigh to Newton-in-Makerfield passes through; and facility of communication is also afforded by the Leigh and Kenyon railway, and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. The population is chiefly employed in the hand-loom weaving of silk. Pennington Hall is the residence of James Pownall, Esq.; and Fairfield, that of William Hayes, Esq. There are places of worship for Independents, and Primitive and other Methodists.

PENNINGTON, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Milford, union of Lymington, hundred of Ringwood, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 731 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, was erected by subscription in 1839; it contains 330 sittings, 160 of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £100.

PENPONDS, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Camborne, union of Redruth, E. division of the hundred of Penwith, W. division of Cornwall, 1 mile (S. W.) from the town of Camborne; containing 2817 inhabitants. The district was constituted in December 1846, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. It is bounded on the north by the sea, and comprises 2621 acres of land, much of which has been brought into cultivation within the last few years, and some of which is rich and fertile. The West Cornwall railway passes through, as does the road from Camborne to Penzance and Hayle. Several copper-mines have been worked in the district, but all are now discontinued. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter, alternately. There are two places of worship for Methodists, and one for Bible Christians.

PENRITH (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland, 18 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carlisle, and 283 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Carleton and Plumpton-Head, and the district of Inglewood Forest, 6429 inhabitants, of whom 6145 are in the town. This place is of considerable antiquity: its name is evidently of British origin, and, signifying "the red hill or summit," has reference either to the nature of the adjacent soil, or to the red freestone with which the town is built. Old Penrith, the *Bremetenracum* of the Romans, is situated about five miles north-by-west of the present town. At the Conquest, the honour of Penrith was a royal franchise, which, after repeated changes, was assigned to Alexander III., King of Scotland, in

consideration of his ceding all claim to the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland, at that time the subject of frequent contests between the sovereigns of England and Scotland. From him it descended to John Baliol, on whose defection it was seized by Edward I., and given to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham: having repeatedly lapsed to the crown, it was granted in 1696, to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, and was sold by the late Duke of Portland in 1783 to the Duke of Devonshire. During the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., the town suffered greatly from the incursions of the Scots, who, in the latter reign, ravaged the country, fired towns and villages, and enslaved many of the inhabitants; but the invaders becoming infected by the plague, which then raged here, and conveying the contagion into Scotland on their return, nearly one-third of the people of that kingdom fell a sacrifice. A second visitation of the plague, in the years 1597 and 1598, swept away upwards of 2000 inhabitants of the town and parish.

The TOWN is pleasantly seated in a fine fertile vale, which is inclosed by eminences of varied cultivation, and watered by three small rivers, the Eamont, the Lowther, and the Petteril. It consists principally of one long street, situated at the junction of the main roads from Yorkshire and Lancashire to Glasgow, and is well paved, and lighted; the houses, many of which are modern, are built chiefly of red freestone, covered with plaster and whitewashed, and roofed with slate. About the year 1400, a water-course was cut through the town from the river Petteril, to the Eamont, at the expense of William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle. On Beacon Hill, so called from having been anciently crowned with a beacon, is a square stone edifice, erected in 1719, the windows of which command an extensive and diversified prospect, combining nearly all the varieties of landscape scenery. Towards the north is an excellent race-course, with a grand stand, where on the four last days of the first week in October, races and stag hunts are numerously and respectably attended. There are an assembly-room (occasionally used as a theatre), a bowling-green, news-room, and subscription and circulating libraries; and the neighbourhood affords many picturesque and beautiful walks. The manufacture of checks, gingham, calico, and other cotton goods, was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but it is now on the decline: the mineral produce of the vicinity consists of red freestone, slate, and limestone. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway has a station here, the site presenting a most commanding view of the surrounding country: some acres of ground are occupied by the buildings, coal-staiths, &c.; and closely adjoining are the venerable ruins of the castle, noticed below. The principal market, at which a large quantity of corn is pitched, is held on Tuesday, and there is a smaller one for butchers' meat on Saturday: fairs for cattle take place on March 1st, April 24th and 25th, and the third Tuesday in October; and fairs for hiring servants, on the Tuesday at Whitsuntide and at Martinmas. New shambles were erected, and the old market-cross, shambles, and moot-hall were removed from the market-place, in 1807. The markets and fairs are under the regulation of the bailiff appointed by the Duke of Devonshire, whose steward presides every third Monday at a court baron, the powers of which extend to the recovery of debts under 40*s*. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays; and a quarter-session for the county, on the Tuesday in the first week after October 11th. The powers of the county debt-court of Penrith, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of West Ward, and nearly the whole of that of Penrith. A house of correction was built in 1826, at an expense of £400, defrayed out of the county rate.

The parish comprises 7663*a*. 3*r*. 27*p*. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 3.; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, which was given by Henry I. to the see of Carlisle, then newly founded, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1722, and is a plain, neat, and spacious edifice; the altar is placed in a semicircular recess, adorned with paintings in a very good style, and the building contains many monuments preserved from the former structure. In the churchyard are two stone monuments, called the Giant's Grave or the Giant's Legs; they are about 12 feet high, and 15 feet distant from each other, and are traditionally said to have been raised to commemorate the exploits of Sir Ewen Cæsarius, an ancient hero, against the robbers and wild boars that infested Inglewood Forest. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Scottish Seceders. The free grammar school was instituted in 1340, by Bishop Strickland, who, having established a chantry here, required his chantry priest to teach music and grammar, at a salary of £6 per annum; it was refounded by Queen Elizabeth, and the endowment is at present about £30 per annum. It is entitled to share, with other schools in Westmorland and Yorkshire, in five exhibitions of £50 per annum each at Queen's College, Oxford, the bequest of Lady Elizabeth Hastings in the year 1739. The poor-law union of Penrith comprises 39 parishes or places, and contains, according to the census of 1841, a population of 20,989.

The remains of the ancient castle are westward of the town. The fabric is supposed to have been erected as a protection from the incursions of the Scots; it was repaired and enlarged by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who resided here and was sheriff of Cumberland for five years in succession. The site favours the opinion of its having been a Roman encampment, being irregularly quadrilateral. The building exhibits no indication of very ancient date, and the ruins are remarkable more for their extent than their magnificence: the chief objects of interest are the projecting corbels in the eastern front, which appear to have supported an open corridor; there are some large vaults, which were probably prisons. The walls, broken in many places, and intersected with remaining windows, assume, from different points of view, striking varieties of perspective scenery. After the great civil war, the edifice was dismantled, and part of the materials sold. About half a mile north of Penrith is a square mount, measuring 20 yards on each side, which is generally supposed to have been used during the rebellion, as a place of execution for Scottish rebels. Three miles east-by-south of the town, on the north side of the river Eamont, are two remarkable excavations in a perpendicular rock, styled Giant's Caves, according to fabulous tradition the residence of Isis, a giant. On the south bank of the same river is a circular intrenchment designated King Arthur's Round Table.

PENROSE (*St. Cadocus*), a parish, in the division and hundred of Raglan, union and county of Monmouth, 2 miles (N.) from Raglan; containing 358 inhabitants. It consists of elevated and highly undulated ground, from parts of which some pleasing and extensive prospects are obtained; the soil is of a clayey quality. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llantilio-Cressenny: there is a glebe of 50 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower.

PENRUDDOCK, a hamlet, in the parish of Greystock, union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland, 6¼ miles (W. by S.) from Penrith. The Independents have a place of worship.

*Corporation Seal.*

PENRYN, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, in the parish of Gluvias, union of Falmouth, E. division of the hundred of Kerrier, W. division of Cornwall, 2 miles (N. W.) from Falmouth, and 266 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3337 inhabitants. This place, comprising the manors of Penryn Borough and Penryn Forryn, has from time immemorial belonged to the bishops of Exeter, who had formerly a residence here, and under whose patronage the town first rose into importance. Bishop Bronscombe, in 1258, procured for the inhabitants the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair; and, about the year 1270, founded a collegiate church at the place, for a provost, eleven prebendaries, seven vicars, and six choristers, which he amply endowed and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and which continued till the Dissolution, when its revenues were valued at £210. 13. 2. An additional fair was obtained in 1312, by Bishop Stapleton, privy councillor to Edward II., and lord high treasurer of England. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, Penryn was garrisoned for the king, but being attacked by the parliamentary forces, it surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646.

The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of an eminence, at the head of an inlet from Falmouth harbour, and consists principally of one spacious street, from which others diverge at right angles. The houses are in general neatly built; the town is paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by streams issuing from the adjacent heights, one of which in its descent forms an interesting cascade. The adjacent country is well cultivated, and interspersed with gentlemen's seats; and the scenery, including some fine views of Falmouth harbour and the coast, is varied and picturesque. A new road has been formed from Falmouth and Redruth, to avoid the steep streets of the town; and another to avoid the hill called Antron, adjoining the town on the Helston road. The quay, also, has been extended to nearly twice its original length, and an iron swing-bridge constructed over the river, within the last few years. The port is a member of that of Falmouth, and has a considerable trade in the shipping of granite from quarries in the neighbourhood (of which large quantities are sent to London), arsenic, leather, and paper; and in the importation of flour, corn, coal, timber, and saltpetre. There are warehouses on the quay for flour and grain, which are brought from Ireland, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, this place being the granary for supplying the adjoining mineral district. An act for forming basins, docks, and other works, was passed in 1845. The manufacture of paper, woollen-cloth, arsenic, and gunpowder, is carried on; and in the neighbourhood are some tanneries, breweries, and corn-mills. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables. Fairs for cattle are held on the Wednesday after March 6th, on May 12th, July 7th, October 8th, and December 21st.

Penryn is a borough by prescription; it received its first charter of incorporation from James I., and a second one was bestowed by James II., in the first year of his reign. The government is now vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the mayor, the late mayor, and others, are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction. Though it is said to have made a return to parliament in the reign of Edward VI., the town appears to have regularly exercised the elective franchise only since the first year of the reign of Mary: by the act of 1832, the limits of the borough, which contained 250 acres, were extended so as to include the town of Falmouth; the mayor is returning officer. There was formerly a chapel in the town, but it long since fell into decay, and the inhabitants attend the parochial church of Gluvias, which is not more than 100 yards distant from the town. The Bryanites, Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship. A free grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with a rent-charge of £6. 13. 4., but it is now discontinued; a national school, erected in 1837, is supported by subscription. John Verran, in the year 1758, bequeathed £1000, which have been invested in the three per cents., for the support of eight men or women; and James Humphrey, Esq., in 1823, left £3000 to be invested, and the dividends appropriated to the payment of certain annuities, and, on the death of the annuitants, paid in sums of £10 per annum to individuals in reduced circumstances.

PENSAX, a chapelry, in the parish of Lindridge, union of Martley, Lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, but locally in the Upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 6 miles (S. W.) from Bewdley; containing 541 inhabitants. The chapelry is in the eastern part of the parish, and comprises 1193 acres, of hilly surface. Coal is abundant, and is worked to a considerable extent. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt in 1833; it is a neat stone structure, on a steep elevation called Chapel Hill, and will seat 242 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Lindridge; net income, £100, paid out of the vicarial tithes, with a house.

PENSBY, a township, in the parish of Woodchurch, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Wirrall, S. division of Cheshire, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston; containing 31 inhabitants. The first notice of this place is found in a record of the 21st of Richard II., from which it appears probable that the entire township had previously belonged to one Peter Pennesby. It is known to have been divided in parcels

in the reign of Henry VI., when one-third belonged to the hospital of St. John, in Chester, a like extent to the Stanleys, of Hooton, and a fourth part to the family of Bold. After the Dissolution, the manor was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Chester, from whom it passed to the Harpurs, who sold it to the Gleggs, of Gayton. The township is situated on a moorish flat, between Heswall, Barnston, and Irby; and comprises 334 acres, of a clayey soil. The inhabitants occupy the few farmhouses of which the village is composed.

PENSCELLWOOD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Wincanton, hundred of Norton-Ferris, E. division of Somerset, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Wincanton; containing 397 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Stour, comprises 1100 acres by measurement; the surface is in general hilly. There are several quarries of building-stone. The manufacture of shoe-thread and sacking affords employment to about 100 persons. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester, Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart., and the Earl of Egremont's Trustees: the tithes have been commuted for £156. 12. 8., and there are 32 acres of glebe, with a house. On the site of an ancient Danish camp in the parish, a tower, 120 feet in height, was erected by an ancestor of Sir H. R. Hoare's, to commemorate the celebrated visit of Alfred the Great, in the disguise of a minstrel, to the tent of Guthrum.

PENSFORD ST. THOMAS (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of Clutton, hundred of Keynsham, E. division of Somerset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Bristol; containing 360 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Chew. In the neighbourhood are several considerable copper-mines, and these, with adjacent coal-mines, afford employment to a great part of the population. The village is situated partly in this parish and partly in that of Publow; a market formerly held by charter in the latter portion, has been disused for some years, but there are still fairs on May 6th and November 8th. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Stanton-Drew. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

PENSHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Andrew, Pershore, union, and Upper division of the hundred, of Pershore, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from Pershore; containing 100 inhabitants, and comprising 704 acres.

PENSHER, Durham.—See Painshaw.

PENSHURST (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Seven-Oaks, hundred of Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Tonbridge; containing 1470 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4526 acres, of which 342 are in wood: the river Eden here unites with the Medway, and the scenery is beautifully varied. Stone is quarried, of a quality suitable for building; and the manufacture of paper is carried on. A fair is held in June. At White Port, the South-Eastern railway is carried through a short tunnel 25 feet in diameter. Penshurst Place, adjoining the village, is a noble pile erected at various periods, on the site of a mansion which, in the time of William the Conqueror, belonged to the Penchester family, but, from that of Edward IV., to the Sidneys, of whom was Sir Philip Sidney. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 6. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir J. S. Sidney, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £1020; the glebe comprises 35 acres, with a house. The church, which was probably erected in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, is a handsome edifice with three chancels, and is rich in ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Two national schools have been established; and five almshouses have been erected, partly by Sir J. S. Sidney in exchange for land on which some ancient almshouses stood, and partly by subscription. In the neighbourhood are remains of a Roman fortification. Dr. Henry Hammond, a learned divine, was rector of the parish. Penshurst gives the inferior title of Baron to the family of Smythe, Viscounts Strangford.

PENSNETT, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of King's-Swinford, union of Stourbridge, N. division of the hundred of Seisdon, S. division of the county of Stafford, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Dudley, on the road to King's-Swinford; containing about 5000 inhabitants. This parish was constituted in 1844, under the act 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 37. It is about two miles in length, and one mile and a half in breadth; the soil is a strong clay, and part only is in a state of cultivation, the district having been formerly comprehended in the limits of Pensnett Chase. The Stourbridge and the Stourbridge Extension canals, and the large reservoirs belonging to them, bound the parish on two sides. Here are some of the largest iron-works in South Staffordshire, which, and the coal and iron mines in the immediate neighbourhood, have in the few last years rapidly increased the population. Corbyn Hall, in the parish, is the ancient seat of the Corbyn family. The beautifully-wooded eminence called Barrow Hill is supposed to be of volcanic origin, and has emitted smoke from its summit in the memory of some of the old inhabitants, though all appearance of smoke has now ceased. On this hill stands the church, just finished, a handsome edifice in the early English style, 138 feet in length, with spacious chancel and aisles, and calculated to accommodate above 1000 persons; the estimated cost is £6000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Lichfield, alternately; net income, £150. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans, and one for the New Connexion of Methodists.

PENSTHORPE, or Pentesthorpe, a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Gallow, W. division of Norfolk, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Fakenham; containing 19 inhabitants. It comprises 750*a*. 1*r*., of which 572 acres are arable, 151 pasture and meadow, and 15 woodland and waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of certain Trustees: the tithes have been commuted for £170. The church has been long in ruins. Roman urns have been found in the gravel-pits here.

PENTERRY, a parish, in the union and division of Chepstow, hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Chepstow; containing 38 inhabitants. It is on the right bank of the river Wye, and comprises about 460 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators; net income, £65. The tithes have been commuted for £55.

PENTLOW (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Sudbury, hundred of Hinckford, N. division of

Essex, 2¾ miles (E. by N.) from Clare; containing 364 inhabitants. This parish, which is partly bounded by the river Stort, is about seven miles in circumference; the surface is chiefly elevated, with some small tracts of low meadow land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Rev. Edward Bull: the tithes have been commuted for £510, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church, situated on low ground, is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with an embattled tower of stone and flint; on the north side of the chancel is a sepulchral chapel belonging to the family of Kemp, in which is an elegant tomb with recumbent figures of Judge Kemp and his wife.

PENTNEY (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, W. division of Norfolk, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 592 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2492 acres, of which 1190 are arable, 1082 pasture and meadow, 170 plantation, and 50 in roads and waste; the soil, formerly wet and marshy, has been greatly improved by draining, for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1815. The village is situated on the north bank of the river Nar, and consists of numerous widely-detached houses. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, the Rev. Robert Hankinson; impropriator, the Rev. Dr. George Thackeray. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure of the parish, 62 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel; and a house and some land, now producing £18 per annum, have been bequeathed for widows. About a mile to the west is the gate-house of a priory of Black canons, founded in honour of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Mary Magdalene, by Robert de Vallibus, a follower of the Conqueror's; at the Dissolution there were twelve canons, whose revenue was estimated at £215. 18. 8. In the grounds of the priory, three long swords, and some silver coins, have been discovered by the plough. Between the ruin and the church is an ancient cross.

PENTON-GRAFTON, Hants.—See Weyhill.

PENTON-MEWSEY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Andover, Andover and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 2¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Andover; containing 249 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 8½., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Constable: the tithes have been commuted for £286, and the glebe comprises 40 acres.

PENTONVILLE, a hamlet, in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, Finsbury division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex; containing 9334 inhabitants. A chapel was erected in 1788, since which period a considerable number of streets has been formed, constituting one of the most respectable suburbs of the metropolis.—See Clerkenwell.

PENTRICH (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby; containing, with the chapelry of Ripley, and the hamlet of Butterley, 3054 inhabitants, of whom 539 are in the township of Pentrich, 2¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Alfreton. This parish, which previously to the Reformation was a domain of Darley Abbey, comprises 4600 acres, whereof 1450*a*. 2*r*. 11*p*. belong to the Duke of Devonshire. The Cromford canal passes through it, and is joined by a tramroad from Oakerthorpe. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Devonshire: attached to the glebe-house is a glebe of a few acres. The church, which stands on a fine eminence, is a very ancient structure. At Ripley is a separate incumbency; and the parish contains places of worship for Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. A national school, built by the Duke of Devonshire in 1819, is supported by subscription; and the poor have had some portions of land allotted to them for spade cultivation. The Romans had a camp on part of what was Pentrich common, called Castle Hill, through which passed the Ikeneld-street.

PENTRIDGE (*St. Rumbold*), a parish, in the union of Wimborne and Cranborne, hundred of Cranborne, Wimborne division of Dorset, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Cranborne; containing, with the hamlet of East Woodyates, 244 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the north-eastern extremity of the county, upon the borders of Wiltshire, and on the road from Blandford to Salisbury. It comprises an area of 1764 acres, of which 248 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £205, and the glebe comprises 49 acres. On Penbury Hill, which commands an extensive prospect, was formerly a beacon.

PENWORTHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Preston, hundred of Leyland, N. division of Lancashire; containing, with the chapelry of Longton, and the townships of Farington, Howick, and Hutton, 5498 inhabitants, of whom 1372 are in Penwortham township, 1¾ mile (S. W.) from Preston. William the Conqueror bestowed this place on Roger de Busli, joint lord of the hundred of Blackburn; and it is highly probable that the castle of Penwortham was one of the baronial residences of this favourite of his sovereign. Warin Bussel, supposed to have been the son of Roger de Busli, was his successor, and ranks as the first baron of Penwortham. He was a considerable benefactor to the abbey of Evesham, on which he conferred the churches of Penwortham, Meols, and Leyland, and the town of Farington. Hugh Bussel, the fourth baron, was involved in litigation with John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, respecting his inheritance, which he finally lost by some real or pretended defect in his title; and in the 7th of John the barony was assigned to Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, for 310 marks of silver. It is recorded that Ranulph, surnamed de Blundeville, earl of Chester and baron of Lancaster, after he had received confirmation from Henry III. of the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, held his court at Penwortham Castle. From the earls of Chester and Lincoln the barony passed by marriage to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and eventually became merged in the dukedom of Lancaster. A Benedictine priory was founded here in honour of the Virgin Mary, on the lands granted by Warin Bussel to the abbey of Evesham; and several monks of that establishment were placed in it, whose revenue at the Dissolution was £114. 16. 9.: the site was given in the 34th of Henry VIII. to John Fleetwood, of London.

The PARISH is the most northern of the parishes in Leyland hundred. It is bounded on the north by the Ribble, whose banks consist of highly cultivated grounds, and command a view of the opposite borough of Preston; on the east it is bounded by Walton-le-Dale, in the parish of Blackburn, on the south by Leyland and Hoole parishes, and the western boundary is washed by the Ribble estuary. The area is 7451 acres, and the arable and pasture land are in nearly equal portions. In the township of Penwortham are 2109 acres, of which about one-third are arable, one-sixth pasture, and a small portion wood. One of the heaviest cuttings on the line of the North-Union railway was that made through Penwortham Hill; and the embankment of the Ribble valley here, for the same railway, was also a work of considerable labour. The bridge continuing the line over the Ribble into Preston, is a bold and massive structure, erected at a cost of £45,000: it consists of five semi-elliptical arches, each of 120 feet span; the piers are 20 feet in thickness, and the way 44 feet above the level of the water, the whole being constructed of gritstone, principally from Longridge quarry.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patron, L. Rawstorne, Esq., who is also impropriator: the tithes of Penwortham township have been commuted for £206. The church stands on an eminence overlooking the valley of the Ribble, and is a small edifice, probably of the 15th century, having a nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower; the interior is narrow and gloomy, and the seats are quite plain, but over two of the pews are carved canopies. In 1812 a new gallery was erected, and the higher part of the body of the church was fronted, and castellated, in the latest style of pointed architecture. At Farington and Longton are separate incumbencies. In Penwortham is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded at Hutton, in 1552, by Christopher Walton, who endowed it with houses and lands which produced at first only £4 per annum, but now yield an annual income of £850. A valuable charity is administered, in clothes, on St. Thomas' day, to the poor of Penwortham and Howick; the income is now nearly £80 a year, being the rent of two fields in Fishergate, Preston, which until 1846 returned only £26 per annum: a branch railway from the North-Union station in Preston to the river Ribble produced the increase. The trustees of the grammar school have erected schools out of their funds, at Penwortham and Farington, and support the masters of the schools at Howick and Longton. The castle already mentioned has totally disappeared; but its remembrance is preserved in the name of Castle Hill. Numbers of trees are found underneath peat, and along the coast of the Ribble estuary.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the division and hundred of RAGLAN, union and county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (S. W.) from Monmouth; containing 48 inhabitants. The parish comprises 614*a.* 26*p.*, of which 261 acres are arable, 253 meadow and pasture, and 96 woodland; and is situated on the old road from Usk to Monmouth. Stone is quarried for building, and the repair of roads. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llangoven: the tithes belong to the bishop, archdeacon, and chapter of Llandaff, and have been commuted for £50. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower.

PENZANCE, a sea-port, incorporated market-town, and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of MADRON, having exclusive jurisdiction, locally in the W. division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, 67 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and 282 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 8578 inhabitants. This town, which is the most western in England, was in 1595 burnt by the Spaniards, who, having landed near Mousehole, about two miles and a half distant, set fire to that place and to the village of Newlyn, and laid waste the coast generally. On this occasion Sir Francis Godolphin summoned the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to his assistance, and attempted to protect the town from devastation; but his followers being seized with a sudden panic, he was obliged to abandon it to its fate. On the day following, the Cornish men, having rallied, repelled the invaders, without sustaining any further injury. The town was speedily rebuilt, and continued to flourish as a port, carrying on a considerable coasting-trade, and having many privileges, which had been granted to the inhabitants by Henry VIII., and were confirmed by James I. During the civil war, the place was plundered by the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646, in resentment for the favourable reception given by the inhabitants to the royalist forces under Lords Goring and Hopeton. After the Restoration it was made one of the stannary towns.

*Corporation Seal.*

It is situated on the north-west side of Mount's bay, nearly opposite to St. Michael's Mount and Marazion, and consists of several streets, lighted with gas, and well paved. The houses are in general modern and neatly built, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring about two miles and a half distant, which is conveyed into a reservoir at the head of North-street. A public library was established in 1818, and there are subscription and commercial newsrooms. The Penwith Agricultural Society, founded in 1813, holds its meetings for the distribution of premiums for improvements in husbandry at this place. The Royal Geological Society of Cornwall was established here in the same year, by Dr. Paris, under the patronage of George IV., and has a splendid collection of minerals illustrative of the sciences of geology and mineralogy, and a laboratory. A museum, also, has been established within the last few years, chiefly for natural history; many foreign and native specimens have been presented, and the institution appears to be promising well. The agreeable situation of the town, and the mild temperature of its climate, render it a favourite resort for invalids: baths are kept for the accommodation of visiters, and assemblies are held. The environs abound with beautiful scenery, affording pleasant rides; and the numerous boats for water excursions, and the shipping in Mount's bay, add greatly to the interest and cheerfulness of the place.

The harbour is very commodious. The pier, originally constructed in 1766, extended in 1785, and again in 1812, is now more than 600 feet in length; at the extremity of it a lighthouse was built in 1816, which is illuminated

when there are ten feet of water in the harbour. A northern *arm* is about to be run out from the eastern end of the town, towards the head of the pier, so as to form a basin, and give increased shelter for shipping; and it is also in contemplation to make a floating-dock within, capable of containing steamers and large vessels. The TRADE consists principally in exporting copper-ore, china-clay, and pilchards; and in importing timber, iron, hemp, tallow, grocery, and shop goods of various sorts, for the supply of the neighbourhood. The pilchard-fishery is carried on at Mousehole and Newlyn, and the fish are brought to be shipped at this place, whence also are shipped about two-thirds of the Cornish tin. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 32, and the aggregate burthen 3284 tons; the amount of duties paid at the custom-house during the year is about £30,000. A packet sails weekly to the Scilly Islands, and a steam-packet plies between Penzance and London every fortnight. About 4000 blocks of tin are coined here every three months; there are two tin smelting-houses near the town, and several establishments for making the tin into bars and ingots for exportation. The regular market-days are Tuesday and Thursday, and a market is also held on Saturday: a very handsome market-house was erected in 1839, at an expense of £8000. The fairs are on March 25th, the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, on Sept. 8th, and the Thursday before Advent-Sunday.

The government, by charter of James I., bestowed in the year 1615, was vested in a mayor, eight aldermen, twelve assistants, &c. The corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of justices of the peace is four, and the borough is divided into two wards. A grant of anchorage, keelage, and bushelage was made to the inhabitants by Henry VIII.: the dues from the pier, amounting to about £2100, and the tolls of the markets, to £800 per annum, form part of the corporation revenue. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session on the Friday following those for the county; and a court of record every alternate Friday, for the recovery of debts under £50. Petty-sessions for the Western division of the hundred take place here on the first Wednesday in every month; and a hundred court is held by the steward, every third Tuesday, in which debts can be recovered to an unlimited amount. The powers of the county debt-court of Penzance, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Penzance and Scilly Islands. A handsome guildhall has been built. A gaol and house of correction, in which is a tread-wheel, was built in 1826, at an expense of £700, defrayed by a rate upon the inhabitants.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. M. N. Peters; net income, £156. The old chapel, built in 1490, and dedicated to St. Mary Buryton, was partly burned by the Spaniards in 1595, and remained in ruins till 1680, when it was repaired and enlarged by the corporation: a cemetery was then inclosed, and the limits of the chapelry were made identical with those of the town. The building was taken down in 1832, and a new chapel erected on the site, which contains 2000 sittings, whereof 1000 are free; the expense was estimated at £4500, and the edifice is of granite in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. St. Paul's chapel, opened on Easter-Tuesday, 1843, owes its existence to the liberality of the Rev. Henry Batten, and is in the style that prevailed in the 13th century; the interior is carefully finished. Here are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; also a synagogue. A grammar school is partly supported by the corporation, who allow the master £50 per annum. The poor-law union of Penzance comprises 19 parishes or places, and contains a population of 50,100. There was a small oratory, dedicated to St. Anthony, near the pier, of which some vestiges were existing within the last 50 years. A mile to the west of the town are the remains of a considerable intrenchment called Castle Horneck, consisting of earth and pebbles; and half a mile to the north is another, named Castle Lescudjack. Two miles to the north is a very extensive triple intrenchment styled Castle-an-Dinas; and about four miles to the north of the town is one of the largest cromlechs in the county. Sir Humphrey Davy, the eminent natural philosopher and chymist, was a native of Penzance.

PEOPLETON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Pershore; containing 316 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Worcester to Evesham, and consists of 1471*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.* of a productive soil; two-thirds of the land are arable, and the rest pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; net income, £147; patron and incumbent, the Rev. George Dineley.

PEOVER INFERIOR, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Knutsford; containing 104 inhabitants. It comprises 256 acres, the soil of which is partly clay and partly sand.

PEOVER, NETHER, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Knutsford; containing 248 inhabitants. The township comprises 850 acres, of the same quality of soil as Peover Inferior. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £110; patron, Lord de Tabley. The chapel is dedicated to St. Oswald. A school is endowed with land, purchased with £400 bequeathed by the Rev. Richard Cumberbach in 1720, and producing £50 per annum.

PEOVER SUPERIOR, a chapelry, in the parish of ROSTHERN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Knutsford; containing 580 inhabitants. The township comprises 1251 acres, of which 23 are common or waste: the prevailing soil is sand and clay; the surface is level, and the cultivation is for dairy purposes. The seat of the Mainwaring family is here. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patron, Sir H. Mainwaring, Bart.; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church Oxford. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school, built about 1730, has an endowment of £10 a year.

PEPER-HAROW (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, First division of the hundred of

Godalming, W. division of Surrey, 3 miles (W.) from Godalming, containing 140 inhabitants. It comprises 1516*a.* 4*p.*, of which 554 acres are arable, 330 pasture, 130 woodland, and 600 waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 6., and in the patronage of Viscount Midleton: the tithes have been commuted for £155, and there are 61½ acres of glebe. The church is picturesquely situated in Peper-Harow Park, which contains some very fine timber, and is watered by the river Wey; the building was considerably enlarged, and a handsome tower erected, in 1826, by the late viscount.

PERITON, a hamlet, in the parish of Minehead, union of Williton, hundred of Carhampton, W. division of Somerset; containing 51 inhabitants.

PERLETHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of Edwinstowe, union of Southwell, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Ollerton; comprising 4127 acres. The village is small, and situated on the east side of Thoresby Park, within which a great part of the chapelry is included. Thoresby was the seat of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, whose eldest daughter, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, was born here: the mansion, which was destroyed by fire in 1745, and rebuilt, is now the seat of Earl Manvers, and is a fine structure of stone, with a rustic basement, and a tetrastyle portico of the Ionic order. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Earl; net income, £100. The chapel is a very handsome edifice, erected by one of the Pierrepoint family, upon the site of a former one; the windows exhibit both ancient and modern specimens of stained glass, and over the altar is a painting, by West, of Peter denying Christ.

PERRAN-ARWORTHAL (*St. Peran*), a parish, in the union of Falmouth, E. division of the hundred of Kerrier, W. division of Cornwall, 3 miles (N.) from Penryn; containing 1755 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 1250 acres, is pleasantly situated, and in many parts the scenery is highly picturesque: Perran Vale is finely wooded, and watered by a stream abounding with excellent trout; and at Bisson is an ancient bridge of five arches, over the river Carnon, which flows through the parish. Near Perran-Will is an extensive manufactory of arsenic. Lead, copper, and tin ores are occasionally procured in the parish, and at Bisson-Bridge is a smelting-house; the making of nails is carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a large blanket and carpet manufactory. The Carnon stream-works are partly within the parish, in which stream gold has been found. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Stithians: the great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the small for £99; there is a glebe of 4 acres. Here are places of worship for Bryantes and Wesleyans.

PERRAN-UTHNOE (*St. Peran*), a parish, in the union of Penzance, hundred of Penwith, W. division of Cornwall, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Marazion; containing 1438 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1127*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*, whereof 50 acres are common or waste, is bounded on the south by Mount's bay, and intersected by the roads from Falmouth and Truro to Penzance. It is said that a chapel was founded here about 460 by St. Kyran or Pyran, an Irishman, contemporary with St. Patrick. The South Wheal Neptune copper-mine, under the sea, and the St. Peran tin-mine, afford employment to a part of the population; and stone is quarried for building. At Gold-Sithney, a large fair for cattle, coarse cloths, hardware, &c., is held on the 5th of August. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Dowager Lady Carrington: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and there are about 17 acres of glebe, exclusive of gardens. The church, which is surmounted by a tower, contains several monuments. A chapel in Gold-Sithney, dedicated to St. James, and long in a dilapidated state, has been lately taken down. There are places of worship for Methodists.

PERRAN-WHARF, partly in the parish of Perran-Arworthal, and partly in that of Mylor, union of Falmouth, E. division of the hundred of Kerrier, W. division of Cornwall, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Truro. This place is situated on a branch of the river Fal, and in a fertile vale, finely wooded, and thickly studded with pleasing villas. The new road from Truro to Falmouth passes through the village; and a railroad, communicating with the Redruth and Gwennap mines, has been constructed to the wharf, for facilitating the conveyance of mineral and other produce. A considerable trade is carried on in coal, lime, and slates, and in timber from Canada and Norway. Here is also a large foundry for the manufacture of steam-engines.

PERRANZABULOE, or Perran-in-the-Sand (*St. Peran*), a parish, in the union of Truro, W. division of the hundred of Pyder and of the county of Cornwall, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from St. Michael; containing 3161 inhabitants. This parish comprises 10,995 acres, of which 3404 are common or waste land; it is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and includes the small harbour of Perran-Porth, to which belong several seans that are employed in the pilchard-fishery off the coast. The beach is a firm smooth sand, well adapted for sea-bathing, and is much frequented for that purpose. The western portion of the parish is very populous, and inhabited chiefly by miners, who live in detached cottages thickly scattered over the commons; the vicinity abounds in mines of tin, copper, lead, and zinc. A fair is held on Easter-Tuesday, sometimes at Millingy, and sometimes at Penhallow, in the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Agnes annexed, valued in the king's books at £24; net income, £419; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The great tithes of Perranzabuloe have been commuted for £395, and the vicarial for £265. The ancient church was collegiate for a dean and canons in the time of Edward the Confessor, and had the privilege of sanctuary; it was overwhelmed by the sand, as was another subsequently erected. A third church was built near the village of Lambourn, and consecrated in 1805; it is a cruciform structure, with a tower, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Near Lambourn is St. Peran's well, to which miraculous efficacy was formerly attributed in the cure of diseases; and about a mile and a half from the well is St. Peran's Round, one of the ancient Cornish amphitheatres, for the celebration of games and sports; besides which, there are several old earthworks in the parish.

PERRIVALE, a parish, in the union of Brentford, hundred of Elthorne, county of Middlesex, 3¾ miles

(S. by E.) from the town of Harrow; containing 46 inhabitants. It is on the bank of the Brent river, a short distance from the Paddington canal; and comprises 627 acres, of which 34 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Lady T. Croft; net income, £185.

PERROT, NORTH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, W. division of Somerset, 3 miles (E.) from Crewkerne; containing 431 inhabitants. The parish is separated from Dorsetshire by the river Parret, from which it takes its name. A good description of stone, applicable to building purposes, is found; and sailcloth, girth-web, and twine are manufactured. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 1½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Henry Hoskins: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, erected about the period of Henry VII., with a plain tower supported by four enriched arches; an altar-piece has lately been put up, from the chisel of Westmacott, jun., in alto-relievo, representing the Last Supper, after Leonardo da Vinci. Part of a moat and bridge, still remaining, denotes that a fortified building once stood here.

PERROT, SOUTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Beaminster, hundred of Beaminster-Forum, and Redhone, Bridport division of Dorset, 4¼ miles (N. by W.) from Beaminster; containing 387 inhabitants. It consists of 1451*a*. 2*r*. 28*p*., and is situated on the road from Dorchester to Crewkerne. Limestone is quarried for burning. The living is a rectory, with that of Mosterton annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 14. 2., and in the gift of the family of Wills: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £225, and the glebe comprises 77 acres.

PERRY-BAR, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Handsworth, union of West Bromwich, S. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 4 miles (N. W.) from Birmingham. This district or township, which comprises 4042*a*. 2*r*. 10*p*., and is separated from the township of Handsworth by the river Tame, has long been partly the property of the Goughs, whose representative, John Gough, Esq., is lord of the manor. Perry Hall, the family seat, lately rebuilt, is surrounded by a moat, and situated in a park ornamented with trees of stately growth; about half a mile from the church is Oldford Mill, occupied by John Willmore, Esq., and having neat gardens. The village is near the new road to Walsall. The Liverpool railway passes through the township, in a line nearly parallel with the river Tame; and to the north of the village and railway, is a branch of the Birmingham canal, opened for public traffic on the 14th February 1844, and intended to assist in carrying off the produce of the Staffordshire collieries and iron-works. The line was originally suggested by the late Mr. Watt, and was executed under the direction of Mr. James Walker, civil engineer, with great improvements in the towing-paths, bridges, and locks, the last passing a boat in one minute. The church, dedicated to St. John, cost £6000, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield in 1833; it is in the early English style, and the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed by Mr. Gough with £200 per annum. That gentleman has expended not less than £16,000 in the erection and endowment of the church, and the erection of the parsonage-house, which is contiguous to the church, and harmonizes with it in style. There is a place of worship for Independents, with a school attached; and two schools in connexion with the church are supported by Mr. Gough.

PERRY, EAST, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Graffham, hundred of Leightonstone, and partly in that of Great Staughton, hundred of Toseland, union of St. Neot's, county of Huntingdon, 3¾ miles (E. by S.) from Kimbolton; containing 223 inhabitants.

PERRY-HILL, a tything, in the parish of Worplesdon, union of Guildford, First division of the hundred of Woking, W. division of the county of Surrey; containing 611 inhabitants. The parochial church stands in the tything.

PERSHALL, a township, in the parish of Eccleshall, union of Stone, N. division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford, 1 mile (N. W.) from Eccleshall; containing 115 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £65. 17.

PERSHORE, a market-town, and the head of a union, partly in the parish of St. Andrew, and partly in that of Holy Cross, Upper division of the hundred of Pershore, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 9 miles (S. E.) from Worcester, and 102 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 2813 inhabitants. The name of this place, variously spelt *Persore*, *Pearshore*, and *Pershore*, is thought by Camden to be derived from *Periscoran*, in allusion to the numerous pear-trees which grew in the vicinity. A convent was founded here, according to William of Malmesbury, by Egelward, Duke of Dorset, or, as others suppose, by Oswald, nephew of Ethelred, King of Mercia, about 689, for secular clerks. It was remodelled by Edgar, as a monastery for Benedictine monks, about 984, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul, and afterwards to Edburga, eighth daughter of Edward the Elder. The buildings suffered repeatedly from fire, especially in 1287, when a considerable part of the town was also destroyed: at the Dissolution, the revenue was valued at £666. 13. The remains are the church of the Holy Cross, and the Abbey house, but the latter has undergone such alterations that every vestige of its ancient character is lost.

The town is pleasantly situated on the lower road from Worcester to London, and on the western bank of the Avon, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge on the south. The principal street is about three-quarters of a mile in length; the greater part is well paved, and the houses are of respectable appearance. In 1845 an act was passed for a railway from Oxford, by Pershore, to Wolverhampton. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, June 26th (called the Great Fair), the first Monday in August, and the Tuesday before November 1st. The town returned two burgesses to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The powers of the county debt-court of Pershore, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Pershore. As to civil jurisdiction the parishes of *St. Andrew* and *Holy Cross* are distinct: that of St. Andrew embraces several chapelries, and comprises 6537 acres, of which about 700 are in the town portion; that of Holy Cross, including also some ham-

lets, contains 4377 acres. The living of St. Andrew's is a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Besford annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 2.; net income, £588; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church consists of a choir and south transept, the remains of a noble cruciform edifice; and is partly Norman, but principally in the early English style. The church of the Holy Cross is later English; it was enlarged and beautified in 1846: the living is held as a curacy, with the vicarage of St. Andrew's. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The poor law union of Pershore comprises forty parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,382.

PERTENHALL (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of St. Neot's, hundred of Stodden, county of Bedford, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Kimbolton; containing 420 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1800 acres; the soil is a stiff clay, with some gravel, and the surface hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £215; patron, the Rev. J. K. Martyn: the tithes have been commuted for £30. 7. 6. Here was a preceptory of the Knights Templars, of which only the site, surrounded by a moat, is now remaining. In the parish is a chalybeate spring called Chadwell.

PERTHOLEY, a parochial chapelry, in the union of Abergavenny, Lower division of the hundred of Usk, county of Monmouth, 4¼ miles (S. by E.) from Usk. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llantrissent. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

PERTWOOD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Mere, hundred of Warminster, though locally in the hundred of Dunworth, Hindon and S. divisions of Wilts, 2 miles (N. W.) from Hindon; containing 24 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 428*a*. 17*p*., is intersected by the road between Shaftesbury and Warminster. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 1. 5½., and in the gift of H. Seymour, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £70, and the glebe comprises 19 acres. The church, a very small structure, has a chancel supposed to have been erected anterior to the Reformation.

PETER, ST., a parish, and a member of the cinque-port liberty of Dover, locally in the hundred of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, union of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 2½ miles (N.) from Ramsgate; containing 2978 inhabitants. It comprises 2800 acres, and the value of the land is very considerable; potatoes, artificial grasses, and canary, radish, and spinach seeds, are grown for the London seedsmen. The village is much frequented by visiters from Margate. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £458 payable to the Archbishop, £737 to the Dean and Chapter, and £531 to the vicar: of the glebe-land, 5½ acres belong to the Archbishop, and 39 to the Dean and Chapter. The church, which is remarkable for its neatness, is principally in the early Norman style, and contains an ancient tomb of the Norwood family, of Dane Court, and some tablets: it was erected in 1184, as a chapel of ease to Minster, and was made parochial in 1200; the east window was restored in 1838. At Broadstairs, in the parish, a chapel of ease was erected by subscription, in 1828. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school. In 1805, Robert Brown, Esq., erected a building for a workhouse; and on the poor being removed to the union poor-house, it was purchased, in 1837, by Mrs. Nuckell, and, with about an acre of ground, assigned as an almshouse.—See Broadstairs and Kingsgate.

PETER, ST., CHEESEHILL, county of Southampton.—See Winchester.

PETER-CHURCH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Dore, hundred of Webtree, county of Hereford, 11½ miles (W.) from Hereford; containing 745 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Dore, and comprises 7000 acres, part arable, part pasture, and 100 acres woodland: the soil is various, principally a rich loam, partly a stiff clay, and a little gravelly; the chief produce is wheat and oats. The village, which lies in the "golden valley," is surrounded by lofty hills and woods. There are several good stone-quarries. A wool-fair is held at Midsummer. Urishay Castle, here, belonging to the Delahay family, one of the most ancient families in the county, is much dilapidated, but retains some features of feudal times; its chapel and other portions remain, and its moat and drawbridge are not entirely extinct. Snodhill or Snowdle Park is also in the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £327; patrons, the Governors of Guy's Hospital, London; impropriator, W. Built, Esq.: there are two acres of glebe. The church is partly in the Norman style. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and also two schools, one of which is endowed with £50 per annum, from funds bequeathed by Edward Goff in the year 1813. A spring in the parish, called St. Peter's Well, is supposed to have great virtue in curing diseases of the eye.

PETERBOROUGH (*St. John the Baptist*), a city having separate jurisdiction, the seat of a diocese, and the head of a union and of the hundred of Nassaburgh, or liberty of Peterborough, in the N. division of the county of Northampton, 42 miles (N. E. by E.) from Northampton, and 79 (N. by W.) from London; containing, with the precinct of Minster-close, and exclusively of the chapelries of Dogsthorpe, Eastfield with Newark, and Longthorpe, in that part of the parish which is without the city, 6107 inhabitants. The original name of this place, according to ancient records, was *Medeswelhamsted*, or *Medeshamsted*, derived by some from a whirlpool that existed in that part of the river *Aufona*, now the Nene, near which the town was built. According to Brydges, the name, signifying a meadow, village, or site, is derived from the local peculiarity of rich meadows extending along the banks of the river. During the heptarchy, Peada, fifth king of Mercia, having embraced the Christian faith, about 655 laid the foundation of a monastery, which was completed by his brother Wulfhere, in atonement for having murdered his own sons for their attachment to the Christian doctrine, prior to his own conversion to Christianity. From this establishment, which was dedicated to St. Peter, and soon became celebrated for the magnificence of its buildings and the richness of its endowments, the town derived the name *Petriburgus*, whence its present appellation. The monastery continued to flourish until about the middle of the ninth century, when the Danes, having laid waste the neighbouring country, plundered the

town, massacred the monks, and burnt the conventual buildings. In this state of desolation it remained for more than a century, till it was restored by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, with the assistance of King Edgar, and of Adulph, the king's chancellor, who appropriated all his wealth to the rebuilding of the monastery, of which, after its restoration, he was made abbot.

In the reign of the Conqueror, Hereward, the last of the Anglo-Saxon warriors who distinguished themselves by their exploits, hearing that William had given away his paternal lands to a Norman, set sail from Flanders whither he had retired, and having landed in Lincolnshire, made an incursion into this city, and setting fire to the gates and out-buildings of the convent, which he was unable to storm, opened for himself a passage through the flames, plundered the treasury, and having committed various outrages, retired to his ships with an immense booty. Against this invader, and for the protection of the abbey from similar attacks, Abbot Turold erected a fort or castle, which, from his name, was called Mont Turold: this mound, or hill, is on the outside of the deanery garden, and is now called Tot-hill or Toot-hill. In 1116, the monastery and town were greatly injured by fire, an accident to which may be attributed the existence of the present cathedral, commenced two years afterwards by Abbot Salisbury; and at this period the town, which had previously stood on the eastern side of the monastery, was rebuilt in the situation it now occupies. The place suffered materially in the war between John and the confederate barons, many of whom took refuge in the monastery here and in Crowland Abbey, from which sanctuaries they were forced by the king's soldiers, who plundered the religious houses and carried off great treasures. This was a mitred abbey of the Benedictine order, the abbots being summoned to parliament in the reign of Henry III.; at the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £1972. 7. $0\frac{3}{4}$.; and the conventual church, on the establishment of the see, became the cathedral of the diocese. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the parliamentary forces under the command of Cromwell, destined for the siege of Crowland, were stationed in the town, where they committed numerous depredations, defacing the cathedral, which they stripped of its plate and ornaments, and pulling down part of the cloisters, the chapter-house, and the episcopal palace, which were sold by order of the parliament.

The CITY is pleasantly seated on the north side of the river Nene, over which is a wooden bridge, and consists of several regular and well-formed streets. The houses are in general neatly built, and many of them have been modernised in the recent improvements effected under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1790: the town is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. About the end of February, 1835, a destructive fire broke out, which consumed about sixty dwellings of an inferior class. The environs are pleasant, and afford much agreeable and diversified scenery. A book society was established in 1730: a small theatre is opened usually in June, for six weeks; and assemblies are held at stated times, generally for the benefit of the dispensary and the national school. The trade is principally in corn, coal, timber, coke, lime, bricks, and stone, the produce of the neighbourhood. The river is not navigable for shipping, but boats pass up to Northampton, where it communicates with the Grand Junction canal; and in the opposite direction, vessels proceed through Wisbech to Lynn, to the former of which packets sail twice a week. A railway from Peterborough to Blisworth, near Northampton, about 48 miles in length, was opened on June 2nd, 1845; and a railway to Ely, 30 miles in length, on January 14th, 1847. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway from Peterborough to the Syston station of the Midland railway, $47\frac{3}{4}$ miles long: the great London and York railway, also, will pass by the city. The market is on Saturday; and fairs commence on July 9th and October 1st, each for three days, for cattle, timber, and various kinds of merchandise.

The liberty, or soke, of Peterborough is co-extensive with the hundred, and comprises 32 townships and hamlets. The civil government is vested in magistrates chosen by the crown, and in a high-bailiff of the city, appointed by the Dean and Chapter, who are lords of the manor; constables and other officers are elected at the court leet held annually. The city first sent members to parliament in the first of Edward VI., since which time it has regularly returned two: the out-parish, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd William IV., cap. 64, was incorporated with the ancient borough (which comprised only 1300 acres), enlarging the extent to 5953 acres: the high-bailiff is returning officer. Courts of quarter-session, for all offences committed within the soke, are held on the same day as those for the county; there is also a court of record or common pleas, for the recovery of debts to any amount, but in which those above £5 are seldom sued for. The powers of the county debt-court of Peterborough, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Whittlesey, and part of that of Peterborough. The town-hall, erected in 1671, is a neat building, under which is a covered area for the market. There were formerly two small gaols; but in 1839, an act was passed for building a new gaol for the liberty. The great borough fen between Peterborough and Crowland, containing nearly 7000 acres, was, until the year 1815, subject to the pasturage of the cattle belonging to the inhabitants of the soke; it has since that period been inclosed, and a new parish, called Newborough, formed.

*Arms of the Bishopric.*

The city was anciently included in the DIOCESE of Lincoln, from which, with the counties of Northampton and Rutland, it was separated by Henry VIII., in 1541, and erected into a distinct see; the last abbot of Peterborough was made bishop, and the church of the monastery was appropriated as the cathedral, and the abbot's house as the episcopal palace. By the provisions of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the county of Leicester has been annexed to the diocese. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, five canons (to be reduced to four), three minor canons, a master and eight choristers, six singers or lay clerks, an organist, a schoolmaster and an usher, twenty scholars, a steward, and six almsmen. The diocese contains 521 benefices: the bishop

has the patronage of the two archdeaconries, the chancellorship, canonries, and six benefices, with an income of £4500; the dean and canons form the chapter, which has the patronage of the minor canonries and seven benefices.

The CATHEDRAL is a spacious and venerable structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a low lantern tower rising from the centre. An ancient gateway-entrance of the Norman style, which has received some later English additions, leads into a small quadrangle, on one side of which are the conventual buildings, still retaining much of their original character; and opposite the entrance is the magnificent west front of the cathedral, consisting of three lofty arches in the early English style, of unparalleled beauty. In the centre arch is a small porch, which, though of elegant design, is not in accordance with the general character of this part of the building: over the porch is the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket. Each of the arches is surmounted by a decorated gable, pierced with Catherine-wheel windows; on either side is a highly-enriched turret, surmounted by a spire, and at the north-west angle of the nave is a square tower with angular turrets crowned by pinnacles, with which a similar tower at the south-west angle formerly corresponded. The nave, which is Norman, is separated from the aisles by finely-clustered piers and arches, of lighter character than generally prevails in that style, and is an excellent specimen of just proportions and elegant arrangement; the roof is of wood, divided into compartments, panelled, and ornamented with paintings and with gilt fillets and mouldings. The choir has a groined roof, also of wood: on the south side is the shrine of St. Tibba, generally mistaken for the cenotaph of Mary, Queen of Scots, who was buried near the spot, but whose remains were afterwards removed to Westminster; and on the north was the tomb of Catherine of Arragon, destroyed by the parliamentary troops under Cromwell, and which has been replaced by a marble slab to the memory of that queen. The east end is circular, and there are several chapels in the later English style, with fan-tracery of elegant design; the windows generally seem to have been enriched with tracery, subsequently to their original formation, and many of them have been enlarged. To the south of the south transept are the remains of what was probably the refectory, and the infirmary of the convent, exhibiting a beautiful specimen of the early English style: the cloisters, of which part only remains, appear to have combined various styles, from the early Norman to the later English. Among the monuments are three of abbots of the twelfth century, and one, behind the altar, for the abbot and 84 monks massacred by the Danes in the year 870, of black and blue marble, formed like a shrine, and sculptured with figures of Christ and the Apostles. The Cathedral Close presents several interesting remains of English architecture, and has a gateway communicating with the town, another leading to the bishop's palace, and a third, of considerable beauty, to the deanery.

The city comprises the parish of *St. John the Baptist*, of which the living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £575; patron, the Bishop of Peterborough; impropriators, the Dean and Chapter. Land and a money payment were assigned in lieu of tithes in 1811. The church, a spacious structure, of late years repaired and partly rebuilt, has a handsome altar-piece painted by Sir Robert Ker Porter. At Longthorpe is a chapel of ease; and there are places of worship in the town for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and other Methodists. The free grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monastery, and placed under the control of the Dean and Chapter, is endowed for twenty scholars, nominated by them, who receive £2. 13. 4. annually. Belonging to the school are three exhibitions, of £6 per annum each, to St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Edmund Mountsteven, Esq., in the patronage of the Bishop and Dean; and in the same college are a fellowship and two scholarships, founded by Francis Dee, Bishop of Peterborough, for boys of his kindred and name, who have been educated at the school, or at Merchant Taylors', London; also three exhibitions of seven shillings per week, with preference to boys educated here. A charity school was founded in 1721, by Mr. Thomas Deacon, who endowed it with land; and the funds arising from the bequest, including a sum for distribution among the poor, amount to about £338 per annum. The union of Peterborough comprises thirty-nine parishes or places, of which nineteen are in the county of Northampton, a similar number in that of Huntingdon, and one in that of Lincoln, the whole containing a population of 23,314. An hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard, and dependent on St. Peter's abbey, was founded in the reign of Stephen; and an hospital near the abbey gate was established in 1180, by Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough, to the honour of Thomas à Becket, whose life he wrote. Among the eminent natives of the place were, Abbot Benedict, just mentioned; John of Peterborough, an English historian in the beginning of the fourteenth century, also abbot of the monastery; Archdeacon Paley, eminent as a divine and moralist, born in 1743; and Sir John Hill, a popular writer, supposed to have been born in 1716. The title of Earl of Peterborough, now extinct, was bestowed on the family of Mordaunt by Charles I., and was held by Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, a distinguished military officer in the reigns of Anne and George I.

PETER'S, a tything, in the parish of PORTBURY, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 55 inhabitants.

PETERSFIELD (*ST. PETER*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing, with the tything of Sheet, 1838 inhabitants, of whom 1448 are in the old borough of Petersfield, 24 miles (E. N. E.) from Southampton, and 54 (S. W.) from London. The town is situated on the road from London to Portsmouth; the streets are partly lighted by subscription, tolerably paved, and the houses well supplied with water: in the centre of the market-place is a fine equestrian statue of William III., erected at the expense of the late William Jolliffe, Esq., one of the representatives for the borough. Great improvements

*Arms.*

have been made in the roads in the neighbourhood. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Epsom, by Godalming and Petersfield, to Portsmouth. The market, which is for corn and cattle, is held every alternate Wednesday; and fairs take place on July 10th, for toys, &c.; October 6th, for lean-cattle; and December 11th, for sheep.

The town was incorporated by charter of Elizabeth, and has a mayor and commonalty; the mayor, whose office has become merely titular, is appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, held in January, at which a constable and two tythingmen are also chosen. The borough made one return to parliament in the 35th of Edward I., and then discontinued until the reign of Edward VI., from which period it returned two members, till it was deprived of one by the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. By the same act, the privilege of voting was extended to the £10 householders of the old borough (which contained 252 acres) and of an adjoining district, together comprising by estimation an area of 22,925 acres. The mayor is returning officer. Petty-sessions are held on every alternate Monday: the powers of the county debt-court of Petersfield, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Petersfield and Catherington. The town-hall was rebuilt some years since, at the expense of Hylton Jolliffe, Esq. The parish comprises by measurement 3388 acres. The living is annexed to the rectory of Buriton: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £50. Besides the church, is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is supported. A college was founded, and endowed with £3000, by Richard Churcher, in 1722, for boarding and educating twelve boys, who should be subsequently apprenticed to masters of ships "voyaging" to the East Indies; the institution was further regulated by act of parliament obtained in 1744, and the annual income is now £568. The poor-law union of Petersfield comprises thirteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 7461.

PETERSHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Richmond, First division of the hundred of Kingston, E. division of Surrey, 12 miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 636 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2800 acres, of which about 100 are arable, 140 pasture, 83 in gardens and lawns, and the remainder woods and parks chiefly the property of the crown. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Thames, and in it and the vicinity are many handsome residences. Ham House, a noble mansion in the parish, belonging to the Earl of Dysart, was erected in 1610, and underwent great alterations, and was furnished at a large expense, in the time of Charles II. It is a curious specimen of that age; the ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the rooms present the massy magnificence of decoration then in fashion: in the centre is a large hall surrounded by an open gallery; the balustrades of the grand staircase are of walnut wood, and embellished with military trophies. The park contains very fine timber, especially elms, Scotch firs, and lime-trees. The celebrated John, Duke of Argyll, was born in the mansion. In 1790, George III. purchased a residence here for his late Majesty, William IV., when Duke of Clarence, who sold it some time afterwards to the Earl of Huntingtower, at whose decease it was again bought, in 1835, by the crown, and pulled down, when the grounds were thrown into Richmond Park. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Kew. The church, which is a brick edifice, supposed to have been erected about the commencement of the sixteenth century, was much enlarged in 1840. Petersham gives the title of Viscount to the family of Stanhope, earls of Harrington.

PETERSTONE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and division of Newport, hundred of Wentlloog, county of Monmouth, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Newport; containing 137 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the Bristol Channel, and comprises 1928 acres, together with a salt-marsh computed at 180 more, the whole forming fine pasture and arable land in nearly equal portions; the surface is generally flat, and the soil a rich clay. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol: the great tithes have been commuted for £130, and those of the incumbent for £25: the appropriate glebe comprises 63 acres. The church, supposed to have been erected about the commencement of the thirteenth century, is a fine edifice consisting of a nave and aisles, with a strong and lofty tower; it is 99 feet long by 38 broad, and contains 117 sittings, of which 87 are free.

PETERSTOW (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of Wormelow, county of Hereford, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Ross; containing 255 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Ross to Hereford, and comprises 1530 acres, of which 30 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10., and in the gift of Guy's Hospital, London: the tithes have been commuted for £403; the glebe comprises 18 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PETHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Bridge, hundred of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Canterbury; containing 646 inhabitants. It consists of 3235 acres, of which 869 are in wood. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Waltham, and valued in the king's books at £8. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £440, and the impropriate for £450; the appropriate tithes of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as rector of Swardling district, have been commuted for £30. 7. 6. The vicar's glebe comprises two acres, and the impropriate rector's three. The church is principally in the early English style. The parish is bounded on the east by the ancient Stane-street.

PETHERICK, LITTLE (*St. Petrock*), a parish, in the union of St. Columb Major, E. division of the hundred of Pyder and of the county of Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Padstow; containing 208 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1162 acres, of which 240 are common or waste; it is situated near the shore of the Bristol Channel, and is intersected by a small river, which is navigable for barges, and flows into the Camel. A handsome bridge has been built by subscription over this tributary stream, whose course adds much to the beauty of the scenery; the village is seated in a sheltered valley, and, with the church, the tower of which is mantled with ivy, has a truly picturesque appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; net income, £203; patron, Sir William Moles-

worth, Bart. There are about 34 acres of glebe; and a glebe-house, built in 1813. The interior of the church was beautified in 1831, at the expense of the rector and his son.

PETHERTON, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bridgwater, hundred of North Petherton, W. division of Somerset, 3¼ miles (S. by W.) from Bridgwater; containing 3759 inhabitants, and comprising 10,500 acres. The navigable river Parret, the Bridgwater and Taunton canal, and the Bristol and Exeter railway, pass through the parish. The village consists of a well-built street on the road from Bridgwater to Taunton; it had formerly a large market for corn, and two considerable fairs are still held for cattle and pedlery, on May 1st and the Monday before November 30th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £27. 7. 11.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. J. Toogood; impropriators, the landowners. The great tithes have been commuted for £1018. 16., and the vicarial for £896. 16.; £70 also are payable to the incumbent of North Newton, a chapelry in the parish. The church is a fine structure with a lofty and very handsome tower, in the later English style. At Northmoor-Green is a district chapel dedicated to St. Peter and St. John, consecrated in October 1844: the living is in the Vicar's gift. Thomas Wroth, in 1721, bequeathed £500 for clothing and educating twenty boys. The celebrated sculptor, John Bacon, was descended from a family who possessed the estate of Maursell, in this parish; and several of the name lie buried in the church, where are monuments to their memory.

PETHERTON, SOUTH (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Yeovil, hundred of South Petherton, W. division of Somerset, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Crewkerne, and 130 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Compton-Durvill, South Harp, and Over Stratton, 2597 inhabitants. This place is stated by Camden to have been the residence of Ina, King of the West Saxons. It derives its name from the river Peder, or Parret, which passes the town on the east, and over which, on the old Roman fosse-way, is a stone bridge of three arches, formerly of wood, but rebuilt in its present state by the parents of two children who were drowned in the river, and whose effigies are placed upon it to commemorate the event. The parish comprises 3200 acres, and is intersected by the road from Exeter to London. The town has three principal streets, which, uniting, form a triangle; a few of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of dowlas, sailcloth, and kid gloves, and on the river are several corn-mills. The markets, once considerable, but now on the decline, are on Thursday and Saturday; and a fair, chiefly for lambs, takes place on July 6th. Courts leet for the manor and hundred are held in October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Quantock and others. The tithes have been commuted for £155 payable to the Dean and Chapter, £623 to the impropriators, and £550 to the vicar; the glebe comprises about 2 acres. The church is a spacious cruciform edifice, with an octangular tower surmounted by a spire. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. The free school was founded about 1732, by William Glandfield, who bequeathed to it £60, augmented by Mary Prowse in 1739 with £100, and by a further bequest from Thomas Musgrave, commuted for £100 in the four per cents. In 1720, a large earthen vessel, full of Roman coins, was dug up in a field near the bridge; and other Roman antiquities have at different times been discovered in the vicinity.

PETHERWIN, NORTH (*St. Paternus*), a parish, in the union of Launceston, hundred of Black Torrington, Lifton and N. divisions of Devon, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Launceston; containing 1066 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10.; net income, £135; patron, the Duke of Bedford; impropriators, the families of Reed, Hawke, and Veale. There is a good vicarage-house, with 150 acres of glebe land. The church is a spacious structure, of which the greater portion appears to have been built about the time of Edward III.; but some Norman details prove that the original church was of still more ancient construction. There are places of worship for Bible Christians, Methodists, and Wesleyans.

PETHERWIN, SOUTH (*St. Paternus*), a parish, in the union of Launceston, N. division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Launceston; containing 997 inhabitants. Fairs for toys are held on the second Tuesdays in May and October. The living is a joint vicarage with the living of Trewen, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6.; net income, £349; patrons and impropriators, the University of Oxford. The great tithes of South Petherwin have been commuted for £313, and the vicarial for £250. 10.; the glebe consists of 9 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PETISTREE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Woodbridge, hundred of Wilford, E. division of Suffolk, ¾ of a mile (S. by W.) from Wickham-Market; containing 303 inhabitants. In this parish is the small hamlet of Bing, which appears to have been formerly larger, as a claim was made in the 14th of Edward I., of the right to hold a market every Thursday. The living is a discharged vicarage, to which that of Lowdham is annexed, the church of that parish having been demolished: both were consolidated with Bredfield in 1827. The tithes belonging to the trustees of the Blue-coat school, Ipswich, have been commuted for £220, and those of the vicar for £96. 10.; there is a glebe of one acre.

PETROCKSTOW, a parish, in the union of Torrington, hundred of Shebbear, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of the county of Devon, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Hatherleigh; containing 616 inhabitants. It comprises 3026 acres, of which 1080 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 2½., and in the gift of Lord Clinton: the tithes have been commuted for £271, and the glebe comprises 49 acres. At Berrymoor is a saline spring, used for medicinal purposes.

PETSOE, a hamlet, in the parish of Okeney, poor-law union of Newport-Pagnell, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Olney. This was formerly a parish; but the church, which was dedicated to St. James, having been demolished, the living, a discharged rectory, was annexed to that of Okeney.

PETT (*St. Mary and St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Guestling, union and rape of Hastings,

E. division of Sussex, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Hastings; containing 385 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the English Channel, and comprises by measurement 1945 acres, of which 1150 are pasture, 531 arable, 33 wood, 199 shingle, and 13 in roads. Its surface is in some parts undulated, and the views are extensive and picturesque; from Chick Hill the French coast may be distinctly seen in clear weather. The Royal Military canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 10.; net income, £460; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Henry Wynch. There are 11 acres of glebe, and a good glebe-house. The church is a neat edifice; the chancel contains several monuments to the Wynch family. In many parts of Pett Level, trees have been dug up in a sound state, supposed to have lain there since October 1250, when the sea overwhelmed and destroyed a large tract of land.

PETTAUGH (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of Bosmere and Claydon, hundred of Thredling, E. division of Suffolk, 3 miles (S.) from Debenham; containing 266 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 795 acres, chiefly a heavy, stiff, clayey soil; in some places the land is of a better quality, and the whole is well adapted for pasture: the surface is broken into gentle undulations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 1., and in the gift of the family of Tollemache: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and there are 18 acres of glebe. The church is principally in the early English style.

PETTERELL-CROOKS, a township, in the parish of Hesket-in-the-Forest, union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of the county of Cumberland, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Penrith; containing 517 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £76. 5. 11. payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

PETTON, a parish, in the union of Ellesmere, hundred of Pimhill, N. division of Salop, 6¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Ellesmere; containing 39 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Shrewsbury to Chester, and near the Ellesmere canal, comprises 900 acres, and is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, and the size and abundance of its timber. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 4. 2.; patron, the Lord Chancellor; the tithes have been commuted for £155. The church, which is placed on a wooded hill, was built on the site of a more ancient edifice, in 1727; on the carved oak pulpit is the date 1635. Near Petton Park, a handsome residence, is a mound supposed to have been used to keep up a communication between the castle of Middle, about four miles distant, and that of Ellesmere; many curious coins have been discovered near the mound, and in another part of the park is a moat, still entire, with the remains of a drawbridge.

PETWORTH (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, W. division of Sussex, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from Chichester, and 49 (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 3364 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey called *Peteorde*, formed part, together with the adjacent manors, of the possessions of the Percy family, earls of Northumberland, who had a baronial castle near the site of the present mansion of Petworth. On the demise of Josceline, the eleventh earl, the estates were conveyed by his daughter and heiress in marriage to Charles, Duke of Somerset, by marriage with whose daughter Catherine, they passed, in 1766, to Sir William Wyndham, Bart., ancestor of the earls of Egremont, and of Colonel Wyndham, who is now lord of the manor. Petworth House, the seat of Colonel Wyndham, is a noble mansion, situated in a park twelve miles in circumference. The front is 324 feet in length, and the interior is remarkable for the elegance of its embellishments; the apartments are spacious, and fitted up in the most costly style. In one of the rooms is a superb collection of carvings by Grinlin Gibbons; in others are extensive collections of statuary and sculptures of the antique, with many of the finest works of Flaxman, Westmacott, Rysbrach, Nollekens, and Carew, and paintings by the first masters. This splendid mansion has been frequently honoured with royal visits. In 1551, Edward VI. was entertained here for several days: in 1703, Charles, King of Spain, afterwards emperor, paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Somerset; and in 1814, the Earl of Egremont had the honour of entertaining His Majesty George IV., then Prince Regent, accompanied by the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, Frederick, King of Prussia, and the Prince, afterwards King, of Wurtemberg, with their respective suites.

The town is situated on an eminence open on all sides, near the navigable river Rother, and on the road from London to Arundel and Chichester. It consists of several irregular streets, lighted with gas; many of the houses are large and modern, interspersed among those of older date, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The Rother runs from west to east, and joins the river Arun at Stopham, above five miles south-east, to which place it is navigable from Midhurst; it is crossed by a bridge at Coultershall, in this parish, where is a wharf for coal, &c. There is a literary and scientific institution, which has lectures occasionally. The market is on Saturday for corn; and fairs take place on Holy-Thursday and Nov. 20th, for cattle and corn. In the centre of the town is a handsome court-house, with a bust of William III. in a niche at one end, erected about fifty years since by the Earl of Egremont; the lower part is used as a store. A capital court baron for the honour and manor of Petworth under the lord of the manor, and a court leet under the Duke of Norfolk for the hundred of Rotherbridge, are held annually; and the Epiphany and Easter quarter-sessions for the western division of the county take place in the court-room; as also does a petty-session of magistrates, the first and third Saturdays in the month. The powers of the county debt-court of Petworth, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Petworth, and part of the districts of Thakeham, Chichester, and Midhurst. The house of correction for the western division of the county, situated here, was built in 1788, on Howard's plan; but within these few years it has been greatly altered.

The parish comprises 5982*a*. 2*r*. 12*p*., of which 3118 acres are arable, 1265 meadow and pasture, 1236 woodland, and 167 common and waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £41. 10. 5., and in the gift of Colonel Wyndham: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £850, and the glebe comprises 157 acres; the rector of Duncton, also, receives £350

out of the tithes. The church, erected about the time of Henry VII., was nearly rebuilt under the direction of C. Barry, Esq., at a cost of about £16,000, defrayed by the Earl of Egremont. It now consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, with an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Thomas at the east end of the north aisle, in which some members of the family of Percy, earls of Northumberland, are buried, and in which is a handsome monument by Carew, erected at the expense of the earl, in 1837, to the memory of the Percys. The tower surmounted by a beautiful spire 180 feet high, is at the east end of the south aisle. The interior of the church is exceedingly neat: the windows of the chancel of St. Thomas's chapel, and the south aisle, are of stained glass; and there is a splendid organ, which cost £600. Here are places of worship for Independents and Calvinists.

The free school, which was founded in 1753 by the Rev. John Taylor, who bequeathed the sum of £3200 for various purposes, has merged into a large school on the national system, established by the Earl of Egremont, and endowed by his lordship with money in the three per cents. producing £80 per annum. Thompson's Hospital, for twelve men and women, was instituted in 1618, by Thomas Thompson, Gent., and originally endowed with land for the payment of £5 a year to each of the inmates; who now, from the accumulation of the funds, receive £20 each. Almshouses were established in 1746, by Charles, Duke of Somerset, for twelve widows, six of them to be supported from a bequest of £1000 by the Countess Dowager of Northumberland: from the increase of the income, there are at present 22 inmates and 26 out-pensioners. In 1835, the Earl of Egremont erected almshouses for four men, and invested £3000 in the three per cent. consols. for their support. There are likewise several bequests to the poor generally, of which the principal is one of about £40 per annum by Richard Ayres, in 1673. The union of Petworth comprises five parishes, and contains a population of 9681. Several rectors of Petworth have been made bishops; and the Rev. Charles Dunster, a critic and poet, was incumbent, and is buried here.

PEVENSEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, and a member of the town and port of Hastings, in the union of Eastbourne, locally in the lowey and rape of Pevensey, E. division of Sussex, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hailsham, and 60 (S. E. by S.) from London; containing 323 inhabitants. Somner considers this to have been the *Anderida* of the Romans; by the Saxons it was called *Peofensea*, by the Normans *Pevensel*, and at present its name is vulgarly pronounced Pemsey. It was anciently much resorted to as a sea-port, and various historical circumstances connected with it occur so early as the invasion of England, by Sweyn, King of Denmark: in the reign of Edward the Confessor, in 1049, Godwin, Earl of Kent, is stated to have taken several ships from it. Pevensey is also distinguished as the place of landing of the Conqueror, who hence proceeded to Hastings, previously to the decisive conflict at Battle. On ascending the throne, William gave Pevensey to his half-brother, Earl Robert, who protected it with a noble castle, now in ruins. It subsequently reverted to the crown, and was bestowed by Henry I. on Gilbert de Aquila, from whom the district afterwards assumed the name of the "Honour of the Eagle," the castle being esteemed the head of that honour. Henry I., in 1101, encamped here with a large army, to oppose his brother Robert, Earl of Normandy, who was supposed to design an invasion of the kingdom. In the 14th century John of Gaunt had a grant, in tail general, of the castle and leucata of Pevensey, and from him the lordship descended to the king, in the person of his son and heir, Henry IV. It was given by the latter to Sir John Pelham, and continued in that family till 1415, since which period it has been in various hands: in 1730 it was purchased by the Hon. Spencer Compton, ancestor of the present proprietor, the Earl of Burlington. The lordship lies in the parishes of Pevensey, Hailsham, and Westham.

Pevensey is now a small village, standing on a rivulet which runs into Pevensey bay. Its decline from the importance it once possessed, like that of other places in the neighbourhood, has been principally owing to the receding of the sea, from which it is now a considerable distance. Sessions for the liberty are held quarterly: over the prison, which is a small building, is the town-hall. The parish contains 4351 acres, whereof 225 are common or waste; the surface is level, and was much subject to inundation previous to a late improvement in the drainage, but the tract over which the sea formerly flowed, called Pevensey Level, now comprises some of the richest fattening pastures for cattle in England. The village has still a corporation, consisting of a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty. A fair for live-stock is held on the 5th of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Chancellor of the Cathedral of Chichester: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £1153, and there are 80 acres of impropriate glebe, and 10 of vicarial. The church is chiefly in the early English style, and has three aisles, a chancel covered with ivy, and a large and low tower; in the chancel is a handsome monument to John Wheatley, Esq.

The remains of Pevensey Castle, an interesting relic of antiquity, are situated on a craggy steep, commanding a beautiful view of the adjacent country. The external walls are circular, and inclose an area of nine acres, being, with the towers, tolerably entire for the height of twenty-five feet; they display throughout an abundance of Roman bricks, affording the strongest presumption of there having originally been a Roman fortress on the spot. Tradition informs us, that the rock on which the castle is built was once on a level with the sea; and from fossils and shells of various sorts, being occasionally met with, the account is probably true. The Duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV., was for some time confined within the walls of this castle; as was also Joan of Navarre, widow of Henry IV., who, with her confessor Friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy the king, Henry V. James I. of Scotland likewise suffered captivity here. In 1840, on removing some earth within the castle, a great many brass coins, in a series extending over the reigns of six or seven Roman emperors, were discovered. Andrew Borde, physician to Henry VIII., and who, from his jocularities, is thought to have given origin to the appellation of "Merry Andrew," was a native of the village.

PEVINGTON, Kent.—See Pluckley.

PEWSEY, in the hundred of Ganfield, county of Berks.—See Pusey.

PEWSEY (*St. John the Baptist*), a small market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Kinwardstone, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of Wilts, 6½ miles (S. by W.) from Marlborough; containing 1825 inhabitants. A market for corn takes place every Tuesday, and the petty-sessions for the division are held here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 16. 8., and in the gift of the Earl of Radnor: the tithes have been commuted for £1200, and the glebe comprises 131 acres. The church has been enlarged. The union comprises twenty-three parishes or places, with a population of 12,259.

PEWSHAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of Chippenham, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of Wilts, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from Chippenham; containing 480 inhabitants.

PEXALL, with Henbury.—See Henbury.

PEYTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Bampton, union of Tiverton, Collumpton and N. divisions of the county of Devon, 4 miles (N. E.) from Bampton; containing 315 inhabitants.

PHILLACK (*St. Felix*), a parish, in the union of Redruth, E. division of the hundred of Penwith, W. division of Cornwall, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Redruth; containing 4055 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 2575 acres, of which 872 are common or waste; it is situated on the shore of St. Ives bay in the Bristol Channel, and includes a portion of the town of Hayle, and several villages. The northern parts of the parish are overwhelmed with sand, supposed to have drifted from the bay in the twelfth century. The Great Wheal Alfred, a copper-mine which formerly yielded 1000 tons of ore per month, and some other mines, are within the parish; but none are at present in operation, except the North Wheal Alfred, and even that is barely productive. Here is an iron factory, in which the largest steam-engines are made; and at Angarrack is a smelting-house for tin: a canal has been formed from the iron-works to the sea. The living is a rectory, with that of Gwithian annexed, valued in the king's books at £45. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. William Hockin: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £619. 19. 6., and there are 25 acres of glebe, of which part is common. On the northern extremity of the Towan was formerly a chapel. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An ancient cemetery was discovered a few years since, on enlarging the churchyard; and several stone graves, in which were perfect skeletons, were found on the removal of a sand bank, together with stone basins, and some stags' horns. There was a castle at Hayle Bar Riviere, in the parish, and another called Castle Kayle; the moat of the latter is still visible.

PHILLEIGH or Filley (*St. Felix*), a parish, in the union of Truro, W. division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 6 miles (S. W.) from Tregoney; containing 456 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 2376*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, is bounded on the west and north by the navigable river Fal; the shore is enriched with wood to the water's edge. Stone for building is quarried, and much of it conveyed to Truro by the river. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 0½., and in the gift of the Heir of the Rev. Bedford Kenyon: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is of Norman architecture, very ancient, and in a tottering state. There are places of worship for Wesleyans. Within the limits of the parish are two or three beacons, and some vestiges of encampments.

PHILLYHOLME, a tything, in the parish of Hawkchurch, union of Axminster, hundred of Uggscombe, Bridport division of Dorset; with 453 inhabitants.

PHOSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of Glossop, union of Hayfield, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 656 inhabitants.

PICKENHAM, NORTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Swaffham, hundred of South Greenhoe, W. division of Norfolk, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Swaffham; containing 269 inhabitants. It comprises 1589*a.* 3*r.* 14*p.*, of which 1100 acres are arable, and the remainder chiefly meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Houghton-on-the-Hill annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 2., and in the gift of the Rev. Henry Say: the tithes have been commuted for £471. 10., and there are 110 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower.

PICKENHAM, SOUTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Swaffham, hundred of South Greenhoe, W. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Swaffham; containing 170 inhabitants. It comprises 1830 acres, of which 1262 are arable, 390 meadow and pasture, and 113 woodland. The Hall, the seat of E. T. Applewhaite, Esq., lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 5½., and in the gift of Mr. Applewhaite: the tithes have been commuted for £303. 12.; the glebe comprises 62 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a circular tower, and contains several monuments to the Chute family: on the north side of the nave are the remains of a chapel in which Sir Henry Hobart, Knt., lord chief justice of the common pleas, was interred, in 1638.

PICKERING (*St. Peter*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in Pickering lythe, N. riding of York; containing, with the chapelries of Goadland and Newton, and the townships of Kingthorpe and Marishes, 3901 inhabitants, of whom 2992 are in the town, 26 miles (N. N. E.) from York, and 222 (N. by W.) from London. The origin of this place is said to be very remote, being dated by tradition 270 years before the commencement of the Christian era, and ascribed to Peridurus, a British king, who was interred here, on the brow of a hill called Rawcliff. According to local tradition, also, its name is derived from the circumstance of a *ring* having been lost by the founder whilst washing in the river Costa, and subsequently found in the belly of a *pike*. An ancient castle, of great strength, which occupied an eminence near the northern extremity of the place, was the prison of Richard II. after his deposition, and previously to his removal to Pontefract, where he was murdered. During the great civil war this fortress was dismantled by the parliamentary forces. The town is long and straggling, and situated on a declivity, at the bottom of which, and through part of the town, flows a stream named Pickering beck. The castle hill commands a fine view of the fertile vale of Pickering, and on one side is a mountainous district called Black or Blake Moor, which ex-

tends to a considerable distance, and furnishes materials for making brooms. On the river Costa, which rises at Keldhead, and on the Old Beck stream, are several flour-mills. The Whitby and Pickering railway, twenty-four miles long, was opened in 1838, and has since been extended from Pickering to the York and Scarborough line near Malton. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on the Mondays before February 14th and May 13th, on September 25th, the Monday before November 23rd, and the second Monday in all the other months, principally for cattle.

Pickering was formerly of more importance than it is at present, and was the chief town in the district; in the 23rd of Edward I. it sent members to parliament. It is still the head of an honour in the duchy of Lancaster having jurisdiction throughout the lythe and wapentake, which are co-extensive, including two market-towns and forty-six townships. A manorial court, for all actions under 40*s.* arising within the honour, takes place on Monday in the first whole week after Easter-Monday, and on the first Monday after Old Michaelmas-day, at the court-house in the castle. The township comprises 12,152 acres, of which 4500 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean of York, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 9.; net income, £158. The great tithes have been commuted for £1181; the vicarial glebe consists of 38 acres. The church is an ancient and spacious edifice, with a lofty spire. At Newton is a chapel of ease, and at Goadland a separate incumbency. There are places of worship in the parish for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free school is supported by the interest of various endowments, amounting to about £80, with some small legacies. The union of Pickering comprises twenty-eight parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,251. On Pickering Moor are vestiges of two Roman encampments of great strength, and there are several others between the barrows and the town, as well as on the western moors.

PICKHILL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Thirsk, partly in the wapentake of Allertonshire, but chiefly in that of Hallikeld, N. riding of York, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Thirsk; containing, with the townships of Ainderby-Quornhow, Holme, Howe, Sinderby, and Swainby with Allerthorpe, 696 inhabitants, of whom 356 are in the township of Pickhill with Roxby. This parish, called by Spelman in his "Villare Anglicum" *Pickhall*, is bounded on the east by the river Swale, and on the west by the old Roman road now called Leeming-lane. It comprises an area of 4991*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.*, of which 2131*a.* 38*p.* are in Pickhill with Roxby. The surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied; the soil in some parts is a strong clay, in others a sandy loam, and the lands generally are in good cultivation. The villages of Pickhill and Roxby are contiguous, and now form one village under the former appellation; they are seated on both sides, and near the source, of a rivulet tributary to the Swale. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; net income, £152; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes have been commuted for £1360. 8., and the glebe comprises 21 acres in this parish and 13 acres in that of Wensley. The church is an ancient structure, for the repair of which 22 acres of land at Sinderby were bequeathed by William Grant and William Byerley, in 1590. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A castle anciently existed at Pickhill, though not a vestige is now remaining, except the moat with which it was surrounded; and there are some fields in the parish which still retain the name of the Roman fields.

PICKLESCOTT, a township, in the parish of Smethcott, union of Church-Stretton, hundred of Condover, S. division of the county of Salop; containing 143 inhabitants.

PICKMERE, a township, in the parish of Great Budworth, union of Altrincham, hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Northwich; containing 241 inhabitants. It comprises 996 acres, of which the soil is partly clay and partly sand, and cultivated for the dairy.

PICKTON, a township, in the parish of Plemonstall, union of Great Boughton, Lower division of the hundred of Broxton, S. division of the county of Chester, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Chester; containing 113 inhabitants. The township comprises 770 acres of cultivated land, and 117 in roads and waste: the soil is clay. The tithes have been commuted for £80.

PICKTON, a township, in the parish of Kirk-Leavington, union of Stockton, W. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, 4 miles (S.) from Yarm; containing 58 inhabitants. This place, sometimes written *Pyketon* (Peak-town), belonged in the reign of Edward I. to a family of the same name, and was afterwards the property of the Thwengs: it is now in the hands of various persons. The township comprises about 870 acres: the hamlet consists of a few houses scattered irregularly on a gently rising eminence, and commands a pleasing prospect to the south.

PICK-UP-BANK, with Yate.—See Yate.

PICKWELL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Melton-Mowbray, and forming a detached portion of the hundred of Gartree, locally in the hundred of East Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing, with the hamlet of Leesthorpe, 163 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated to the south of the road from Melton, through Oakham and Bedford, to London, comprises by measurement 2363 acres. The soil is of various qualities; near the village it is a light red earth, in some parts clay and sand mixed, and in others clay only: the surface is varied with hill and dale. Stone of an inferior kind is quarried for the repair of roads, and fossils have been found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £519; patron, the Earl of Gainsborough: the glebe consists of about 60 acres of fine land. Dr. William Cave, the Church historian, was born here in 1637.

PICKWORTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Grantham, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Falkingham; containing 265 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, the Duke of St. Alban's.

PICKWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Stamford, hundred of East, county of Rutland, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Stamford; containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of

Great Casterton, and valued in the king's books at £4. The church was demolished in the seventeenth century, and the living united to the rectory of Great Casterton in 1734, from which time the inhabitants resorted to the church there till the year 1823, when a church was built here, at the expense of the late rector, the Rev. Richard Lucas.

PIDDINGHOE, a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of HOLMSTROW, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Lewes; containing 263 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Lewes to Newhaven, and bounded on the east by the Ouse river, and on the south by the English Channel. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 2.; net income, £157; patron, the Rev. James Hutchins; impropriator, the Earl of Chichester. The church, which is principally of flint, with a circular tower, is in the early English style.

PIDDINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Northampton; containing, with the hamlet of Hackleton, 981 inhabitants, of whom 545 are in Piddington hamlet. The parish comprises 2653 acres, of cold clayey land, in equal portions of arable and pasture; and is intersected by the road from Northampton to London, which passes through Hackleton. Shoes are manufactured by a large number of the men, and lace by the women. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Horton: the church was erected about 1500, and has a tower and spire. There is a place of worship for Baptists at Hackleton; and schools are supported, on the national plan. Mrs. Judith Willoughby, in Queen Anne's reign, left £14 yearly for apprenticing boys. About 1781 were discovered the remains of a Roman building, among which was a handsome tessellated pavement.

PIDDINGTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of BULLINGDON, though locally in that of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Brill; containing 427 inhabitants. It comprises 2228*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*, and is bounded on the south by Musvill Hill, at the bottom of which the village is situated; the land from the village to the northern boundary is rather flat, and subject to occasional floods. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £173; patrons, the Parishioners.

PIDDLE, NORTH (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Pershore; containing 158 inhabitants. This parish appears from time immemorial to have been called by its present name; but in some of the oldest writings it is styled North Pidlet. It is intersected by the road from Worcester to Alcester, and comprises by measurement 791 acres: there are several quarries of stone for the repair of roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 3., and in the gift of Earl Somers: the income arises from 151 acres of land, assigned in 1813 in lieu of tithes, and now valued at £1 per acre. The church, a small plain edifice, appears to have been erected about the twelfth century.

PIDDLEHINTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish and liberty, in the union of DORCHESTER, Dorchester division of DORSET, 5¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Dorchester; containing 394 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2264 acres of land with a substratum of chalk: the village lies in a valley, watered by the small river Piddle, and surrounded by downs. The valley is cultivated in water-meadows and orchards, while on the hilly grounds corn is grown, and flocks of sheep are fed; there are also large dairy-farms, supplying butter and cheese to the London market. The manor anciently belonged to a religious house in France, but eventually escheated to the crown, and was given by Henry VI. to Eton College. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 9., and in the gift of the College: the tithes have been commuted for £373, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church, which is small and neat, was built about the early part of the fifteenth century.

PIDDLETOWN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of PIDDLETOWN, Dorchester division of DORSET, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Dorchester; containing 1168 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7653 acres, of which 752 are common or waste land; it is situated on the road from London to Exeter, and bounded on the north by the river Piddle. Bricks are made. Here was formerly a market, long since disused; and two fairs, originally granted by Henry VIII., are still held on April 8th and October 29th, for horses, oxen, hogs, and sheep. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £31. 2. 11.; patron, the Marquess of Hastings; impropriator, the Earl of Orford. The great tithes have been commuted for £908, and the vicarial for £520: there are 12½ acres of glebe. The church is a large structure with an embattled tower, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style; the south cross aisle contains some fine tombs of alabaster of the Martin family: part of the edifice was erected about 1505. There is a place of worship for Independents.

PIDDLETRENTHIDE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, liberty of PIDDLETRENTHIDE, Cerne division of DORSET, 7½ miles (N. by E.) from Dorchester; containing 671 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 5.; net income, £211; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The great tithes have been commuted for £420, and the vicarial for £88; the glebe comprises 3 acres. John Harding, in 1750, left the sum of £431. 13., the interest to be applied in teaching children.

PIDLEY CUM FENTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Somersham; containing 516 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Colne, to the rectory of Somersham: the tithes have been commuted for £478. A school is endowed with £20 per annum.

PIECOMBE, or PYCOMBE, a parish, in the union of CUCKFIELD, hundred of POYNINGS, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Brighton; containing 564 inhabitants. The parish lies wholly on the South Downs, including, at the northern extremity, the fort of Wolstonbury, from which the prospects are very extensive. The road from London to Brighton, by way of Hixted and Cuckfield, and the London and Brighton railway, both pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at

£15. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £321, and there are nearly 30 acres of glebe. The church is in the later English style. On excavating for the railway, Roman urns, coins, &c. were discovered.

PIERRE, ST., a parish, in the union and division of Chepstow, hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Chepstow; containing, with Runston, 84 inhabitants. The parish is beautifully situated at the mouth of the Severn, between the new and old ferries across that river; and comprises 455*a*. 2*r*. 28*p*., whereof 313 acres are arable, 113 pasture and meadow, and 29 woodland. The road from Chepstow to Newport passes through it. St. Pierre House, the seat of Thomas Lewis, Esq., and for many centuries the residence of his ancestors, is surrounded by a well-wooded park. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 12. 3½., and in the patronage of Mr. Lewis: the tithes have been commuted for £119, and the glebe comprises one acre. The church, an ancient edifice, stands close to St. Pierre House.

PIERSE-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of Gainford, union of Darlington, S. W. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Darlington; containing 224 inhabitants. This place occupies the site of a considerable Roman station, the *Ad Tisam*, probably, of Richard's Fourth *Iter*. The north and west sides of the vallum, and part of the south side, are still conspicuous: the Watling-street passes on the east, at the distance of a few yards; and many coins and other antiquities, including a fine altar and several urns and inscriptions, have been found. The place is noticed by Leland, who mentions "a prati chapel of our Lady, hard by Persebrige, of the foundation of John Balliol, King of Scottes;" of this chapel, which was dedicated to the Virgin, and valued at the Dissolution at £2. 2. 4., there were some remains at the close of the last century. Here was likewise, it is said, a chapel in honour of St. Helen. The township is chiefly the property of the Duke of Cleveland, and comprises 920*a*. 1*r*. 12*p*., of which the soil is fertile, and the scenery picturesque, especially on the Tees, over which is a stone bridge of three arches. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £90. 10., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge; and the vicarial tithes for £97. 8. 5. About 200 yards below the present bridge, foundations of a more ancient one were visible in 1771, but every vestige was swept away by the floods of that year. In December, 1642, the Earl of Newcastle, retreating from the north for the purpose of relieving York, forced the passage over the bridge, which was disputed by Capt. Hotham; and cannon-balls and other relics have been since found at different times.

PIGBURN, a hamlet, in the parish of Brodsworth, union of Doncaster, N. division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. riding of York; containing 244 inhabitants. This place is in Domesday book called *Picheburn*, and derives the latter syllable of its name from a small brook. It was at an early date the seat of a family who took their name from it, and who, being distinguished by the title *armiger*, must have been of some consideration. The family of Awston afterwards held the estate, and from them it passed to the Rawsons, who in 1699 disposed of their interest here, since which the lands have accompanied Brodsworth in the descent.

PIGDON, a township, in the parish of Mitford, union of Morpeth, W. division of Morpeth ward, N. division of Northumberland, 3¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing 50 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Pikeden* or *Pike-Dun*, a name descriptive of the sharply-pointed hill on the acclivity of which the hamlet is situated. It was at an early date the property of the St. Peter family, and the lands have been subsequently held by the families of Eure, Heron, Milbank, and Surtees. The township comprises 1093*a*. 2*r*. 23*p*., whereof 208 acres are woodland, chiefly oak, and the remainder divided into two farms. The village overlooks the valleys of the Font and Wansbeck, and commands an extensive prospect to the east, south, and west. The great tithes have been commuted for £50.

PIGLESTHORNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Berkhampstead, hundred of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Ivinghoe; containing, with part of the hamlet of Frithsden, and part of the chapelry of Nettleden, 522 inhabitants, of whom 424 are in the township of Piglesthorne. The parish comprises 2416*a*. 2*r*. 11*p*., of which 1053 acres are arable, meadow, and park, 885 open field, 279 common, roads, &c., and 198 woodland; the soil is clay, and the surface undulated. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, and the London and Birmingham railway runs a short distance to the south-west of the church. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patrons, the Trustees of the Earl of Bridgewater, whose tithes have been commuted for £322. At Nettleden is a separate incumbency.

PILE of Fouldrey.—See Ramsyde.

PILHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Gainsborough, wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Gainsborough; containing 96 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Kirton to Gainsborough, and comprises 1053 acres; the soil is in general a cold clay. A hard blue stone is quarried for the repair of roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4.; net income, £200; patron, the Crown. 150 acres of land, and a rent-charge of £12, were assigned in lieu of tithes in 1763.

PILKINGTON, a township, in the parish of Prestwich *cum* Oldham, union of Bury, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 6 miles from Manchester; containing 11,186 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the north-west and south-west by the river Irwell, and is divided into the three hamlets of Unsworth, lying on the east, Outwood on the west, and Whitefield in the centre. It comprises 5238 acres. In Unsworth, the soil was chiefly of a boggy nature; but extensive drainage has been for some time in progress, and the extent of productive land is gradually increasing. In Whitefield and Outwood hamlets the soil is more light and sandy. The surface of the township is considerably varied as to elevation, and fine views are obtained of Blackstone-Edge, on the north-east, and the Welsh mountains contiguous to the Vale of Clwyd, on the south and west. Collieries in Whitefield and Outwood produce engine-coal of excellent quality, which is sent in considerable quantities by canal to Manchester, the consumption being also very great at the print and

lye works, factories, &c., in the vicinity. Numerous buildings have of late years been erected in the several hamlets in connexion with the cotton-trade, which is here coeval with the earliest time of Sir Richard Arkwright: the inhabitants are also employed in hand-loom weaving. Here are the print-works of Messrs. Felkin and Company, those of Messrs. Cousil and Company, the bleach and finishing works of Messrs. Turner and Company, and the cotton and linen mill of Messrs. William Richardson and Sons. In 1846 an act was passed for the formation of a gas company. The tithes have been commuted for about £390. There are churches at Unsworth, at Stand in Whitefield, and at Ringley in Outwood; and in the two former hamlets are places of worship for various denominations of dissenters: in each of the three is an endowed school. The fee-simple of the manor of Pilkington, with few and not important exceptions, vests in the Earl of Derby.

PILLATON, a parish, in the union of St. Germans, Middle division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Callington; containing 434 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1754 acres of cultivated land, besides 200 of wood and coppice, and 40 of common; the surface is very hilly. The small river Lyner runs through one of the valleys, and bounds the parish on the west; on the east it is bounded by the river Tamar, which divides it from the county of Devon. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. $7\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £203; patron, E. Collins, Esq. The church consists of two aisles, and has a tower more than sixty feet high.

PILLERTON-HERSEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Shipston-upon-Stour, Kineton division of the hundred of Kineton, S. division of the county of Warwick, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kineton; containing 217 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1389 acres, and is situated to the west of the lofty range called Edge-Hill, of historical celebrity. The soil is mostly stiff, resting upon clay alternated with flat blue rock to a considerable depth; in some parts it is light and sandy, with a substratum of white limestone. The Roman fosse-road intersects the parish. The living is a vicarage, with that of Pillerton-Priors annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £130; patron and impropriator, the Rev. Francis Mills. Land and a money payment were assigned as a commutation of tithes and moduses for the commons of Lower Pillerton, in 1794. The church is ancient: the chancel, the oldest part, is supposed to be of the date of Edward I.; the rest of the edifice bears the architectural character of Queen Mary's time.

PILLERTON-PRIORS (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Shipston, Kineton division of the hundred of Kineton, S. division of the county of Warwick, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Kineton; containing 183 inhabitants. This place is called Pillerton Parva in the Domesday survey. The manor, which had been given to a monastery, came to the crown at the Dissolution, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Geoffrey Sackerley; it subsequently passed to other families, and was sold by William Compton to the Earl of Rutland. The parish is intersected by the road from Banbury to Stratford-on-Avon, and also by the Roman fosse-way; and is computed to contain 1566 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Pillerton-Hersey: the church was burnt down in 1666.

PILLEY, with Warborne, a tything, in the parish of Boldre, union of Lymington, E. division of the hundred of New-Forest, S. division of the county of Southampton; containing 435 inhabitants.

PILLING, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Garstang, hundred of Amounderness, N. division of Lancashire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Garstang; containing 1232 inhabitants. "*Pilyn*" was possessed by the abbey of Cockersand until the Dissolution, when Henry VIII. granted lands here to the Kitchin family of Hatfield, Herts, whose heiress conveyed them by marriage to Robert Dalton, of Thurnham, Esq. Frances, daughter of John Dalton (who died in 1777), brought Pilling by marriage to Humphrey Trafford, Esq., of Croston, from whose family it passed to several owners: the present lords of the manor are, Edmund Hornby, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Burton-in-Kendal, and John Gardner, Esq., of Sion Hill, Bonds, near Garstang. The chapelry is on the shore of Morecambe bay, and comprises 2066 acres of arable land, 2062 acres meadow and pasture, 4 wood, 875 uncultivated moss, 381 green marsh, and 1500 acres sands occasionally overflowed by the tide. The surface is nearly level, and the soil of the improved land siliceous, with a clayey subsoil. A considerable portion of land has been reclaimed from the moss within the last forty years; and since Richard Cardwell Gardner, Esq., became the owner of the Brickhouse estate, Priest Cottage, and other valuable property in the neighbourhood, the township has been much improved, that gentleman having laid out a large amount with this object. Agriculture is the chief support of the inhabitants: a few families employ themselves in fishing. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £107, with a parsonage-house, built in 1830; patrons, E. Hornby, and John Gardner, Esqrs.; impropriators, Messrs. Standish and Benison, whose tithes, arising from 4598 acres of land, have been commuted for £665. The chapel is a plain structure, erected in 1719-21. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Robert Carter, in 1710, gave some property towards the support of a school, of which the income is now about £20 per annum. In the moss is some bog-iron ore; and considerable organic remains of the red-deer have been found in the silt under the clay here: many of these are in the possession of Mr. J. D. Banister.

PILSDON, a parish, in the union of Beaminster, hundred of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, Bridport division of Dorset, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Beaminster; containing 122 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 647 acres, is intersected by the road from Axminster to Beaminster. Pilsdon Hill abounds in flintstone suitable for building and other purposes: there are remains of a Roman encampment on it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Rev. Gregory Raymond: the tithes have been commuted for £68. 10., and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church, which is very ancient, was repaired by the patron in 1830. The former manorial mansion is now a farmhouse.

PILSGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of Barnack, union of Stamford, soke of Peterborough, N. division of the county of Northampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Stamford; containing 131 inhabitants.

PILSLEY, a township, in the parish of EDENSOR, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Bakewell; containing 369 inhabitants.

PILSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTH WINGFIELD, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 325 inhabitants.

PILSWORTH, a township, in the chapelry of UNSWORTH, parish of MIDDLETON, union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 3 miles (S. E.) from Bury, containing 414 inhabitants. This township is bounded on the west by the river Roche, and comprises 1470 acres of land, wholly the property of the Earl of Wilton, whose grandfather, Thomas Egerton, the first earl, obtained the estate by marriage with one of the co-heiresses of Sir Ralph Assheton, of Middleton. The surface is undulated; the soil is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, but draining has been successfully introduced of late years, the Earl of Wilton having erected a manufactory for making tiles. Coal is obtained from a colliery lately opened; and stone also is found. There are several bleaching and printing establishments, situated on a stream tributary to the Roche; yet the population of the township shows a decrease of four persons since 1801 (when the number was 418), which is the more remarkable as various new branches of industry have sprung up in the districts around. The tithes have been commuted for £125. On the banks of the Roche is a spot called the Castle, supposed to have been the site of a "peel," or fortified house; hence the name of the township, *Peelworth* or *Pilsworth*, "the district of the fortified house."

PILTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON; containing 1805 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here by King Athelstan, and flourished, as a cell to the abbey of Malmesbury, till the Dissolution, when its revenue amounted to £56. 12. 8. In 1345, the prior obtained for the inhabitants of the place a weekly market and an annual fair, now discontinued. A hermitage is said to have been also founded here; and an hospital, instituted before the year 1191, in honour of St. Margaret, is still in existence: the inmates are a prior and a brother and sister. Pilton communicates with Barnstaple by a bridge over the river Yeo, 800 feet in length, and by a causeway: part of it, including the hamlet of Bradiford, was, by the Reform act, comprised within the borough of Barnstaple. The woollen-trade and lace manufacture are carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron, W. Hodge, Esq.: the glebe consists of 22 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church contains a carved oak screen, a stone pulpit, and a handsome monument to Sir John Chichester, dated 1569.

PILTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of NAVISFORD, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Oundle, containing 133 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1500 acres, and the navigable river Nene flows on the east: there are some quarries of oolite stone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the gift of Lord Lilford: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 3½ acres. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower and spire.

PILTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 4¾ miles (N. E. by E.) from Uppingham; containing 74 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 330 acres, is bounded by the small river Charter on the north. The soil on that side is a strong clay, and on the south is found an abundance of limestone; the surface is undulated. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 3½., and in the gift of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £84. 10., and the glebe comprises 18 acres of land.

PILTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, chiefly in the hundred of WHITESTONE, but partly in that of GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, E. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (S. W.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 1116 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 5473 acres, is intersected by the road between Shepton-Mallet and Glastonbury, and by the Roman fosse-way. Excellent stone is quarried for building purposes. A fair is held in September. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of North Wootton annexed, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells; it is valued in the king's books at £7. The great tithes of Pilton have been commuted for £245, and the vicarial for £185; the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church, which was formerly remarkable for its beautiful early English architecture, has been enlarged. There are places of worship for Ranters and Wesleyans. An old building here, now used as a barn, belonged to Glastonbury Abbey.

PIMLICO, a parochial district, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE, liberty of the city of WESTMINSTER, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from St. Paul's. The origin of Pimlico is comparatively modern, but the name is of earlier date, though at what period, or on what occasion it was appropriated to this suburb of the metropolis, westward of St. James's and the Green Parks, is uncertain. Most, if not all the present buildings are of a date subsequent to the erection of Buckingham House, in the beginning of the last century. The eastern part contains a range of handsome houses called Grosvenor-place, extending southward from Hyde-Park Corner, and fronting the Green Park and the Royal Gardens; and the ground to the west between Knightsbridge and Chelsea, once called the Five Fields, is now occupied by many well-executed and several truly magnificent buildings, forming streets and squares, erected by the late Marquess of Westminster. To the north is Wilton-crescent, a semicircular range, with another along the diameter, the latter ornamented in front with Corinthian pilasters. Eaton-place and Wilton-place, especially the former, contain some handsome mansions. Belgrave-square, which may be termed the finest in the metropolis, includes in its plan four detached lines of buildings, respectively fronting the east, west, north, and south, with four isolated structures at the angles. From this square, Belgrave-street forms a noble avenue to Eaton-square, in which is the church of St. Peter. Great additions and improvements are now in progress, under the direction of Mr. Cubitt, to the south-east of Pimlico, towards the Thames: among the new buildings here is

Eccleston-square. The Royal Palace, occupying the site of old Buckingham House, is noticed under the head of LONDON.

The principal streets and squares are well paved, and lighted with gas, under the direction of commissioners; and water is supplied chiefly from the Chelsea waterworks, which were constructed in 1724, when the proprietors were incorporated by act of parliament, and a canal was made from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico, whence the water is conveyed by pipes to the reservoirs in Hyde Park and the Green Park. Here are some saw-mills, a Roman cement manufactory, white-lead works, an establishment on an extensive scale for the manufacture of machinery, and a distillery; on the banks of the Grosvenor canal, extending from the Thames, and on those of the basin in which it terminates, are coal, stone, and timber wharfs. In Grosvenor-place are Tattersall's betting and auction-rooms.

Pimlico was constituted an ecclesiastical district, by an order of council, in July 1830. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a Grecian edifice, with a grand Ionic portico of six fluted columns, supporting a plain pediment, behind which is a square tower surmounted by a dome and cross. The building was commenced in September 1824, and completed in 1827, at an expense of £5555, by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it was consumed by fire December 3rd, 1836, when the walls only were left standing entire, but it has been restored. The living is a district incumbency; net income, £700; patron, the Bishop of London. St. Michael's church, Chester-square, consecrated in April, 1846, and towards the erection of which the Grosvenor family gave £5000, is in the decorated English style, with a stone spiral steeple, and contains 1200 sittings: the living is in the gift of the Marquess of Westminster; income, £800. St. Paul's church, Wilton-place, is described under the head of Knightsbridge. The episcopal chapels are, Belgrave chapel, in Halkin-street, the front of which has a noble Ionic portico of four plain columns; Charlotte chapel, in Charlotte-street, erected as a chapel of ease to St. George's; and Ebury chapel, near Chelsea. In Palace-street, near the border of St. George's parish, is Buckingham chapel, a place of worship for Independents. The grammar school, in Ebury-street, erected in 1830, is a handsome structure, with a well-executed portico of two Doric columns between pilasters, supporting a pediment decorated with triglyphs and dentils: the institution is supported by a proprietary subscription, for the classical education of youth on moderate terms.

PIMPERNE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Blandford; containing 545 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 2. 6.; net income, £548; patron, Lord Portman. The church has several Norman portions, including an enriched doorway, and an arch between the nave and chancel; the font is very ancient, and in the churchyard are some coffin-shaped stones, each having a cross carved on it. Some irregular earthworks here once formed part of a maze, which covered about an acre of ground, but was in 1730 almost obliterated by the plough.

PINCHBECK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Spalding; containing 2769 inhabitants. This parish comprises by measurement about 12,000 acres, and is intersected by the road from Louth and Boston to London. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £40. 6. 5½.; net income, £840; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Wayet; impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Land was allotted to the vicar in lieu of tithes, under an act for inclosing the fens, about 30 years since. The church is a fine structure, erected probably about the period of Henry VII.'s reign; the chancel appears older than the rest of the edifice. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; also a school endowed with £29 per annum. About £28 per annum, arising from two bequests, are distributed among widows; and benefactions to the same amount among the poor generally. In the garden of the mansion-house, which is an ancient moated building, a large Commodus of brass was found in 1742; on the reverse appeared a female sitting on a globe, the right hand extended, and in the left a Victory. Several pipes of baked earth, also, were met with in 1743.

PINCHINGTHORPE, a township, in the parish and union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Stokesley; containing 60 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book styled *Thorpe* only, was at that period held by the family of Mallet; the Thorpes afterwards had an interest in the property, and among subsequent owners appear the families of Conyers, Bulmer, and Lee. The township is on the road from Guisborough to Stokesley, and comprises 880 acres of land, of which 89 are common or waste; the surface is level, and encompassed by the Cleveland hills, and the soil is a strong clay, in good cultivation. The tithes of the township have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £150, payable to the Archbishop of York.

PINDLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ROWINGTON, union of WARWICK, Henley division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4½ miles (E.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 23 inhabitants, and comprising 277 acres. A Cistercian nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in the time of Henry I., by Robert de Pilardinton: at the Dissolution it had a revenue valued at £27. 14. 7.

PINHOE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Exeter; containing 568 inhabitants. This place is said to have been the scene of a sanguinary conflict between Ethelred and the Danes in 1001. The parish is intersected by the road from Exeter to Bristol, and comprises 1750 acres; the surface is rather hilly, and the soil consists for the most part of clay and sand. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £265, and the rectorial for £235; there is an acre of glebe, with a house. The church has a screen and pulpit of wood highly enriched; a gallery has been erected.

PINNALS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of ATHERSTONE, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of LEICESTERSHIRE, situated 1½ mile (N.) from the town of Atherstone.

PINNER (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Hendon, hundred of Gore, county of Middlesex, 2¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Harrow; containing 1351 inhabitants. This place received a grant from Edward III. of a weekly market, and two fairs, one on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the other on the decollation of the same saint. The London and Birmingham railway passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Harrow; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is a large edifice, chiefly of flints, erected in the year 1321; in it lies interred Sir Bartholomew Shower, an eminent lawyer in the time of James II. Here died, in 1798, John Zephaniah Holwell, governor of Bengal, who published a curious account of his confinement, with many other persons, in the Black Hole at Calcutta.

PINNOCK, a parish, in the union of Winchcomb, Lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 3½ miles (E.) from Winchcomb; containing, with Hyde, 61 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Didbrook, and valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 4. The church is demolished.

PINNOCK, ST., a parish, in the union of Liskeard, hundred of West, E. division of Cornwall, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Liskeard; containing 421 inhabitants. It is situated a little to the south of the great Plymouth and Falmouth road, and comprises 3487 acres, of which 112 are common or waste; the soil generally is best adapted to the growth of corn. A stream called Herod's Foot runs through the parish; and there is a lead and silver mine of the same name, but not at present worked. Stone of excellent quality is quarried for flooring and building purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 6½., and in the gift, in turn, of J. T. Coryton, Esq., J. Thomas Trefry, Esq., and the Rev. James Rawlings: the tithes have been commuted for £285; the glebe consists of about 30 acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Calvinists.

PINVIN, a chapelry, in the parish of St. Andrew, Pershore, union, and Upper division of the hundred, of Pershore, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Pershore; containing 223 inhabitants, and comprising 1032 acres. Land was assigned in lieu of certain tithes, in 1775.

PINXTON (*St. Helena*), a parish, in the union of Mansfield, hundred of Scarsdale, N. division of the county of Derby, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Alfreton; containing 889 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1260 acres, and is situated on the south-east border of Derbyshire. It is intersected by the Erewash canal, and the Cromford branch canal terminates at Pinxton, whence a railway extends to Mansfield, passing through a country abounding with minerals, and in which means of transport were previously much wanted. In the neighbourhood of the wharfs has arisen a considerable village called New Pinxton. Some coal-mines are worked. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 10., and in the gift of D'Ewes Coke, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £228, and the glebe comprises about 40 acres. The church, situated at some distance from the village, is a neat edifice, with a tower of ancient date on one side of the chancel: the nave and chancel were built about a century ago. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school partly supported by D'Ewes Coke, Esq.

PION, CANON.—See Canon-Pion.

PION, KING'S (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Weobley, hundred of Stretford, county of Hereford, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Weobley; containing 424 inhabitants. It comprises 2407*a*. 3*r*. 1*p*., of which 1170 acres are arable, 1050 meadow and pasture, 80 woodland, and 32 in roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Birley consolidated, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 8., and in the patronage of S. Peploe, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £2. 12., and those of the vicar for £252. 14.; the great tithes of Birley have been commuted for £60. 13., and the vicarial for £134: the glebe comprises 12 acres.

PIPE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Grimsworth, union and county of Hereford, 3 miles (N.) from Hereford; containing, with Lyde, 141 inhabitants. It comprises 1620*a*. 1*r*. 21*p*., of which 21 acres are roads; and is intersected by the road from Hereford to Shrewsbury. Stone is quarried for building and other purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 1½.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford: the great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £140; the appropriate glebe comprises 42 acres. The church, which stands in nearly the centre of the parish, is supposed to have been erected prior to 1558. Four almshouses were built in 1830.

PIPE-HILL, a township, in the parish of St. Michael, Lichfield, union of Lichfield, S. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 1¾ mile (S. W.) from Lichfield, on the road to Walsall; containing 110 inhabitants. Here was a Roman station extending to Wall, and coins have been found a mile distant. Pipe is a very ancient manor and constablewick, no fewer than nine contiguous hamlets being members within its jurisdiction. The township comprises 506 acres of land, in equal portions of arable and meadow, with a little wood; the surface is undulating, the scenery pretty, and the Birmingham canal passes through. The principal proprietors are the Earl of Lichfield, and Mrs. Mary Bradburne, of Pipe Place.

PIPEWELL, a hamlet, in the parishes of Great Oakley and Wilbarston, hundred of Corby, and partly in the parish of Rushton, hundred of Rothwell, union of Harborough, N. division of the county of Northampton, 6¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Kettering; containing 121 inhabitants. An abbey for Cistercian monks, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was founded here in 1143, by William de Boutevylein: at the Dissolution it had a revenue of £347. 8.

PIRBRIGHT, county Surrey.—See Purbright.

PIRTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Hitchin, hundred of Hitchin and Pirton, county of Hertford, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Hitchin; containing 764 inhabitants. This place is called *Perstone* in Domesday book; and Ralph de Limesy, an eminent Norman soldier, to whom the township, with many other possessions, was given after the Conquest, founded a church here. The parish comprises by measurement 2700 acres, and is two miles distant from the London

and Bedford road. The females are employed in the manufacture of straw-plat. A fair is held for sheep early in November. The living is a vicarage: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811; the glebe consists of 154 acres, valued at £200 per annum. The church has a chancel entirely separated from the body of the edifice. Upwards of thirty skeletons of various sizes, with several urns containing burnt bones, and some fragments of coarse pottery, were lately found in a field called Dane-field; the bodies appeared to have been placed regularly, a yard asunder, with the heads towards the east.

PIRTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Henley, hundred of Pirton, county of Oxford, 1 mile (N.) from Watlington; containing 711 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 4500 acres. The ancient manor-house, which is in the Elizabethan style, was the residence of Hampden. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £238; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. An almshouse for four men and six women, was founded in 1820, by Sir Francis Stonor, and endowed by him with a yearly rentcharge of £62.

PIRTON, with Trescott, an ancient prebend, in the parish of Tettenhall, union, and N. division of the hundred, of Seisdon, S. division of the county of Stafford, 3 miles (W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 306 inhabitants. These are neighbouring hamlets, lying on the road from Wolverhampton to Bridgnorth.

PIRTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of Pershore, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Pershore; containing 210 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and comprises 1682 acres of land; the soil is of a very stony quality, and the surface hilly. The living is a rectory, united to that of Croome-D'Abitot, and valued in the king's books at £8. 3.: 142 acres of land were allotted in lieu of tithes, in 1763. The church, a little to the south of the village, is a neat structure with a small tower, containing 200 sittings, of which 130 are unappropriated.

PISFORD, Northampton.—See Pitsford.

PISHILL, a parish, in the union of Henley, hundred of Pirton, county of Oxford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Henley; containing 147 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the donative of Nettlebed. The church is small, with a projecting sepulchral chapel belonging to the family of Stonor, whose elegant mansion is in the parish.

PITCHCOMBE, a parish, in the union of Stroud, Middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, E. division of the county of Gloucester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W. by W.) from Painswick; containing 243 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 209 acres, in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture: the soil is light, the surface hilly; and the neighbourhood abounds with quarries of stone of the oolite quality, used for building, but there is no quarry in the parish. A small manufactory of cloth, situated within the parish of Standish, but not far from the village, affords employment to some of the inhabitants. A road from Stroud here branches off in one direction to Gloucester, and in another to Painswick and Cheltenham. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Harescomb: certain impropriate tithes have been commuted for £5, and the rectorial for £48; the glebe comprises $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, which forms a chaste specimen of the decorated English style, was built about 1819, on the site of a church erected in 1327, and occupies rising ground a short distance from the village. There is a place of worship for Independents.

PITCHCOTT (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Aylesbury, hundred of Ashendon, county of Buckingham, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Aylesbury; containing 68 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £304; patrons, the Heirs of the late Captain Saunders. A mineral spring rises here; and there are some remains of an ancient castle.

PITCHFORD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Atcham, hundred of Condover, S. division of Salop, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 186 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a stream issuing out of a rock, and forming a well near a brook or ford adjoining the village; the surface of the water is frequently covered with an oily substance called *petroleum*, having a strong pitchy smell. The parish, which comprises about 1400 acres, is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to Acton-Burnell; and a branch of the Watling-street leading from Atcham passes through the parish to Church-Stretton. Stone applicable to building is quarried. The venerable mansion of Pitchford presents a very picturesque appearance, and is one of the best specimens of black and white timbered-houses; it was the constant residence, for a long period, of the Otleys, from whom it descended to the earls of Liverpool, near connexions of that family. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 5.; net income, £206; patron, the Earl of Liverpool. There are about 40 acres of good glebe land, with a house. The church, a very ancient fabric much admired for its neatness, contains four curious and handsome alabaster monuments of the Otley family; also a fine figure in oak of a Knight Templar, supposed to represent Baron de Pitchford, a crusader, who was buried here.

PITCHLEY, or Pytchley (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Kettering, hundred of Orlingbury, N. division of the county of Northampton, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Kettering; containing 610 inhabitants. This parish, in Domesday book called *Picts-lea* and *Pights-lei*, comprises by measurement 2758 acres, whereof 1444 are arable, 1248 meadow and pasture, and 66 woodland. Much of the soil is very excellent, and produces fine barley; the surface is undulated and well wooded, and watered by several brooks that fall into a branch of the river Nene. The substratum contains limestone, used for building and for burning into lime; there is also marble, but of inferior quality. The females are employed in making pillow-lace, for which purpose there are schools; and the manufacture of shoes, for the dealers in the neighbourhood, is likewise carried on. The ancient manor-house built by the Isham family in Elizabeth's reign, was pulled down in 1829, and its beautiful gateway was removed in 1843 to Overston Park: the manor-house of the Washbourns still exists, though much dilapidated. The living is a vicarage; net

income, £99; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church, which has been recently repaired, is a venerable and spacious structure, of great antiquity, and of beautiful Norman, early English, and later English architecture. There is a small place of worship for Wesleyans. William Aylworth in 1661 bequeathed a rent-charge of £20, for the support of a free school.

In the churchyard, at a great depth, are British kistvaens or rough stone coffins, which seem to have been unknown to the builders of even the earliest walls of the church: the skeletons face the east, and Roman pottery, an amethyst, ear-drop, and a large wild-boar's tusk, have been found among them. A little distance northward of the church is a barrow; Druids' beads and other relics have been found near, and the numerous bones almost indicate a battle at some very early date. Roman coins of Nero, Drusus, and others, have been found in the parish. The usual oolite fossils of the district abound: slabs of stone are quarried, on which impressions of sand-ripple are strongly marked, crossed by footsteps of birds and crawlings of vermicular animals. A shallow valley here has a line of boulders across its surface, consisting of basalt, granite, greenstone, chalk, grit, encrinites, fossil-wood, &c., not belonging to the neighbourhood. Simon Gunton, the historian of Peterborough, was vicar of Pitchley in 1638.

PITCOMB (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Wincanton, hundred of Bruton, E. division of Somerset, 1¼ mile (S. W.) from Bruton; containing, with the tything of Hadspen, the hamlet of Cole, and part of Discove, 394 inhabitants. This place may have derived its name from its deep situation; the surface forms sloping hills, intersected with coombs or hollows, and in one of these hollows lies the village. The parish is intersected by the Bruton and Castle-Cary road and a tributary of the river Brue, and comprises upwards of 2000 acres; the soil is mostly of good quality, but very stony in some parts. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron and impropriator, Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart. The church, which is romantically situated, is in the early English style, with a tower; the churchyard contains an ancient stone cross, the top of which is a cross patée perfect. In the neighbouring meadows, the banks of the fishponds that belonged to Glastonbury Abbey may still be traced.

PITFOLD, with Churt, a tything, in the parish of Frensham, hundred of Farnham, W. division of Surrey, 2 miles (W.) from Haslemere; containing 883 inhabitants, of whom 451 are in Pitfold. A chapel of ease has been erected. There is a paper-mill.

PITMINSTER (*St. Andrew and St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, W. division of Somerset, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Taunton; containing 1512 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Taunton to Honiton, and comprises 5120 acres, of which 1131 are common or waste. The views in many places are remarkable for their beauty and extent, and the air is so mild and salubrious as to induce numerous families of respectability to reside here. There are large quarries of flint, which is much used both in building and road-making. At Blagdon, a fair for cattle is held in the last week in August. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5.; patron and impropriator, the Rev. George Robert Lawson: the great tithes have been commuted for £300, and the vicarial for £535. The present church, which is of the fifteenth century, is supposed to occupy the site of one of the Saxon era; the spire is a distinguished feature in the scenery: the chancel contains some fine alabaster monuments to the Collis family. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents.

PITNEY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Langport, hundred of Pitney, W. division of Somerset, 3 miles (W.) from Somerton; containing 465 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 1300 acres, is situated near the road from Langport to Somerton, and facilities of communication are also afforded by the Parret river. White and blue lias stone is quarried, suitable for building and for pavements. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 9½., and in the joint patronage of Mrs. Hannah Michell, and W. Uttermore, Esq.; net income, £160: the glebe consists of 15 acres. At this place has been discovered perhaps the most perfect pavement of an ancient villa yet found in England; the ruins cover about an acre and a half of ground, and the remains of the mosaics show the former splendour of the buildings. In the principal apartment are four pavements of great beauty, with nine figures in good preservation, and four well-drawn busts; in another room is the figure of a youth striking a serpent. The late Sir Richard C. Hoare, who had the subjects illustrated by engravings, supposes, from the English costume of the chief figures, that the villa belonged to the lord of the manor, and was not raised till after the departure of the Romans.

PITSEA (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Billericay, hundred of Barstable, S. division of Essex, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Rayleigh; containing 304 inhabitants. It is situated on Pitsey creek, an arm of the river Thames, which winds round its south-western extremity, forming a small peninsula. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the joint patronage of the Dawnay family, and J. Heathcote, Esq.; net income, £313. The church, which occupies a commanding eminence, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower of stone surmounted by a shingled spire.

PITSFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Brixworth, hundred of Spelhoe, S. division of the county of Northampton, 5 miles (N.) from Northampton; containing 545 inhabitants. This parish, formerly called Pisford, comprises by measurement 1450 acres; the soil is principally red, well calculated for wheat and barley, and the surface is gently undulated. The road from Northampton to Harborough intersects the parish. Stone is quarried for building, and a peculiar kind of soft white sand abounds. The village is beautifully situated on the brow of a hill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 7., and in the gift of Col. Howard Vyse: the tithes have been commuted for 194 acres of land, valued at £349 per annum. The church has a mixture of various styles: the chancel seems to have been added at a later date; the south doorway is a fine specimen of the early Norman style, and the font is very curious and ancient. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists. Near the Northampton and Harborough road is a sepulchral tumulus called Lyman Hill; and on a neighbouring

heath is a small encampment named Barrow or Borough Dykes, nearly obliterated by the plough.

PITTINGTON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the S. division of Easington ward, union, and N. division of the county, of Durham, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Durham; containing, with the townships of Shadforth and Sherburn, 4577 inhabitants, of whom 2295 are in Pittington township. This parish, also called Pittington-Hallgarth, from the church being situated at the hamlet of Hallgarth, comprises by computation 6330 acres, of which about 2750 are in the township. There are several coal-mines, and the produce of them is abundant: the Belmont colliery, near the turnpike-road leading from Durham to Sunderland, yields coal of excellent quality, which is shipped at Sunderland for the London market. Limestone also abounds. A railroad, eight miles long, extends from the Hallgarth colliery to the river Wear at Painshaw. The village is about half a mile to the north of Hallgarth. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 2.; net income, £469; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is an ancient structure, principally in the Norman style, and had formerly two chantries, in honour of St. Mary and St. Katherine: in the churchyard, among other memorials, are, the effigy of a cross-legged knight, and a coffin-shaped stone with a Saxon inscription. At Shadforth is a separate incumbency.

PITTLEWORTH, a tything, in the parish of Broughton, union of Stockbridge, hundred of Thorngate, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 21 inhabitants, and comprising 109 acres of land. There was formerly a chapel at Pittleworth.

PITTON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of Alderbury, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 401 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. Sir Stephen Fox, in 1711, gave £188 per annum in support of an hospital for twelve persons, and for clothing and teaching twenty children.

PIXLEY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Ledbury, hundred of Radlow, county of Hereford, 3¾ miles (W. by N.) from Ledbury; containing 113 inhabitants. It comprises 653 acres; the soil is a stiff clay, and the surface generally level. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 2½., and in the gift of Earl Somers: the tithes have been commuted for £122, and the glebe comprises 7 acres.

PLAINMELLOR, a township, in the parish and union of Haltwhistle, W. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, ½ a mile (S. E.) from Haltwhistle; containing, with Unthank, 150 inhabitants. This township comprises 4909 acres, of which 3101 are common or waste land; and is bounded on the north by the South Tyne, crossed here by a wooden bridge. It was at an early period the property of the family of De Ros, and in 1524, certain lands in Plainmellor yielded the principal profit attached to the office of keeper of Tindale. Subsequent possessors, either of Plainmellor or Unthank, have been the families of Ridley, Howard, Pattison, Gibson, Tweddell, and Pearson. The house of Unthank was probably the native place of Ridley, the martyr.

PLAISTOW, a ward and district chapelry, in the parish and union of West Ham, hundred of Becontree, S. division of Essex, 5 miles (E. by N.) from London. It comprises 1967*a*. 2*r*. 14*p*., of which about 500 acres are under cultivation, or occupied with houses and gardens, and the remainder is chiefly marshy pasture; on the south is the Thames, and on the west Bow creek. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of West Ham. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was completed in 1830, at an expense of £4800, towards which the Parliamentary Commissioners contributed £2300; it is a neat edifice in the later English style. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The distinguished Edmund Burke resided here for some time.

PLAISTOW, a chapelry, in the parish of Kirdford, union of Petworth, hundred of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, W. division of Sussex; containing 276 inhabitants. The chapel is in the early English style.

PLAITFORD, a parish, in the union of Romsey, hundred of Alderbury, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Romsey; containing 267 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1000 acres, of which 550 are in cultivation, and the remainder chiefly a waste heath; it is situated on the road from Salisbury to Southampton, on the northern frontier of the New Forest. The living is annexed to the rectory of West Grimstead: the tithes have been commuted for £167, and there are six acres of glebe. The church is a very plain building, with pews of ancient construction. A monastic establishment appears to have existed at a place called the Moat, about 150 yards north-west of the church, where fragments of wrought freestone and quantities of encaustic tiles have been found.

PLASHETS, a township, in the parish of Falstone, union of Bellingham, N. W. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, 12½ miles (W. N. W.) from Bellingham; containing 222 inhabitants. This township is of considerable extent, and includes the village and church of Falstone. The hamlet of Plashets is on the north side of the North Tyne river, and a short distance to the east of the Kennel burn. The tithes have been commuted for £228, and there is a glebe of about 12½ acres.

PLATT, Lancashire.—See Rushulme.

PLAWSWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of Chester-le-Street, Middle division of Chester ward, N. division of the county of Durham, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 266 inhabitants. This township, which was anciently the property of a family of its own name, is situated on the great north road, and comprises (chiefly according to survey) 1296 acres, of which a moiety is barley soil; the scenery towards the east is very pleasing. Coal exists, but no mines are in operation.

PLAXTOL, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Wrotham, union of Malling, lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Wrotham; containing 567 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £400; patron, the Vicar of Wrotham; impropriator, the Rev. G. Moore.

PLAYDEN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of Rye, hundred of Goldspur, rape of Hastings, E. division of Sussex, ¾ of a

mile (N.) from Rye; containing 312 inhabitants. This place appears, from the foundations of buildings that are frequently discovered, to have been more extensive than it is at present; it had anciently an hospital, in honour of St. Bartholomew, under the government of the abbey of Westminster. The parish comprises 1360 acres, and is intersected by the river Rother, and by the road from Brighton to Dovor, by way of Rye; the Royal Military canal also passes through it. The surface is gently undulated, and from the church is an extensive view of the sea and the surrounding country. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of East Guildford, and valued in the king's books at £12; the tithes of Playden have been commuted for £300, and the glebe consists of an acre and a half. The church, situated on Playden height, is in the early English style, with a central tower between the nave and chancel, surmounted by a lofty shingled spire, which is a landmark at sea.

PLAYFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Woodbridge, hundred of Carlford, E. division of Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ipswich; containing 253 inhabitants, and comprising 1200 acres. Playford Hall, formerly the seat of the Felbriggs and Feltons, from whom it descended to the Marquess of Bristol, was occupied by the venerable Mr. Clarkson, the strenuous and successful opposer of the slave trade; who died here, at the age of 86, on the 26th September, 1846. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron and impropriator, the Marquess.

PLEASELEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Mansfield, hundred of Scarsdale, N. division of the county of Derby, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Mansfield; containing, with the chapelry of Shirebrook and the hamlet of Stoney-Houghton, 679 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Nottingham to Chesterfield, and comprises about 3000 acres of land, chiefly arable; 300 acres are woodland and plantation, consisting of oak, elm, larch, and ash. Limestone abounds; and here are some considerable manufactories for cotton-thread, hosiery, &c., principally for the Nottingham market. Pleaseley had anciently a market on Monday, granted in 1284 to Thomas Bec, Bishop of St. David's, with a fair for three days; the former has been long disused, but fairs are still held on May 6th and October 29th, for cattle, horses, and sheep. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 7.; patron, W. P. Thornhill, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £643, and the glebe consists of 55 acres. The church is an ancient stone edifice, remarkably long and narrow: in the steeple is a large chasm, caused by the shock of an earthquake, which was felt over a great part of the midland counties, on March 17th, 1816. There is a chapel of ease at Shirebrook. In a park adjoining the cotton-mills is a large inclosure with a double vallum and intrenchments, two sides of which are secured by natural precipices; it is 250 feet in length by 195 in breadth, and is evidently a Saxon work.

PLEASINGTON, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Blackburn, N. division of Lancashire, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Blackburn; containing 517 inhabitants. This was the seat of a family of the local name, whose heiress brought the estate to the Winkelys. It afterwards passed to the Ainsworths or Aynesworths; and Thomas Aynesworth, Esq., the last of this family, who died about forty years ago, sold Feniscowles, in Pleasington, to the Feilden family. The township is bounded on the south-east by the river Derwent or Darwen, and lies between two turnpike-roads, both leading from Preston to Blackburn. It comprises about 1600 acres, almost equally divided into arable, pasture, and woodland: coal is pretty general in the township, and there is an extensive quarry of very superior hard white freestone. Part of the population is employed in hand-loom weaving. Here is a station of the Blackburn and Preston railway. The house of Feniscowles, built by Sir William Feilden, Bart., is beautifully situated in a romantic valley on the banks of the Derwent. A church was built at Feniscowles in 1840, on a site given by Sir William Feilden, who also supplied the stone for its erection; it is dedicated to Emmanuel, is a neat stone structure with a spire, and cost £2000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Blackburn; net income, £179, with a house. The district assigned to the church includes the whole of Pleasington, and parts of Livesey and Hoghton. A Roman Catholic chapel, a very beautiful structure, was built and endowed about thirty years since, by the late John Butler, Esq., of Pleasington Hall, at a cost of nearly £20,000.

PLEASELY-HILL, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Mansfield, N. division of the wapentake of Broxtow and of the county of Nottingham; containing 400 inhabitants.

PLEDGDON, a hamlet, in the parish of Henham, union of Bishop-Stortford, hundred of Clavering, N. division of Essex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Stansted-Mountfitchet; containing 162 inhabitants.

PLEMONSTALL, or Plemstall (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Great Boughton, chiefly in the Lower division of the hundred of Broxton, but partly in the Second division of the hundred of Eddisbury, S. division of the county of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Chester, on the road to Frodsham; containing 804 inhabitants. The parish consists of the four townships of Hoole, Picton, Bridge-Trafford, and Mickle Trafford. Two-thirds of it are arable, and the remainder pasture; the surface is level, and the soil various, much of it alluvial, formed from the sea, as the fossils in the substratum indicate. The river Gowie separates the parish from the parish of Barrow. The living is a donative, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Bradford: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe contains $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a small glebe-house. The church is ancient, with the exception of the tower, which was rebuilt in 1820; it stands in the township of Mickle Trafford, a mile north-east of the village of that name. There is a parochial school, the master of which receives £3 for teaching five children. At one of the Traffords a garrison was placed for the king, by Sir William Brereton, during the siege of Chester.

PLESHEY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Chelmsford, hundred of Dunmow, N. division of Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 337 inhabitants. This place was the seat of the high constables of England, from the institution of their office till nearly four centuries after the Norman Conquest; and from discoveries made, it seems to have been previously the site either of a Roman station or a

villa. The village consists principally of one long street, and is surrounded by an intrenchment, inclosing also the keep mount of the Norman fortress, of which only a stone bridge remains, of singular construction, across the moat that separated the castle and its keep. The treacherous arrest of the Duke of Gloucester by Richard II. was planned while the former lay at this castle, from which the king himself decoyed him under the pretence of a friendly invitation to London. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, J. Tufnell, Esq. The body of the church was rebuilt of brick in 1708, chiefly by the munificence of Bishop Compton; but the tower which rose from the intersection of the ancient cruciform structure, remained in decay until renovated by the late Samuel Tufnell, Esq., who also added a handsome chancel. To the south of the church a college was founded about 1394, in honour of the Holy Trinity, by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward III., for a master, warden, eight chaplains, two clerks, and two choristers, whose revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £143. 12. 7.

PLESSEY, with SHOTTON, a township, in the S. division of the parish of STANNINGTON, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Morpeth; containing 387 inhabitants. The important family of Plessey were formerly located here, and from them the estate descended to the Widdringtons, Radcliffs, and Ridleys, the last being represented by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., the present owner. In the 13th century a chapel was founded by John de Plessey, but it fell into disuse before the Reformation. Here were also, at a very early period, the church and hospital of Herford bridge; and among other interesting objects for which the township was once remarkable, may be named the mill of Plessey, built in the middle of the 13th century. Plessey Hall, now a farmhouse, was erected about 150 years since, out of the remains of a larger edifice, and is situated in an exceedingly beautiful and retired part of the township. The village stands on a dry and fertile knoll, overlooking a fine sweep of the Blyth, the banks of which are here steep, and covered with fine hanging woods of oak; the prospect is very extensive. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £427. 17., and the vicarial for £14.

PLOMPTON, a township, in the parish of SPOFFORTH, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Knaresborough; containing 229 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 2870 acres. Plompton Hall was the seat of a family of that name from the time of the Conquest till about the middle of the eighteenth century, when the last descendant sold the estate to the ancestor of the Earl of Harewood, its present proprietor. An ancient quarry has been converted into a lake of romantic appearance, inclosed with lofty rocks of gritstone. The Hall is now occupied as a farmhouse.

PLUCKLEY (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of CALEHILL, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (S. W.) from Charing; containing 802 inhabitants. It comprises 3047 acres, of which 70 are in wood. Here is a station of the South-Eastern railway, five miles distant from the great station at Ashford. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday, for toys; and another on Dec. 6th, for cattle and hogs, which are brought in great numbers. The living is a rectory with that of Pevington united (the former valued in the king's books at £20. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$., the latter at £5. 13. 4.), and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church, said to have been built by Sir Richard de Pluckley, who lived here in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II., has been newly pewed, and is in excellent repair: adjoining the chancel is the burial chapel of the Derings, of Surrenden-Dering, in the parish, which estate has been in their possession several centuries. The church of Pevington, which was dedicated to St. Mary, is in ruins.

PLUMBLAND (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Cockermouth; containing 729 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2440 acres, of which about 1000 are meadow and pasture, 1400 arable, and 40 woodland. Coal and limestone abound, and much of the latter is burned into lime; freestone of an inferior quality is also obtained. The Ellen, a fine trout stream, bounds the parish on the north and west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 14. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £371; patron, Henry Curwen, Esq. The church is a plain building, lately repaired and improved. There is an excellent parsonage-house, with about 72 acres of glebe. A free school was founded at Parsonby in 1759, by Captain John Sibson, who endowed it with lands now producing an annual income of £87; the school-house was erected in 1800.

PLUMBLEY, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of CHESHIRE, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Knutsford; containing 385 inhabitants, and comprising 1548 acres of land. The soil is principally clay and moss; and the surface level.

PLUMPTON with WESTBY.—See WESTBY.

PLUMPTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREEN'S-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Towcester; containing 69 inhabitants. It comprises 811*a*. 2*r*. of land; the soil is clay, intermixed with some limestone and gravel, and the surface rather undulated than hilly. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; patron, the Rev. Francis Henry White, M.A.

PLUMPTON, a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, hundred of STREET, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Lewes, on the road to Ditchelling; containing 294 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2423*a*. 2*r*. 38*p*., of which 218 acres are common or waste. The northern escarpment of the Downs, here, is extremely bold and precipitous; from the most elevated spot the views are peculiarly grand, embracing the Sussex coast, with great part of Hampshire, to the south and parts of Surrey and Kent to the north. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Rev. William Woodward: the tithes have been commuted for £375, and there are 20 acres of glebe. The church is in the early English style, with later additions, and has a tower at the west end. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On Plumpton plain, Sir Simon de Mont-

fort drew up his army previous to the sanguinary battle of Lewes.

PLUMPTON, county of York.—See Plompton.

PLUMPTON-HEAD, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland; containing 87 inhabitants.

PLUMPTON-STREET, a township, in the parish of Hesket-in-the-Forest, union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Penrith; containing 190 inhabitants.

PLUMPTON-WALL, a township and chapelry, in the parish of Lazonby, union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Penrith; containing 321 inhabitants. This township, the *Loreda* of the Romans, comprises 2937*a*. 37*p*., of which 2886 acres are arable, and 49 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale; impropriators, the Vicar of Lazonby and the poor of Witherslack. The chapel dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and situated at Salkeld-Gate, a hamlet on the road to Carlisle, was rebuilt by subscription among the inhabitants, in 1756. A Roman altar has been found; and at Castle Steads, an inscribed stone, with a bust, has been discovered.

PLUMPTON, WOOD, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of St. Michael, union of Preston, hundred of Amounderness, N. division of Lancashire, 4¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Preston; containing, with the hamlets of Bartle, Catforth, and Eaves, 1688 inhabitants. The manor of Wood-Plumpton was held by the barons de Stokeport. Robert de Stokeport, who died 23rd of Henry III., left an heiress who was married, first to Nicholas de Eaton, and secondly to John de Aderne. By her first husband she had Robert, to whom the second husband released all his right to the manor; and Cicely, ultimately heiress of the Eatons, who conveyed the estate by marriage to Sir Edward Warren, of Poynton, in whose descendants it continued until the heiress of Sir George Warren brought it by marriage, in 1777, to Viscount Bulkeley. The Fleming-Leycesters succeeded to the possessions of the Bulkeleys, and hence Lord de Tabley is the present lord. The chapelry comprises 4721*a*. 2*r*. 6*p*., of which the surface is undulated, the soil various and fertile, and the scenery picturesque: the arable and meadow land are in equal portions. The Lancaster canal and Preston and Lancaster railway pass through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120, with a house; patron, the Vicar of St. Michael's. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £531. 10., and the vicarial for £261. The chapel has been rebuilt at different periods since 1636; it has a small tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics; and a school at Catforth with an endowment of 23 acres of land.

PLUMSTEAD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Lewisham, hundred of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, 10 miles (S. by E.) from London; containing 2816 inhabitants. This place was formerly a market-town, and possessed also a charter for fairs. The parish comprises 3371 acres, of which 163 are in wood: the river Thames bounds it to the north. The living is a vicarage, with that of East Wickham annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 4.; net income, £706; patron, the Rev. H. J. Shackleton; impropriators, the Rev. S. Cooke, and the families of Patteson and Clements. At Shooters-Hill, which is partly in Plumstead, and partly in the parish of Eltham, is a separate incumbency. John Budgen, Esq., in 1807 granted some land whereon to build a school-room: in the same year William Cole bequeathed £1000, now producing upwards of £46 per annum, for the support of a school; and by will dated 1821, the Rev. Henry Kipling, late vicar of the parish, left a like sum for the same purpose.

PLUMSTEAD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of North Erpingham, E. division of Norfolk, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Holt; containing 190 inhabitants. It comprises 1273*a*. 1*r*. 28*p*., of which 825 acres are arable, 300 heath, 74 wood and plantation, and 33 pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £190, of which £5 are paid to the rector of Town-Barningham; the glebe consists of 11½ acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a tower.

PLUMSTEAD, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blofield, E. division of Norfolk, 4½ miles (E.) from Norwich; containing 307 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called Grimmar, comprises 1481*a*. 2*r*. 6*p*., chiefly arable land; about 36 acres are plantation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, who are the appropriators; net income, £100. The tithes have been commuted for £488. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower of brick erected in 1711. About 30 acres were allotted to the poor at the inclosure of the parish.

PLUMSTEAD, LITTLE (*St. Gervase and St. Protasius*,) a parish, in the union and hundred of Blofield, E. division of Norfolk, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Norwich; containing 341 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1402 acres, of which 1250 are arable, 82 pasture, and 70 woodland: the soil is of a mixed but good quality, and very productive; the surface is generally level. The living is a discharged rectory, with the livings of Brundall and Witton consolidated, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Charles Penrice: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £468, and the glebe comprises 51 acres, with an excellent rectory-house in the Tudor style, built in 1824 by the present incumbent. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a circular tower; it was thoroughly repaired in 1830, and is embellished with an east window of stained and painted glass. The rent of 34 acres of land allotted at the inclosure of the parish is distributed to the poor.

PLUMTREE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bingham, partly in the S. division of the wapentake of Bingham, and partly in the N. division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 5½ miles (S. S. E.) from Nottingham; containing, with the townships of Clipston and Normanton-on-the-Wolds, 642 inhabitants. Here are considerable beds of limestone. The villages of Plumtree and Normanton are pleasantly situated, adjoining each other. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 19. 7.; net income, £1113; patron, W. Elliott,

Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1805. The church, which is principally in the Norman style, was repewed in the year 1818. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PLUNGAR (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of Bingham, hundred of Framland, N. division of the county of Leicester, 6 miles (S. E.) from Bingham; containing 280 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 950 acres, of which the soil is a brown stiff clay, and the surface generally level; it is intersected by the Grantham and Nottingham canal. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £124; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Rutland. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school partly supported by endowment.

PLUSH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of Buckland-Newton, union of Cerne, Cerne division of Dorset, 3 miles (S. E.) from Buckland; containing 164 inhabitants. It is situated east of the high road between Dorchester and Sherborne; and has a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Buckland-Newton.

*Arms.*

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of Roborough, Roborough and S. divisions of Devon, 44 miles (S. W.) from Exeter, and 215 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of the out-parts of the parishes of St. Andrew and Charles the Martyr, 36,520 inhabitants. This is one of the principal naval and military stations in the kingdom, and, during war, the most important station, as commanding the entrance of the English Channel, and being the grand rendezvous of the channel fleet. By some it is supposed to be the *Tameorwerthe* of the Saxons. At the Conquest, it was known as a small fishing-town, which, under the appellation of Sutton, or South Town, was dependent on the abbey of Plympton; some time afterwards it obtained the name of Plymouth, descriptive of its situation on the river Plym near its influx into the bay called Plymouth Sound. Henry III., in the 37th of his reign, granted to the prior of Plympton a market and a fair here, with the right of holding weekly courts, assize of bread and beer, and view of frankpledge. The port became at an early period the occasional rendezvous of the British navy; here Edward the Black Prince embarked in 1355 on his expedition to France, and landed on his return, with his royal prisoners. From the convenience of its harbour the town appears to have soon obtained a considerable degree of importance, and to have become extremely populous. The French effected a landing here in the course of this reign, and attempted to burn the place, but were repulsed by the intrepidity of Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, who, with the neighbouring gentry and their vassals, drove them back to their ships, with the loss of 500 men. They made various other attempts; and, in the reign of Henry IV., landed with a party of troops from Bretagne, under the command of the Marshal de Bretagne and Monsieur De Castell, and, before any effectual resistance could be opposed to them, burnt several houses; but failing in their design to reduce the castle, and take possession of the higher part of the town, they retreated to their ships, and proceeded to Dartmouth, where De Castell and several hundred of his men were made prisoners.

From this period the town declined into a mere fishing-village again, till the time of Henry VI. In that king's reign it was improved greatly by the prior of Plympton, who rebuilt many of the houses, and, by granting liberal leases, encouraged persons to reside here, thus considerably promoting the increase of its population; its port was once more frequented by merchants, its trade revived, and its importance as a naval and military station became apparent. On a petition from the inhabitants, urging the necessity of fortifying the town against future assaults of the enemy, the king granted them a toll on all merchandise entering the port. To the fortifications raised by these means, Leland alludes in his description of the place, with which a chart taken in the reign of Henry VIII., and now in the British Museum, exactly coincides. In the 18th of Henry VI. (1439) the town was incorporated, under the designation of Plymouth; and the manor of Sutton-Prior, with all its rights and appurtenances, was settled on the corporation, with a reserved annual rent of £40 payable to the prior of Plympton, and an annuity of ten marks to the abbot of Bath. In 1512, an act was passed for enlarging and strengthening the fortifications, a grant of indulgences being issued by Bishop Lacy to all who contributed to that work; and to prevent the accumulation of sand at the mouth of the harbour, the tin-miners were prohibited working in the neighbourhood of any river communicating with the sea at Plymouth. In the 27th of Elizabeth, the corporation obtained an act of parliament for supplying the town with fresh water, which was brought by Sir Francis Drake (who displayed in the work considerable engineering ability) from the confines of Dartmoor, by a channel locally called a leat, which, after a circuitous course of 24 miles, discharges itself into a reservoir in the town.

In 1588, the British fleet of 120 sail, to which the port contributed seven ships, assembled in Plymouth Sound, under the command of Charles, Lord Howard (afterwards Earl of Nottingham), Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John Hawkins, to oppose the Spanish Armada. The Armada, first appearing off Penlee Point, the Hoe, and adjacent coast, advanced to the east, where it was attacked by the British fleet, joined by other ships from Dartmouth; and after several rencounters, being driven by fireships from its anchorage off Calais, and having suffered severely from a storm, this formidable armament was annihilated. In 1595, a body of Spaniards effected a landing on the coast of Cornwall, but their progress was checked by the activity of Sir Francis Godolphin; and twenty-two chests, full of Papal bulls, dispensations, and pardons, which had been taken in that county, were brought into Plymouth and burnt in the market-place. In 1596, the port was the place of rendezvous for the British fleet destined for the expedition against Cadiz, under the command of the Earls of Essex and Nottingham, in which Lord Howard was vice-admiral, and Sir Walter Raleigh rear-admiral. From it also the Earl of Essex embarked on his unfortunate expedition to Ireland.

In 1625, Charles I., with 120 ships and 6000 troops, arrived from Portsmouth, and remained in the town for ten days, during which time he was sumptuously entertained, with his whole court, by the mayor and commonalty. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, the inhabitants, embracing the cause of the parliament, seized the town during the absence of the king's delegate; and in 1643, the royalists under Prince Maurice and Colonel Digby, having made an ineffectual attempt at a siege and blockade, were worsted in partial skirmishes, and compelled to withdraw their forces. After repeated attempts to obtain possession of the town, Sir R. Grenville endeavoured to blockade it, but he was repulsed by the arrival of the Earl of Essex. Sir Richard commenced a second blockade, but this also, after a continuance of nearly a year and a half, was found unavailing, and notwithstanding several assaults, the parliamentarians remained in possession of the town. Many of the fortifications and military works which were raised at this time, are still perceptible on the heights in the vicinity. After the Restoration, the present citadel was erected, and the fortifications rendered more complete. Since that era, few events of historical importance have occurred at Plymouth. On the appearance of the combined fleets in the Channel, in 1779, the French prisoners of war were removed from this place to Exeter. In 1815, the Bellerophon anchored in the Sound, having on board the Emperor Napoleon. In 1828, the Russian fleet remained for some time in the harbour, while waiting for tidings of the admiral's ship, which had parted from it in a storm; and in 1829, Don Miguel, Regent of Portugal, visited Plymouth, which subsequently afforded an hospitable asylum for several months to 3000 of the adherents of Don Pedro of Brazil.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Plym, on the north shore of the Sound. The eastern portion consists of several irregularly-formed streets, some of which are inconveniently narrow; the western part is more regularly built, and contains many ranges of handsome and substantial houses, among which are fine specimens of architecture: the town is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with excellent water. The surrounding scenery abounds with objects of striking interest. From the summit of the Hoe, an eminence near the town, is seen, on the south, the spacious Sound, containing within the Breakwater an area of nearly five square miles, affording safe anchorage to ships of the largest burthen, and bounded on the west by the richly-wooded heights of Mount-Edgcumbe, and on the east by Mount Batten and the Wembury cliffs. The fortified summit of Drake or St. Nicholas Island, is seen near the shore, and the Breakwater in the distance. The inland view is bounded by the lofty elevations of Cornwall, and the barren heights of Dartmoor; the foreground containing the towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, in a long-continued line. The place is chiefly distinguished for the capaciousness of its harbours, and the importance of its commerce: the naval arsenal, and yards for building ships of war, are noticed under the head of Devonport.

The principal harbours are the Sound, Sutton Pool, the Hamoaze, Stonehouse Pool, Barn Pool, and the Catwater. The Sound, which is capable of floating 2000 vessels, has been rendered more secure by the construction of the *Breakwater*, one of the greatest works ever effected in England. This immense barrier, which was commenced on August 12th, 1812, and has during its progress experienced two severe trials, effectually proving its strength and utility, is composed of blocks of Plymouth marble of several tons' weight, and is in length at the base 1760 yards, and in breadth 120, with an extension at each end 250 yards long, placed at an angle of 20° with the main body. The slope facing the sea is much more gradual than the inclination toward the land; the flat surface on the top forms a fine promenade. From the time of its commencement until the 31st of March, 1841, 3,369,261 tons of stone were deposited upon the work, and the total expense of its construction will, it is estimated, be one million and a half sterling: the first stone of a lighthouse on the western extremity of the Breakwater was laid in February 1841. On the eastern side of the Sound, at *Staddon Point*, is a quay for the accommodation of vessels taking in fresh water; and near it, in a hollow between two hills, is a reservoir, capable of containing 12,000 tons of water for the use of the navy, and which is constantly supplied by an excellent stream.

The *Eddystone Lighthouse*, which, as a successful effort of art, is even more extraordinary than the gigantic structure just described, is built on a rock in the Channel, about fifteen miles south-south-west from Plymouth. In 1696, a wooden lighthouse was erected on the rock by Mr. Winstanley, who was so convinced of its security, that he desired to be within it during "the greatest storm that might ever blow under the heavens;" his wish was fatally fulfilled, for in Nov. 1703, he perished with the structure itself. A second house, of stone and timber, was completed by Mr. Rudyerd in 1709, which was destroyed by an accidental fire in Dec. 1755; the present building was begun on the 1st of June, 1757, and completed in Oct. 1759, according to the masterly design of Smeaton. It is of octagonal form, 100 feet high, and 26 feet in diameter; the outside and basement are of granite, and the lantern on the summit is composed of cast-iron and copper. The *Citadel* is a noble fortification, consisting of three regular and two irregular bastions, the curtains of the former being strengthened by ravelins, &c.; it includes houses for the officers, barracks, an hospital, chapel, magazine, and armoury. The ramparts are three-quarters of a mile in circuit. Here are in general from 400 to 500 men, a portion of whom relieve the garrison on St. Nicholas' Island every month. The Old Victualling-Office is below the citadel, on the east; the vast range of buildings here is now the property of some merchants, and other portions constitute part of the glacis of the citadel. The Mill-Bay prisons of war are capable of holding 3000 men; the building stands on an eminence near the sea, and is not only healthy, but convenient for the landing of prisoners.

The greatest architectural ornament in the town is the *Royal Hotel*, *Assembly-room*, and *Theatre*, comprised in one design, and covering nearly an acre of ground. The north-west front is nearly 300 feet in length, the centre being decorated with an Ionic portico of eight columns, under which is the entrance to the assembly-room and the theatre; the former is an elegant apartment, 80 feet in length and 40 feet wide, with Corinthian columns. The theatre is sufficiently spacious,

and appropriately decorated; the proscenium is ornamented with Ionic columns, and the scenery is superior to what might be expected in a provincial town. The entrance to the inn is under a smaller portico at the eastern side of the building. This noble structure was commenced in September 1811, and completed at an expense of £50,000, by the corporation. Near it is the *Athenæum*, of inferior magnitude, though of equal architectural merit; its front exhibits a Grecian-Doric portico, and in the interior is a spacious lecture-room, decorated with casts from the Elgin marbles, &c. The foundation stone was laid in 1818, by Henry Woolcombe, Esq., president of the Plymouth Institution for the Promotion of the Arts, Science, and Literature; and the institution was opened on February 4th, 1819. A volume of transactions is published from time to time, and there are triennial exhibitions of pictures. The *Public Library*, founded by George Eastlake, Esq., in 1812, a simple classical building, is another ornament to the town; adjoining the library, which is a vaulted apartment, are reading and committee rooms. In one of these rooms is a law library; and the town also has a medical library, and one of divinity. The Freemasons' Hall is a well-designed edifice, including, besides the hall used by the brethren, an auction-room and a commercial newsroom. A mechanics' institute was opened in December 1827. In 1838 the Devon and Cornwall Natural-History Society was established; it meets in the upper rooms of the Union Sea Baths, and an extensive museum and naturalist's library have been formed. The Union Baths comprise shower, vapour, and swimming baths, a reading-room, and a room for refreshments: the waters of a medicinal spring named the Victoria Spa, are dispensed at the pump-room in the same building. Plymouth Regatta usually takes place in the Sound, in July, when thousands assemble on the Hoe to witness the exhibition. The races are held on Chelson Meadow, containing 175 acres, recovered from the sea by an embankment 2910 feet in length; which improvement was executed by order of the late Earl of Morley, who received, in consequence, a gold medal from the Society of Arts. To this nobleman the inhabitants are also indebted for a magnificent iron bridge over the river Lary, constructed by Mr. Rendel, engineer, and opened to the public on the 16th of July, 1827; it consists of five elliptical arches of cast-iron, the central arch being 100 feet in span. Near it is Saltram, the residence of the present earl.

A considerable TRADE in timber is carried on with North America, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, &c.; and a direct intercourse has been established with the West Indies, which is highly advantageous, as the imports, coming immediately from the colonies, escape the agencies, duties, and port charges of London and Bristol. The coasting-trade is chiefly with London, Newcastle, Newport (in Monmouthshire), and Bristol. Great quantities of manganese are shipped to Scotland, wool to Hull, and lead to Bristol and the metropolis. In the foreign trade are employed, besides numerous chartered vessels, twenty-nine sail belonging to the port, varying from 60 to 500 tons' burthen; the total number of vessels of above fifty tons registered at the port is 183, and their aggregate burthen 21,281 tons. In a recent year there entered 316 British ships of the aggregate burthen of 35,285 tons, and 59 foreign vessels of 10,074 tons' aggregate burthen. The fishery is accounted excellent, and whiting and hake more particularly abound: several trolling and hooking boats employed in the fishery belong to Sutton-Pool, which is held on lease under the duchy of Cornwall. The piers through which Sutton Pool is entered, were erected by means of parliamentary grants, in 1791 and 1799; the quays surrounding it are numerous and convenient, and there are several yards for building and repairing merchant-ships. Catwater harbour, into which the river Plym falls, is capable of receiving 1000 sail of large merchant-vessels. Mr. Gill, a merchant, and late M.P. for the borough, recently obtained an act of parliament to construct a pier at Mill bay, a central point in the port of Plymouth; it is capable of affording accommodation to the largest steamers and other vessels at all times of the tide. In 1846 an act was procured for making docks at Mill bay, to be called the Plymouth and Great Western Docks. An act was passed in 1844 for a railway to Exeter, fifty-two miles in length; and in 1846 an act for a railway to Falmouth, in length 63½ miles. The Custom-House is a substantial structure, with a granite front, and well-designed long-room. The Exchange has no pretensions to elegance, though fully serving its intended purpose; it includes a Chamber of Commerce, Marine Insurance Office, Steam-Packet Office, &c.

The neighbourhood abounds with granite and slate, and the traffic in these articles is greatly facilitated by a railroad, worked by horses, the projection of which is mainly attributable to Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt. It was commenced in 1819, and reaches from Prince Rock and Sutton Pool, in Plymouth, to Batchelor's Hall, near the prisons on Dartmoor, with a branch to the limeworks at Catdown: altogether, its length, by a very circuitous course, is about thirty miles. The Plymouth marble is justly esteemed, on account of its veining and susceptibility of polish. The quarries are very extensive; those at Catdown, Prince Rock, and Oreston near Lary bridge, from which last the material for the breakwater was obtained, are the principal. The Oreston, West Hoe, and Pomphlet quarries, belonging to the Earl of Morley, were opened in the year 1812, and in the progress of the work a cavity was discovered in the marble rock, about twenty-five feet long and twelve feet square, in which were found, imbedded in clay, numerous bones of the rhinoceros, hyena, deer, ox, horse, &c., containing less animal matter in them than any fossil bones hitherto discovered, and usually perfect. All this range is full of organic remains of the coralline period, comprising a great variety of testacea and other marine animals. Several other caves have been opened near the quarries under the Hoe, one containing a vast reservoir of fresh water; but no organic remains appear to have been found. Plymouth is now a stannary town, and within a radius of ten miles are several mines, more or less productive. The market-days are Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; the market-place, an area of three acres, is inclosed with a wall, in which are three principal entrances. The fairs held in April and November, are not fixed to any particular day, but are regulated by those of Plympton; the latter fair, which is called the great market, is well attended.

The government, by successive charters, was vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, chamber-

*New Corporation Seal.*

*Old Corporation Seal.*

lain, coroner, serjeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers. The corporation now consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into six wards; the mayor, late mayor, and recorder, are justices of the peace, with eleven others appointed by commission. The town exercised the elective franchise in the 26th and 33rd of Edward I., and in the 4th and 7th of Edward II., from which time it omitted till the 20th of Henry IV.; it has since regularly returned two members to parliament; by the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the privilege of voting was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising an area of 1393 acres. Courts of quarter-session are held in the borough, under a grant from the crown, the recorder being the sole judge: the recorder also presides in a court of record, which sits as occasion requires; the periods of pleading recur weekly. The justices hold petty-sessions every Monday and Thursday, and a magistrate sits daily for the despatch of police business. The powers of the county debt-court of Plymouth, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Plymouth, Plympton St. Mary, East Stonehouse, Stoke-Damerall, and St. Germans. The guildhall is an irregular structure, in a mixed style, comprising a hall, jury and committee rooms, the central watch-house, and the town prison.

The town is included within the parishes of *St. Andrew* and *Charles*; the former containing 23,831, and the latter 13,227, inhabitants. The living of *St. Andrew's* is a vicarage, with the chapelry of *Pennycross*, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5.; net income, £920; patron, the Rev. E. Hollond; impropriators, the representatives of E. P. Bastard, Esq. The church, a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, has been repaired and improved, at an expense of nearly £6000; it has a lofty embattled tower, erected in the year 1440, and the interior is finely arranged, and coloured in imitation of granite. The living of the parish of *Charles* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5.; net income, £612; patron, Sir C. Bisshopp, Bart. The church, begun a little before, and completed soon after, the parliamentary war, is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a well-proportioned spire. *St. Andrew's* and *Charles'* chapels are neat edifices; the former, built at the expense of the Rev. Robert Lampen, and Messrs. Woollcombe, Gill, and Pridham, was consecrated in 1823, and the latter in 1829. The livings of both are perpetual curacies: net income of the former, £148; patron, the Vicar of St. Andrew's; net income of the latter, £100; patrons, Trustees. *Trinity* church, in the early English style, of which the foundation stone was laid in May, 1840, was completed in August 1842, at a cost of nearly £6000, of which the Church Commissioners granted £1000, the Diocesan Society £500, and the Incorporated Society £500; of 1082 sittings, 636 are free: patron, the Vicar of St. Andrew's. A church district named *Sutton-on-Plym* was formed out of Charles parish, in 1844, and endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter, alternately. *Christ Church*, in St. Andrew's parish, was built in 1845, and is in the later English style: being placed between houses, it is lighted by a clerestory, and by windows at the east and west ends, only; it contains 1120 sittings, and cost £3475. Church districts named respectively *St. James'* and *St. Peter's*, were formed in 1847 by the Ecclesiastical Commission, the former out of St. Andrew's parish, and the latter out of the parishes of St. Andrew and East Stonehouse: the living of each is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter, alternately. Eldad chapel, a handsome edifice in the later English style, opened in 1830, was purchased by the Rev. E. Godfrey, incumbent of St. Peter's, and a few friends, for the purpose of being consecrated as the church of St. Peter's district; the sum paid was about £3050. There are places of worship in the town for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and Unitarians; and a synagogue.

The grammar school, a substantial stone building with a residence for the master, was founded in 1572, by Queen Elizabeth, who granted to the corporation the arrears of a rent-charge upon the vicarage, on condition that they should find a lecturer, and pay £20 a year to a schoolmaster. The Red-boys' school was established in pursuance of the will of Elizeus Hele, of Wembury, dated 1632. The Blue school was founded by means of a bequest by Mr. J. Lanyon; the Grey school was instituted in 1713. In Princess-square is a classical and mathematical proprietary school, a neat building of the Doric order; and a diocesan commercial school has been formed. Among the numerous other schools is an asylum for orphan girls, for which a handsome structure in the Italian Palazzo style was commenced in 1841, aided by subscription, to which the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe munificently contributed; it is also much indebted to the exertions of the Rev. John Hatchard and Mr. Prance. The Merchantmen's hospital is for the relief of maimed or disabled seamen, and for the widows and orphans of such as are killed or drowned in the merchants' service. St. Andrew's almshouses are for the reception of twelve widows: behind these are others belonging to the workhouse. Charles' almshouses, built in 1679, are capable of containing forty persons, who receive a weekly allowance from the parish. In 1703, Col. Jory erected a building for twelve sailors' widows, each of whom now has a monthly allowance of twenty-five shillings. The public dispensary was erected in 1807, in consequence of a bequest of £1000, by C. Yonge, Esq. The Devon and Cornwall hospital, lately erected by subscription, is an institution of great value. Here is also an eye infirmary, supported by voluntary contributions. The workhouse was established by act of parliament in 1708, and is under the management of a body corporate, entitled "the Governor and Guardians of the poor's portion in Plymouth."

This is the birthplace of Sir Thomas Edmondes, a distinguished statesman and political writer, born in 1563; of the gallant admiral, Sir John Hawkins, who died in 1590; of Jacob Bryant, a learned antiquary, who was born in 1715, and died in 1804; of James Northcote and C. Lock Eastlake, royal academicians; of Samuel Prout, an eminent painter in water colours; and of B. Haydon, the historical painter. Ambrose Johns, the landscape painter; John Huxham, the celebrated physician; and Henry Bone, the eminent enamel painter, resided here for some time. Plymouth gives the title of Earl to the family of Windsor.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, DEVON.—See DEVONPORT.

*Corporation Seal.*

PLYMPTON, EARL'S (*ST. MAURICE*), an incorporated market-town, and a parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, locally in the hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 39 miles (S. W.) from Exeter, and 210 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 933 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation near the river Plym, is noticed in Domesday book as a royal demesne, under the title of *Terra Regis*. It was the head of a barony, the lords of which were invested with the power of inflicting capital punishment; and had an important castle, which, soon after the Conquest, was held by Redvers or Rivers, whom Henry I., about the year 1100, created Earl of Devon, and to whom he also gave the barony. The castle and barony remained in the possession of his son Baldwin, who, embracing the party of the Empress Matilda against Stephen, was obliged to leave the kingdom; during his absence Plympton was surrendered to the king by some knights who had charge of it, but it was afterwards restored to his son, and remained for a considerable time in his family. In the reign of Henry III., Baldwin de Rivers, a descendant of the former earl of that name, made the place a free borough by charter in 1241, and invested the inhabitants with many privileges, among which were a market and a fair. In the reign of Edward III. it was constituted one of the stannary towns.

The TOWN is small, but consists of well-built houses of respectable appearance. It is beautifully situated in a valley, about a mile to the south-east of the river Plym; and, with the orchards and trees by which it is surrounded, the castle hill and the tower of the church, forms a strikingly picturesque feature in the landscape, as seen from the London road. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on February 25th, August 12th, and October 28th. The government, under the charter of Earl Baldwin, confirmed by Edward III. and succeeding sovereigns, is vested in a mayor, recorder, bailiff, and eight aldermen, who form the common-council. The mayor, recorder, and senior alderman are justices of the peace for the borough, which includes part of the parish of Plympton St. Mary; and the corporation hold quarterly courts of session for determining on offences not capital. The borough first sent representatives to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., from which time, till the passing of the Reform act, it continued to return two members. The guildhall, which bears the date 1696, is a neat substantial edifice, having a piazza with granite pillars and circular arches. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, originally a chantry chapel appendant to Plympton St. Mary, was founded by John Brackley, in 1547, and contains some interesting monuments. There is a place of worship for Independent Calvinists. The grammar school was founded, and endowed with an estate now producing nearly £200 per annum, by Elizeus Hele; and a spacious school-house, in the old English style, supported on a piazza, was erected by Sir John Maynard, one of the founder's trustees, in 1664. Sir Joshua Reynolds was born in the house, in 1723, and received the rudiments of his education under his father, who was master of the school. On the north side of the town are some remains of the ancient castle, occupying a quadrangular area surrounded with a fosse, and skirted on the east by a steep conical mount, on the summit of which is a small fragment of the keep.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, ½ a mile (N. W. by W.) from Earl's-Plympton; containing 2757 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from its situation on the river Plym, and the dedication of its church to St. Mary. A college was founded here during the heptarchy by one of the Saxon kings, and afterwards augmented by Edgar, for Black canons; but in consequence of the disobedience of the monks to the injunction of celibacy, it was dissolved in 1121 by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, who established a priory for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, which he amply endowed, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The revenues of the priory were much increased by the families of Baldwin and Valletort, and by the munificence of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood. Among its possessions were the tithes of this and several adjoining parishes, various landed estates, St. Nicholas' Island, and part of Plymouth, in which town the prior had great authority, with the privilege of giving the casting vote in the appointment of mayor; and until lately the custom of calling his name, and waiting a certain time for his appearance, before the mayor was sworn in, was observed. The priory continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at £912. 12. 8.. The only remains are a garden and orchard, in all about eight acres, and some mouldering ruins, adjoining the churchyard.

The parish comprises 9538 acres, of which 1052 are common or waste land; it contains the villages of Ridgeway, Underwood, Colebrook, Hemerdon, Sparkwell, Venton, and Lee Mill Bridge. The scenery is beautifully diversified, and the views abound with interest. The parish is intersected by the road from Exeter to Plymouth; the river Plym flows at one extremity of it, the Erme at the other, and the Tory through its centre. Slate and paving-stone of excellent quality are found; and on the banks of the Plym is Cann quarry, belonging to the Earl of Morley, from which large quantities of slate and paving-stone are sent to London, Brighton, and other parts of the kingdom: the stone is very durable, and resembles the Dove marble in appearance. A

canal and railroad, communicating with the Plymouth and Dartmoor railway, have been constructed by his lordship's lessees at a great expense, affording a facility of conveyance for the produce of the quarries. There are likewise some copper and tin mines, of which the largest and most flourishing is called Bottle Hill mine. A cattle-fair is held at Underwood on the festival of St. John the Baptist.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £150; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, to whom the tithes, now yielding £1800 per annum, were granted by Edward VI., and who pay an annual stipend to the minister. The church, which stands within the cemetery of the priory, is a large and spacious structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a handsome tower; in the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina of early date. In the north aisle is a monument erected in 1460, to the memory of Richard Strode, of Newnham; and in the south, a similar one to a member of the Courtenay family: there are also several tablets in the church. The poor-law union of Plympton St. Mary comprises nineteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 19,817. The old workhouse occupied the site of an hospital for lepers, founded in the reign of Edward III.; the adjoining lands, forming part of the endowment of the hospital, and called the Maudlyn lands, produce £46 per annum, now appropriated to the relief of lunatics.

PLYMSTOCK (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Plympton St. Mary, hundred of Plympton, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of the county of Devon, 2 miles (S. E.) from Plymouth; containing 2966 inhabitants. This was an important post during the war between Charles and his parliament. The parish is situated on the river Plym, and intersected by the Totnes and Exeter road; and comprises 3208*a*. 2*r*. 13*p*., of which 121 acres are woodland, and two-thirds of the remainder arable, and one-third pasture: the surface is remarkably hilly, and the views from the elevated grounds are beautiful and extensive; the soil is generally a light loam resting on limestone. At Oreston, in the parish, is the great marble-quarry from which the material was obtained for the construction of the Plymouth Breakwater. There are wet-docks at Turnchapel, belonging to the Earl of Morley, sufficiently capacious for the reception of frigates; and a yard adjoining, in which 74-gun ships have been built. The living is a perpetual curacy; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is a plain building, lately repewed. At Hoe was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free school endowed in 1790, with £2000 three per cents., by the Rev. Vincent Warren. An almshouse was founded in 1660, by Sir Christopher Harris. Radford, in the parish, the seat of the Harris family, is said to have been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, after his arrival at Plymouth, in 1618: Stoddescombe was the birthplace of Dr. Forster, a learned divine.

PLYMTREE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Honiton, hundred of Hayridge, Cullompton and N. divisions of Devon, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Cullompton; containing 439 inhabitants. It lies between the Cullompton and Exeter, and the Cullompton and Honiton, roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 18. 1½.; net income, £285; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford. The church has an elegant gilt wooden screen, and an octagonal stone font.

POCKLEY, a township, in the parish and union of Helmsley, wapentake of Ryedale, N. riding of York, 2¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Helmsley; containing 210 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3560 acres, including part of East-moor: the village is seated a little eastward of the Rical rivulet. A neat chapel of ease was erected in 1822, by C. Duncombe, Esq., afterwards Lord Feversham.

POCKLINGTON (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, 13 miles (E. by S.) from York, and 195 (N. by W.) from London; containing, with the townships of Meltonby, Ousthorpe, and Yapham, 2552 inhabitants, of whom 2323 are in the town. This place, at the time of Edward the Confessor, formed part of the territories of Morcar, Earl of Northumbria, and after the Conquest was granted by William I. to Stephen Fitz-Odo, whom he created Earl of Albemarle and Holderness. In the reign of Edward I., the manor belonged to Lord Henry Percy, who obtained a charter for a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs on the festivals of All Saints and St. Margaret, and whose son and successor, in the time of Edward II., procured a grant of two additional fairs. The lands have been subsequently divided among various families.

The town is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Wolds, on a small stream that flows into the river Derwent: the surrounding hills are well wooded, and command beautiful prospects. It consists chiefly of two streets, which are paved, and lighted with gas from works constructed in 1834 at an expense of £1600, raised in shares of £10 each. Considerable improvements have been made within the last thirty years: the market-place has been rendered more commodious by the removal of the ancient shambles; and the rivulet, through whose bed the road from Malton and Driffield passed for more than fifty yards, has been arched over. Spacious and well-formed roads diverge from the town in several directions. Races are held annually on the 2nd of May. The town carries on a good trade in corn, flour, timber, and other articles of merchandise; and the neighbourhood is supplied with coal, lime, manure, and other necessaries by a canal constructed under the provisions of an act of parliament in 1814, and which is nine miles in length, communicating with the river Derwent. The market, which is abundantly furnished with corn and with provisions of all kinds, is on Saturday; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on March 7th, May 6th, August 5th, and November 8th: on November 9th is a statute-fair. The powers of the county debt-court of Pocklington, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Pocklington.

The parish comprises about 4600 acres, of which 2520 are in the township of Pocklington; the surface, though generally level, is in some places pleasingly varied, and the soil is mostly a rich loam. The substratum is limestone, and Chapel hill, which overlooks the town, contains a shelly limestone rock, which has been used for the roads; oolite limestone, also, crops out on the hill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 10½., and in the patronage of the Dean

of York; net income, £131. The church is a venerable cruciform structure in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by crocketed pinnacles. The nave is separated from the aisles by pointed arches, supported on circular columns with plain and grotesquely figured capitals alternately: the south transept appears to have been modernised, and the north transept has an east aisle; the chancel, which is the most ancient portion of the edifice, has several finely-carved stalls. Among the monuments are some to the Dowman family, and a mural monument to the memory of Robert Denison, Esq., and his lady, on the pedestals of which are representations, exquisitely carved in oak, of the Bearing of the Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Descent from the Cross. In digging a grave at the west end of the church, in 1835, a stone was found, on which was a sculptured representation of the Crucifixion, with an inscription in Latin partly obliterated, *Orate pro anima Johannis Soteby:* from this person Mr. Leigh Sotheby, of London, book-auctioneer, traces the descent of his family, formerly lords of the manor. At Yapham is a separate incumbency. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The free grammar school was founded in the 6th of Henry VIII., by John Dowman, LL.D., Archdeacon of Suffolk, who then obtained licence to institute and endow, in the parish church, a fraternity called the guild of Jesus, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas the Bishop, for a master, two guardians, and a number of brethren and sisters. He granted to the guild some land of the yearly value of twenty marks, for the support of a learned man, to teach grammar to all boys resorting to Pocklington for instruction; and subsequently conveyed certain property in the counties of Derby and York to St. John's College, Cambridge, for the maintenance of five scholars in that college, to be nominated by the guild. After the Dissolution, the school was refounded, and the patronage vested in the college, the heads of which still choose the master, who, with the vicar and churchwardens, appoints the usher, and nominates to the scholarships; the income of the school was augmented in the 5th of Queen Mary, by Thomas Dowman and the Rev. Thomas Mountfrith, and now amounts in the aggregate to about £1020 per annum. The school-house, and residence for the master, were taken down in 1819, and rebuilt. The poor-law union comprises 47 parishes or places, containing a population of 15,432 persons. Two large barrows or tumuli, probably of Druidical origin, were formerly conspicuous on the West Green, and a large tract of land in that direction, now inclosed, retains the name of the Barrow flat; at the commencement of the last century the barrows were occasionally repaired with turf by the parochial authorities.

PODDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of WILLEY, county of BEDFORD, 5 miles (N.) from Harrold; containing, with Hinwick hamlet, 602 inhabitants, of whom 398 are in the township of Poddington. The parish comprises about 2750 acres, of which 1530 are arable, 950 pasture, 30 meadow, and 250 woodland; the soil is chiefly a loamy clay. The manufacture of thread-lace is carried on. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £89; patron and impropriator, R. Orlebar, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1765. The church contains several ancient monuments, the principal of which is to the memory of General Livesay. There is a petrifying spring; and small shells of the ostroites, belemnitæ, and turbinitæ species are found imbedded in the clay and gravel pits. Canary birds in a wild state are frequently met with in the neighbourhood.

PODIMORE, MILTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of WHITLEY, locally in the hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ilchester; containing 149 inhabitants. It comprises about 990 acres, of which the soil is in some parts gravel, and in others clay; the surface is level, and subject to flood in winter. The road from Taunton to Wincanton intersects the parish from east to west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of W. Melliar, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, chiefly in the early English style, with an octagonal tower.

PODMORE, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Eccleshall; containing 42 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £61, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

POINTINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SHERBORNE, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Sherborne; containing 192 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Sherborne to Wincanton, comprises 1020 acres, whereof 166 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4., and in the gift of Lord Willoughby de Broke, who is proprietor of the whole parish: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and there are 26 acres of glebe, with some land leased out upon the downs; also a glebe-house, built in 1837. The church is in the early English style. Fossils abound.

POINTON, a chapelry, in the parish of SEMPERINGHAM, union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Falkingham; containing 450 inhabitants.

POLEBROOK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of POLEBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Oundle; containing, with the hamlet of Armston, 453 inhabitants. The parish is about a mile distant from the navigable river Nene, and comprises 2716*a*. 1*r*., of which 1931*a*. 1*r*. are in the township of Polebrook. Limestone is quarried. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 3. $6\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £222, principally derived from a farm of nearly 300 acres, assigned under an inclosure act in 1790; patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. There are about 30 acres of glebe attached to the rectory-house. The church is partly Norman, but principally in the early English style, with a beautiful tower and spire at the western extremity of the south aisle.

POLESWORTH (*ST. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of ATHERSTONE, Tamworth division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Tamworth; containing 1844

inhabitants. A Benedictine nunnery in honour of Our Lady, was founded here about the beginning of the ninth century, by King Egbert, whose daughter Editha was abbess; and on the canonization of this princess, the establishment was dedicated to her. Soon after the Conquest, the nuns were dispossessed, and retired to their cell at Oldbury: but in the time of Stephen, they returned to this place, and from Henry III. had the grant of a weekly market, long discontinued, and an annual fair, still held in September. At the Dissolution the house possessed a revenue of £109. 6. 6.: there are considerable remains of the buildings. The parish comprises 6,100 acres of productive land, and is intersected by the Coventry canal, the river Anker, and the road between Tamworth and Ashby. Here are several coal-mines, in the occupation of Mr. Hanbury. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £502; patron, the Crown. Francis Nethersole, in the year 1656, founded and liberally endowed a free school.

POLING, a parish, in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, W. division of Sussex, 3 miles (S. E.) from Arundel; containing 212 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 906 acres, of which 500 are arable, 231 pasture, and 175 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Eton College, on the nomination of the Bishop of Chichester: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises two acres. The church is a neat structure, principally in the later English style, with a tower; the font is of Caen stone. The knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery here, which was eventually granted to the college of Arundel.

POLLACK, a tything, in the parish and union of South Stoneham, hundred of Mainsbridge, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 228 inhabitants.

POLLARDS-LANDS, a township, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, union of Auckland, N. W. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham; containing 224 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently held by the family of Pollard, is situated on the east side of the river Gaunless, adjoining the town of Bishop-Auckland.

POLLECOT, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of Ashendon, union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, 6 miles (N.) from the town of Thame; containing 102 inhabitants.

POLLINGTON, a township, in the parish of Snaith, union of Goole, Lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. riding of York, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from Snaith; containing 585 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation nearly 2000 acres. The Earl of Mexborough is lord of the manor, and derives from this place his titles of Baron and Viscount Pollington. There is a place of worship for Independents.

POLPERRO, a small sea-port, partly in the parish of Lansallos, and partly in that of Talland, union of Liskeard, hundred of West, E. division of Cornwall, 5 miles (E.) from Fowey, and 3 (W. S. W.) from West Looe; containing 913 inhabitants. It is romantically situated on the sides of two steep rocky hills, between which, through a very narrow valley, flows a small river, separating the parishes. Here is a harbour for vessels of 150 tons' burthen: the imports are chiefly coal, culm, and limestone; grain is occasionally exported; and a pilchard-fishery and an extensive hook and line fishery are carried on, the latter of which supplies Bath, Plymouth, &c., with large quantities of fine whiting, pipers, dace, plaice, and turbot. A small market is held on Friday; and a pleasure-fair commences on July 10th, which continues for several days. At Polperro was a chapel dedicated to St. Peter, some remains of which, called the Chapel-house, are still to be seen on the brow of the western hill above the town. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

POLRUAN, a township, in the parish of Lanteglos-by-Fowey, union of Liskeard, hundred of West, E. division of Cornwall; containing 720 inhabitants. The fishing-village of Polruan had anciently a market and a fair, and appears to have been of some importance, having furnished one ship and 60 mariners to the fleet before Calais, in the reign of Edward III.

POLSHAM, a tything, in the out-parish of St. Cuthbert, city and union of Wells, hundred of Wells-Forum, E. division of the county of Somerset; containing 91 inhabitants.

POLSTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Cosford, hundred of Babergh, W. division of Suffolk, 9 miles (N.) from Colchester; containing 989 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 3396*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, is highly picturesque; a small stream, on which is a mill, runs through it, and empties itself into the Stour. A fair is held on Polstead Green for two days, commencing on the Wednesday after July 2nd. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22, and in the gift of F. R. Reynolds, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for about £880. The church is pleasantly situated on an eminence in Polstead Park, and is a very ancient building, chiefly in the early Norman style, of which the nave is a good specimen; the tower is surmounted by a spire. Near the churchyard are the living remains of a fine oak, more than thirty feet in circumference, supposed from its vicinity to the site of the church, to have once been used as a gospel oak. The rectory-house is a good dwelling, with 17 acres of glebe around it. Polstead will long be remembered as the scene of the tragic death of Maria Martin in 1828; the Red Barn still exists in good repair, and is not unfrequently visited by strangers, but the family of the Corders have entirely left the place.

POLTIMORE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of Wonford, Wonford and S. divisions of Devon, 4 miles (N. E.) from Exeter; containing, with the hamlet of Ratslow, 264 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Clist, and comprises 1616 acres, of which 109 are common or waste; the soil is clay and sand, and the surface level, and in some parts subject to inundation. There are mines of manganese. The living is a rectory, with that of Huxam united, valued in the king's books at £15. 15. 5., and in the gift of Lord Poltimore: the tithes of Poltimore have been commuted for £297, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The church, which is principally in the decorated English style, with an elegant wooden screen, was built by John Bampfylde, who died in 1390, and to whose memory it contains a slab. A school is supported by subscription; and there is an almshouse for four persons, founded by a female member of the family of

Bampfylde about the year 1595, and endowed at different times by Sir Amias Bampfylde and several of his descendants. Poltimore gives the title of Baron to the family.

PONDERS-END, a hamlet, in the parish of Enfield, union and hundred of Edmonton, county of Middlesex, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from London. Here is an establishment for finishing crape, at which about 150 persons are employed. The Lea navigation passes within a mile of the village, and the road from London to Waltham-Cross runs through it: the Ponders-End station of the Cambridge railway is $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant from the London terminus, at Shoreditch. A church has been built at an expense of £4000, and the Independents have a place of worship.—See Enfield.

PONSNOOTH, a hamlet, in the parishes of Gluvias, Perran-Arworthal, and Stithians, union of Falmouth, E. division of the hundred of Kerrier, W. division of Cornwall, 3 miles (N. W.) from Penryn, on the road to Falmouth and Redruth. The village is considerable, and the inhabitants are partly employed in the woollen manufacture, and in the Kennal gunpowder-works, which are in the immediate vicinity. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans; and a school supported by subscription.

PONSONBY, a parish, in the union of Whitehaven, Allerdale ward above Derwent, W. division of Cumberland, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Egremont; containing 187 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Calder: freestone is obtained within its limits. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £113; patron and impropriator, E. Stanley, Esq. The church is a neat structure, containing some ancient stained glass brought from Dalegarth Hall. On an eminence at Infell are the remains of a Roman camp.

*Arms.*

PONTEFRACT (*St. Giles*), a borough, market-town, and parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. riding of York; comprising the townships of Carleton, East Hardwick, Monkhill, Pontefract, and Tanshelf, and the chapelry of Knottingley; and containing 9851 inhabitants, of whom 4669 are in the borough, 23 miles (S. S. W.) from York, and $177\frac{1}{2}$ (N. N. W.) from London. This place, which appears to have risen from the ruins of *Legeolium*, a Roman station in the vicinity, now Castleford, was by the Saxons called *Kirkby*, and after the Conquest obtained the name of *Pontfrete*, according to some, from Pontfrete in Normandy, whence sprang the Lacys, lords of Pontefract. But by others it is stated to have been called *Pontfract* from the demolition of a bridge over the river Aire in 1070, by the Northumbrian insurgents, of whom William I., with a formidable army, was in pursuit; by which act the king was detained at this place for many days, till one of his Norman knights discovered a ford across the river at Castleford, over which he passed with his army. Though not itself a Roman station, it was probably in some way connected with *Legeolium*; the Watling-street passed through the park, near the town, and vestiges of a Roman camp were distinctly traceable previously to the recent inclosure of the waste lands. During the time of the Saxons, to whom some historians attribute the building of the town, a chief named Alric erected a castle here, which, having been demolished or suffered to fall into decay, was repaired, or more probably rebuilt, by Ilbert de Lacy, to whom, at the period of the Conquest, William granted the honour and manor of Pontefract.

In the reign of Edward II. the castle, then in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who had revolted against the king on account of his partiality to Piers Gaveston, was besieged and taken by the royal forces; and the earl being soon after made prisoner by Andrew de Harcla, at Boroughbridge, was brought to Pontefract, where he was beheaded on a hill in sight of his own castle, and several of the barons who had joined his party were hanged. The earl was canonized after his death; and a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in honour of his memory, on the spot where he had suffered decapitation. His descendant, the renowned John of Gaunt, retired to this castle in the reign of Richard II., and fortified it against the king; but a reconciliation taking place, through the medium of Joan, the king's mother, no further hostilities ensued. Henry de Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, then an exile in France, exasperated by the king's attempt to deprive him of the duchy of Lancaster and honour of Pontefract, to which he had succeeded by the death of his father, John of Gaunt, landed at Ravenspur, near the mouth of the Humber, in this county; and being joined by the Lords Willoughby, Ross, D'Arcy, Beaumont, and other persons of distinction, a considerable force was raised, and the conspiracy terminated in the capture of the king, and the exaltation of the duke to the throne by the title of Henry IV. Richard, after his deposition, was for some time confined in this castle, where he was inhumanly put to death. Henry frequently resided in it; he held a parliament here after the battle of Shrewsbury, and in 1404 signed at Pontefract the truce between England and Scotland. Scroop, Archbishop of York, having raised an insurrection, in which he was joined by the Earl of Northumberland, for the dethronement of the king, was by treachery made prisoner, and, being brought hither, was sentenced to death, in 1405. In 1406, the young prince, subsequently James I. of Scotland, who had been taken on his voyage to France, was imprisoned in the castle; and after the battle of Agincourt, in the reign of Henry V., the Duke of Orleans and several French noblemen of the highest rank, were confined here.

During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the castle was the place of confinement of numerous noblemen, and several were put to death within its walls. Earl Rivers, who was kept a prisoner here by the Duke of Gloucester, whose designs he had ineffectually attempted to oppose, was at length put to death in the castle, together with Sir Richard Grey and Sir Thomas Vaughan. In 1461, Edward IV., with an army of 40,000 men, fixed his head-quarters at Pontefract, whence he marched against the Lancastrians at Towton. After the union of the houses of York and Lancaster in the person of Henry VII., that monarch visited the castle, in the second year of his reign. It was honoured also by visits from Henry VIII., in 1540; from James I., in 1603 and 1617, on his way to Scot-

land; and from Charles I., in 1625. In the rebellion called the Pilgrimage of Grace, in the reign of Henry, it was surrendered by Thomas, Lord D'Arcy, to the troops under the command of Aske.

At the commencement of the civil war, the castle was garrisoned for the king, and in 1644 was closely invested by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had taken possession of the town for the parliament. The Royalists maintained a spirited defence under a heavy cannonade, which continued several days; and held out till the arrival of a detachment of 2000 men, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who, after a severe conflict with the parliamentarians in Chequer-field, in which he was assisted by sallies from the castle, at length obliged them to raise the siege. On the departure of Sir Marmaduke, the republicans again obtained possession of the town, and throwing up intrenchments for a blockade, renewed their efforts to reduce the castle. The garrison, under Governor Lowther, fought with obstinate intrepidity, and did considerable execution by frequent sallies; but being in want of provisions, and unable, from the blockade of the town, to procure supplies, it capitulated on honourable terms. After the castle had been for a short time in the hands of the parliamentarians, it was retaken by Col. Morrice and a small band of determined royalists, disguised as peasants carrying in provisions, who entered it without being suspected, and, having a reinforcement at hand, secured Col. Cotterell, the governor, and his men, in the dungeons. The castle was afterwards invested by Cromwell in person; but the royalists maintained their post, and it was not till the execution of the king that they surrendered the fortress, which the parliament soon ordered to be dismantled. Of this castle, so memorable for its connexion with the most interesting periods of English history, and which consisted of numerous massive towers, connected by walls of prodigious strength, and occupying the summit of an isolated rock, only a small circular tower now remains.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on dry and elevated ground, near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder. The streets are spacious and well paved; the houses, mostly of brick, are commodious and well built, and the town is supplied with excellent water from springs. Gas-works were erected in 1832, at an expense of upwards of £4000, the greater portion of which was raised by means of shares of £10 each, and the remainder borrowed on interest; the two gasometers are capable of containing 5000 cubic feet of gas. There are two subscription reading-rooms: the theatre, a small building erected by subscription, has been converted into a British school. At a short distance from the town, a neat monument was erected in 1818, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. The environs abound with interesting and diversified scenery; the gardens and nursery-grounds produce abundance of fruit and vegetables for the supply of the adjacent markets, and are famous for a superior kind of liquorice, which is cultivated extensively, and manufactured into cakes. The town has an excellent local trade, arising from the populousness and respectability of the neighbourhood. The Aire and Calder canal affords a conveyance from the ports of Hull and Goole to Ferrybridge, from which place there is direct land-carriage to Pontefract; the Wakefield and Goole railway runs by the town, and the York and North-Midland railway has a station within two miles, at Castleford. The market, which is well supplied with corn and provisions of every kind, is on Saturday. The market-place is spacious: in the centre of it was formerly a cross in honour of St. Oswald, around which, for a certain distance, extended the privilege of freedom from arrest, and the area was for a considerable time kept unpaved, as a memorial of that right; the cross was removed in 1734, and a neat market-house, ornamented with pillars of the Doric order, erected in pursuance of the will of Mr. Solomon Dupier, by his widow. Fairs are held on the first Saturday in December, May 5th, Oct. 5th, and the Saturday before Palm-Sunday; also every fortnight, on the Saturday next after the fairs of York.

*Corporation Seal.*

Pontefract, which had enjoyed various privileges under charters of the lords of the honour and manor, was first incorporated by royal charter in the reign of Richard III., which was confirmed by Henry VII. and Edward VI., and by James I. in the 4th year of his reign. The charter was enlarged in the 29th of Charles II., and a new one was granted by James II. in the first of his reign. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the municipal borough is co-extensive with the township of Pontefract, and the number of magistrates is eight. The town exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd and 26th of Edward I., and the privilege was revived by James I. in 1621, since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds a court of quarter-sessions; and a court of record for the borough occurs every three weeks, for the recovery of debts to any amount. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Saturday in the West-riding court-house, and the borough magistrates meet every Monday in the town-hall; the general quarter-sessions for the riding are held here at Easter. The county debt-court of Pontefract, established in 1847, has jurisdiction over the registration-district of Pontefract. The town-hall is a neat building, erected at the joint expense of the county and the corporation; the lower part, surrounded by an open corridor, forms a prison, and above is the hall, which is conveniently arranged for the borough courts, and occasionally used as an assembly-room: the front of the building is ornamented with pilasters of the Doric order, surmounted by a cornice. The court-house, erected at the expense of the county, is a handsome structure of freestone, in the Grecian style, and of the Ionic order.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £313; impropriator, the Earl of Harewood. The old parochial church, dedicated to All Saints, now a district church, was nearly demolished in the parliamentary war, and is still partly in ruins, but the north and south transepts and the tower were restored in 1831, at an expense of £4300, raised by subscription: the living is a

perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown, endowed with £200 per annum, arising from lands bequeathed by Mr. Fothergill. The church of St. Giles, rendered parochial by an act of parliament passed in the 29th of George III., is a neat edifice, of which the old tower was taken down and rebuilt; it is situated on elevated ground in the market-place, and forms a conspicuous feature in the view of the town. The collegiate chapel dedicated to St. Clement, within the precincts of the castle; and the free chapel of St. Thomas, erected on the spot where the Earl of Lancaster was beheaded, have long since disappeared. At Knottingley, East Knottingley, and East Hardwick, are separate incumbencies. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A free grammar school was founded, and endowed with a house and garden, and £50 per annum from the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster, in the 2nd year of the reign of Edward VI.; and the endowment was augmented in the reign of Elizabeth. Having fallen into decay, the institution was refounded, on petition of the inhabitants, 32nd of George III.

The college and hospital of St. Nicholas was originally founded by an abbot of the monastery of St. Oswald, in the county of York, for a reader and thirteen persons, and was endowed with an income of £23. 13. 4., payable out of the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster. It was vested in the corporation of the borough by James I., and was rebuilt, or largely repaired, by means of a sum of £100 bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Sayle. The endowment, by subsequent donations, has been increased to £36 per annum. *Knolles*, or the *Trinity*, almshouse was founded in the reign of Richard II., by Sir Robert Knolles, and endowed with an annual sum, also payable from the revenue of the duchy, with the moiety of an estate in Whitechapel, London, devised by Mr. John Mercer, and other property, producing a yearly income of more than £108. The premises comprise rooms for seven aged men and nine women. *Perfect's* hospital was built at the joint expense of the corporation and the town, and endowed by Mr. William Perfect with land, which, with other donations, produces £40 per annum; the premises comprise three dwellings, each for an aged man and his wife. The *Bede House*, of which the origin is unknown, is maintained by the overseers. The building called *Thwaites'* hospital was bequeathed for the residence of four aged unmarried women, by Richard Thwaites, in 1620. *Cowper's* hospital was founded in 1668, by Robert Cowper, and has been rebuilt at the expense of the parish, for four aged widows. Two almshouses, built respectively by *Mr. Matthew* and *Mr. Robert Franks*, in 1737, and containing each apartments for two aged widows, have endowments of £11. 10. and £17. 10. per annum. *Watkinson's* hospital was founded in 1765, by Edward Watkinson, M.D., who endowed it with estates producing £87. 14.; the premises contain apartments for eight aged men and women. *George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury*, gave in trust to the corporation £200 per annum, to be employed in loans to tradesmen; and there are numerous bequests for distribution among the poor generally.

Among the various monastic institutions that existed here, was a Cluniac priory, founded in the reign of William Rufus by Robert de Lacy, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; the revenue at the Dissolution was £472. 16. 1. A convent of Carmelites was established in the year 1257, by Edmund Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. A convent of Dominican or Black friars was instituted in 1266, by Simon Pyper, in a place now called Friar-Wood; at the Dissolution it consisted of a prior, seven brethren, and a novice. There was also an hospital for Lazars, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, of uncertain foundation, to which, in 1286, Archbishop Romain was a benefactor, and of which the site is supposed to be occupied by Franks' hospital. An hospital for a chaplain and eight poor brethren, established in the reign of Edward III., by Willam La Tabourere, is by some identified with the Bede House. On the 25th of March, 1822, as two labourers were trenching the land for liquorice, in a field called Paper-Mill Field, near St. Thomas' Hill, one of them struck his spade against a stone coffin, which weighed about a ton and a half, and which, on examination, was found to contain the skeleton of a man, with the head between the legs, in good preservation. These were supposed to be the decapitated remains of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who suffered on the 22nd of March, 1322, exactly 500 years previously. The coffin and its contents were removed into the grounds of R. P. Milnes, Esq., of Frystone Hall, where they now remain, inclosed within a palisade. Near a windmill occupying the site of St. Thomas' chapel, great quantities of beautifully carved stones were dug up in 1841, which were removed by the Earl of Mexborough, as owner of the soil: from the sculpture of the stones, the building to which they belonged seems to have been of pointed architecture. Thomas de Castleford, a monkish historian, was a brother of the Dominican convent. Dr. Bramhall, who after the Restoration was made primate of Ireland, was a native of Pontefract; and Dr. Johnson, a physician and eminent antiquary, resided in the town. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Fermor, who are styled Earls of Pomfret.

PONTEFRACT-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. riding of York, ½ a mile (N. W. by N.) from Pontefract; containing 96 inhabitants. The park comprises about 325 acres. It is managed by 24 resident persons who are the highest rate-payers, and is thrown open from the 12th of May till the 10th of October for the benefit of those inhabitants of Pontefract, Pontefract-Park, and Tanshelf, who have been resident three years. About 300 head of cattle are annually taken in, the number being fixed by the trustees; the pasture of a horse is 21*s.*, that of a cow 12*s.*, and any person stocking the park with cattle not *bonâ fide* his own property, forfeits his right of pasture for a given period.

PONTELAND (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and W. division of Castle ward, S. division of Northumberland; comprising the townships of Berwick-Hill, Little Callerton, Coldcoats, Darras-Hall, Higham-Dykes, Kirkley, Milburn, Milburn-Grange, Ponteland, part of High Callerton, and part of Prestwick; the whole containing 1094 inhabitants, of whom 424 are in Ponteland township, 7½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle, on the road to the north. The origin of this place is attributed to Elius Hadrianus by Camden, who supposes it to have been the station of the first cohort of the Cornavii. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1244, between Henry III. and the King of Scotland; and in the following century the town and castle were

burnt by the Scots, previous to the battle of Otterburn. The parish is situated on the west bank of the river Pont, from which it takes its name, and is intersected by the river Blyth; it comprises about 10,000 acres, and was originally much larger, including Dinnington, which is now a separate parish. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, well adapted for wheat, and there are extensive tracts of rich pasture; the surface is generally level. The substratum abounds with stone of good quality for building, and in the neighbourhood are some coal-mines. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £2067. 10., with a glebe of 85 acres; and the tithes of the vicar for £296. 4., with a glebe of 143 acres. The church, formerly collegiate, is partly in the Norman style, with a square tower surmounted by a low spire; it was repaired in 1810. There is a place of worship for Scottish Presbyterians; also a free school, founded in 1719 by Richard Coates, Esq., who bequeathed property now producing about £70 a year, for its support.

PONTESBURY (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Atcham, hundred of Ford, S. division of Salop, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 3311 inhabitants, of whom 1471 are in the first division, 966 in the second, and 686 in the third. The parish is intersected by the road from Shrewsbury to Montgomery, and comprises 10,673 acres, of which 6320 are arable, 3460 meadow and pasture, 345 wood and plantations, 239 in homesteads and cottages, 217 common, and 92 uninclosed. Its surface is undulated, presenting in one part an insulated rocky hill and a woody ravine; and the soil varies considerably: the timber consists chiefly of oak, ash, fir, and Carolina poplar. There are some thin strata of coal; and lead, though not dug in the parish, is smelted in large quantities. The living is a rectory, in three portions: the first is valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; net income, £800; patron, the Rev. Ham Harrison: the second also at £17. 13. 4.; net income, £825; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford: and the third at £8. 10; net income, £483; patron, W. E. S. Owen, Esq. The church formerly had a dean and three prebendaries; it was rebuilt in 1828, at a cost of £5200, raised by rate and subscription, and is in the early English style, with a tower 90 feet in height. A chapel of ease, in the same style, was built at Cruckton, by subscription, in 1840, at an expense of £900; and at Longdon is a chapel with 140 sittings, which forms a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

PONTISBRIGHT, or Chapel, a parish, in the union of Lexden and Winstree, Colchester division of the hundred of Lexden, N. division of Essex, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Halsted; containing 429 inhabitants. This is a daughter parish to Great Tey, and comprises 1152 acres, of which about 200 acres are pasture, 40 woodland, and 125 common or waste. A fair for toys is held on the first Tuesday after the 11th of June. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Parishioners: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £227. 10., and those of the incumbent for £140. 12.; there are 45½ acres of glebe appertaining to the rectory, and 10 to the curacy. The church is a small ancient edifice.

PONTON, GREAT (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of Grantham, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 4 miles (S.) from Grantham; containing 469 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2800 acres of land, chiefly arable. It is situated on the great north road, and the river Witham runs through the village, which was the *Ad Pontem* of Antoninus: Roman coins, tessellated pavements, &c., have been discovered at different periods. There are some quarries, producing stone suitable for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7.; net income, £463; patron, the Prebendary of North Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The church is a beautiful edifice in the later English style, erected in 1519, at the expense of Anthony Ellys, a merchant of London; the tower and spire are much admired. W. Archer, in 1713, endowed a free school with land and houses now producing £53 per annum.

PONTON, LITTLE (*St. Guthlake*), a parish, in the union of Grantham, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Grantham; containing 212 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great north road, and intersected by the river Witham: it comprises by measurement 1900 acres. Limestone and freestone are quarried. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £336; patron, the Rev. Dr. Dowdeswell. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1811; there are about 26 acres of glebe. The church, an humble edifice without tower or spire, has the date 1657, the time, probably, when it was dismantled.

PONTOP, county of Durham.—See Collierly.

PONT-Y-POOL, a market-town and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of Trevethan, division of Pont-y-Pool, hundred of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth, 20 miles (S. W. by W.) from Monmouth, and 146 (W. by N.) from London; containing 2865 inhabitants. This town, the name of which is a corruption of Pont ap Howel, is situated on a declivity between the river Avon and the canal to Newport, near the base of the bold elevation of Mynydd-Maen. It appears to have arisen out of the village of Trevethan, and to owe its present importance to the inventive genius of Thomas Allgood, a native of Northamptonshire, who made some discoveries here, of much advantage to the manufactures of the country, in the art of imitating japan varnish, from which the articles were denominated Japan ware. His son, also, introduced, and carried on here for a considerable time, a branch of art in cleansing and polishing iron, which produced articles of such excellent workmanship, as eventually to obtain for them the name of "Pont-y-Pool ware." The prosperity of the town was increased towards the close of the sixteenth century, by the establishment of iron-works, under the auspices of Capel Hanbury.

The town is situated on the great basin of coal and ironstone extending westward through Wales to Pembrokeshire. It is irregularly built, chiefly in two streets, which contain many neat detached houses; the streets are partially macadamized, are lighted with gas, and the town is well supplied with water from the small river Avon and the adjacent springs. The surrounding scenery is of a rugged character, and the prospect from some points is exceedingly wide. The iron-works, begun

in 1565, and enlarged by John Hanbury, Esq.; and some forges and iron-mills, for making tin-plate; afford employment to a large portion of the population. The manufacture of the Japan and Pont-y-Pool ware, also, is still carried on. The chief articles of trade are, iron of every description and quality; and coal, in which the neighbouring hills abound. Some business is done in the leather-trade, and there is a good brewery. Facility of conveyance is supplied by several tram-roads, and to the port of Newport by the Monmouthshire and Brecon canals, which pass through Pont-y-Pool, and form a junction at the village of Pont-y-Moile. In 1845 an act was passed for a railway to Newport, and another act in 1846 for a railway to Hereford. The market is on Saturday, and during the summer there is an additional market on Wednesday; fairs are held on April 2nd and 22nd, July 5th, and October 10th, for horses, cattle, sheep, cheese, &c. Petty-sessions are held here; also an annual court leet for the lords of the manors of Wensland and Brynwyn, at which the stewards preside. The powers of the county debt-court of Pont-y-Pool, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Pont-y-Pool. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patron, the Vicar of Llanover; appropriators, the Chapter of Llandaff. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is a very ancient building, but has undergone such considerable repairs as to make it a neat and commodious structure. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics. The poor-law union of Pont-y-Pool comprises 22 parishes or places, with a population of 25,037.

POOL, with Byrome.—See Byrome.

POOL, NETHER and OVER, townships, in the parish of Eastham, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of Wirrall, S. division of Cheshire, the former $7\frac{1}{2}$, and the latter 8 miles (N. by W.) from Chester; containing respectively 32 and 96 inhabitants. According to the Domesday survey, both townships formed part of the possessions of the barons of Nantwich, one of whose adherents shortly settled at Nether Pool, and assumed the name of Pulle or Pul. His estates falling to three co-heiresses, they quit-claimed the lands about 1220 to William le Hare, who adopted the local name, and became the founder of the families of Pole, in Devonshire, and Poole, in Cheshire. The Pulls frequently occur in the annals of the county, as holding important offices, nor were the services of the family confined to their own country: Randall de Pull fought in the van of the English army under the Black Prince. Over Pool eventually became the property of the monastery at Chester, and was held by the monks at the Dissolution; after being retained by the crown for some time, it was granted to William and John Glasior, and Thomas Glasior was lord of the manor so late as 1710. The estate afterwards passed to the Pooles, and on the death of the Rev. Sir Henry Poole, was purchased by the late Marquess of Westminster, to whose successor both townships now belong.

The present Pool Hall was built by Sir Thomas Poole, Knt., sheriff of Cheshire in the 19th of Henry VIII., and is a remarkably fine specimen of the domestic architecture of that period. The north and east fronts are built of gray stone, now covered with moss; the other parts of the building are composed of timber and plaster, and are carried up in gables, in the usual style of the ancient Cheshire halls. The east front is lighted with large bay-windows, and is terminated at each end with an octagonal turret of the same height as the centre gable. One of these turrets has a large heavy embattled porch, approached by a flight of steps, and forming the entrance to a spacious hall, over the chimney-piece of which is the date 1547. In Nether Pool township are 449 acres, the soil of which is clay. From its situation on the shore of the river Mersey, which here turns off nearly at right angles towards Liverpool, it is peculiarly exposed to the violence of the stream, and large quantities of land have been washed away. Over Pool comprises 446 acres, of a like soil: the village consists of a few humble cottages and small farmhouses, also near the Mersey, between which river and the road from Chester to Birkenhead both townships lie. The Chester and Birkenhead railway is not far distant.

POOL, SOUTH (*St. Cyriac*), a parish, in the union of Kingsbridge, hundred of Coleridge, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of Devon, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Kingsbridge; containing, with the hamlets of Frogmoor and North Pool, 555 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1746 acres, of which 24 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the joint patronage of Mrs. Treby, and A. Kelly and T. H. Hayes, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £376, and there are $45\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe.

POOLE, a township, in the parish of Acton, union and hundred of Nantwich, S. division of the county of Chester, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 201 inhabitants. It comprises 720 acres, of which the soil is partly sand and partly clay. The Chester canal passes within its western boundary; and the railway from Chester to Crewe, which runs on the north, and the road from Nantwich to Tarporley and Chester, which pursues a course nearly parallel with the canal, also afford means of communication. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £40. 19. 1., and the vicarial for £23. 7. 4.

POOLE (*St. James*), a sea-port, borough, and market-town, a county of itself, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Cogdean, Shaston (East) division of Dorset, 27 miles (E.) from Dorchester, and 104 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 6093 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its commodious harbour, appears to have risen first into notice as a fishing-hamlet. In the time of Edward III., the port was much frequented, and the inhabitants had attained such prosperity as to be able to furnish four ships and ninety-four men towards the armament of that sovereign for the siege of Calais. After much fluctuation in the succeeding reigns, the population had greatly increased in the time of Henry VI., from whom, and his immmediate successors, the inhabitants obtained grants of various privileges. The town subsequently became the resort and also the residence of Spanish merchants; and the

*Seal and Arms.*

trade rapidly increased till after their departure, on the breaking out of the Spanish war in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, when it materially declined. But this check was not of long continuance, and some additional immunities having been conferred on the town, its importance was soon established upon a more solid and permanent basis. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, it was garrisoned for the parliament, and became the scene of some severe and sanguinary contests; after the Restoration the fortifications were demolished.

The town is situated on a peninsula in the northern part of the harbour, connected by an isthmus with the main land. It consists of several good streets; the houses are in general well built and of respectable appearance, with some of a superior class intermixed, and the streets are paved under the provisions of the general highway act, and watched and lighted under a local act obtained in the 29th of George II. The inhabitants are well supplied with water. Considerable improvements have been made by the corporation, who recently expended £1500 in the purchase of houses, that have been taken down in order to widen the High-street. In 1834 an act was procured for building a bridge between Poole and Hamworthy. Several reading societies have been formed; a newsroom is supported by subscription; and a public library is established, for which an appropriate building was erected in 1830, at the expense of the Hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby (now Lord de Mauley), then one of the representatives of the borough, on a site of ground given by B. L. Lester, Esq., the other member. An amateur concert has been established upwards of seventy years. The town-house, a neat building on the quay, lately built by subscription, is used by the subscribers, who are chiefly merchants, as a newsroom.

The TRADE of the port, which was principally with Newfoundland, has of late years become more general; a considerable foreign trade is now carried on, and a large coasting-trade has been established. Among the exports are, provisions, wearing-apparel, cordage, nets, and commodities of all kinds, to Newfoundland, and manufactured goods; the imports include cod and salmon, chiefly for foreign markets, and oil, seal-skins, furs, and cranberries, for home consumption, Corn is both exported and imported in great quantities; many thousand tons of clay are shipped to Liverpool annually, for the Staffordshire potteries, and coal is imported from the north of England, for the use of the neighbouring district. The number of vessels belonging to the port, of above fifty tons, is 81, and their aggregate burthen 12,155 tons. The harbour is one of the safest in the island; during the severest gales, vessels may ride here in perfect security at single anchor: the quays, nearly a mile in length, are accessible to vessels at all times of the tide, and along the whole extent are commodious warehouses, affording every facility for commerce. An oyster-fishery was formerly carried on; but the beds have almost entirely failed, from the rapacity and improvidence of the fishermen. The manufactures of the town and vicinity consist principally of rope, twine, and sail-cloth, which are extensive; and there are several yards for ship-building. The Southampton and Dorchester railway passes near the town, and has a branch to it, two miles in length. The market is on Thursday, and there is another on Monday for provisions; fairs commence on the festival of St. Philip and St. James, and on All Souls' day, both of which are continued for nine days. The butchers' market is held under the guildhall, and there are two adjacent market-places for vegetables and poultry, one of them lately erected by the corporation.

The inhabitants were first incorporated in the reign of Richard I., by William Long 'Espee, lord of the manor of Canford, of which Poole then formed part; and the grant was confirmed in the 45th of Edward III. by William de Montacute, and in the 12th of Henry IV. by Thomas de Montacute, both earls of Salisbury and lords of the manor of Canford. The charter was extended in 1559, by Elizabeth, who re-incorporated the inhabitants, and erected Poole into a county of itself, independent of Dorset; and other privileges were bestowed by Charles II., in the 19th, and by James II. in the 4th, year of his reign. The corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards, the municipal boundaries being co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is fourteen. The town first sent representatives to parliament in the reign of Edward III., and afterwards discontinued till the 31st of Henry VI., from which period it has regularly returned two members: the right of election was extended in 1832, to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising by estimation 352 acres: the sheriff is returning officer. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough; and petty-sessions take place at the guildhall every Tuesday. A court of admiralty was held by the mayor, but it was abolished by the Municipal Corporations' act. The sheriff holds his *Tourn* annually, at which presentments of illegal weights and measures are made. The powers of the county debt-court of Poole, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Poole. The guildhall, a neat and substantial building, was erected in 1761, at the joint expense of Joseph Gulston, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. Calcraft.

*Admiralty Seal formerly used.*

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of J. M. Elwes, Esq.; net income, £307. The church is an elegant modern structure, erected at an expense of £15,000, towards which the corporation gave £1300. St. Paul's episcopal chapel, in the Grecian style, built at a cost of £3000, by subscription, and endowed from the same source, was consecrated on the 17th of January, 1833, and can accommodate from 700 to 800 persons: the living is in the patronage of Trustees. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, and Roman Catholics. A free school is supported by Mr. Harbin's bequest of £300, now producing £20 per annum. The poor-law union of Poole comprises eight parishes or places, with a population of 12,074: a union-house has been erected at Long-

fleet, at an expense of £6000. Sir Peter Thompson, many years Fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries, was a native of this place, of which he collected all the known ancient records; and John Lewis, an eminent divine and antiquary, was also born here.

POOLE, a chapelry, in the parish of Otley, Upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, W. riding of York, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Otley; containing 363 inhabitants. It comprises about 810 acres; the soil is fertile, and the prevailing scenery of pleasing character. Here are some quarries of good building-stone. The village is situated on the south bank of the river Wharfe, over which is a bridge; it has a corn-mill, two paper-mills, and a scribbling and fulling mill. The chapel, rebuilt in 1840, is a neat structure with a campanile turret, and contains 200 sittings, of which 80 are free; the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, the Vicar of Otley; impropriators, Mr. Fawkes and others. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

POOLE-KEYNES (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Cirencester, hundred of Malmesbury, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of Wilts, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Cirencester; containing 184 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 1500 acres, is intersected by the river Thames, about a mile from its source; and the Cheltenham and Great-Western Union railway runs through. The houses are of stone dug on the spot; and in some places forest marble is found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; net income, £226, derived from land; patron, the Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The church was rebuilt in 1777.

POOLEY, a neat village, in the township of High Barton, parish of Barton, West ward and union, county of Westmorland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Penrith. This place is situated at the foot of the lake Ulswater; and the river Eamont, which flows out of the lake, is here crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches, uniting at this point Westmorland and Cumberland. It possesses great attractions, having extensive and diversified scenery, resources for angling, and several barges and skiffs. From Pooley to Patterdale, the head of the lake, the distance is nine miles, in a serpentine course, through an enchanting country.

POOLTON, Cheshire.—See Seacombe.

POORSTOCK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Beaminster, partly in the hundred of Eggerton, but chiefly in the liberty of Poorstock, Bridport division of Dorset, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bridport; containing, with the tythings of West Milton, Mappercombe with Nettlecombe, South Poorton with Loscombe, and Witherston, 1090 inhabitants. It is said, traditionally, that King Athelstan had a castle here; a hill called Castle Hill is pointed out as its site, and some fields in the vicinity bear the name of Park fields. In the 7th of Edward III., a market on Thursday, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Philip and St. James, and two days afterwards, were granted to John Wroxhale, to be held here; but no market or fair now takes place. The parish comprises 3317 acres, of which 422 are common or waste land: stone for paving, and an inferior freestone, are quarried. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 8.; net income, £195; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £303, and the vicarial for £230; there is a glebe-house, on about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of land. The church is a handsome edifice, erected about the beginning of Henry VIIth's reign. At West Milton is a chapel of ease, and at Mappercombe are the remains of an ancient chapel.

POORTON, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Beaminster, hundred of Beaminster-Forum and Redhone, Bridport division of Dorset, 5 miles (S. E.) from Beaminster; containing 112 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Jenkyns: the tithes have been commuted for £79, and the glebe comprises nearly 2 acres.

POORTON, SOUTH, a tything, in the parish of Poorstock, union of Beaminster, hundred of Eggerton, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; containing 114 inhabitants.

POPHAM (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of Basingstoke, hundred of Mitcheldever, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 7 miles (S. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 99 inhabitants. The London and South-Western railway passes on the west, through two tunnels each 200 yards in length, separated by a cutting nearly 100 feet in depth. it attains its summit here, being about 400 feet above the level of the terminus at Nine Elms, London; and at the Andover road is a station on the line. The living is annexed, with the livings of Northington and East Stratton, to the vicarage of Mitcheldever.

POPLAR (*All Saints*), formerly a hamlet with Blackwall, but now a parish, and the head of a union, in the Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex, 3 miles (E. by S.) from London; containing 20,342 inhabitants. This place, which was separated from Stepney by act of parliament, in 1817, derived its name from the number of poplar-trees with which it anciently abounded, and for the growth of which its situation near the river Thames was highly favourable. It is at the south-eastern extremity of the county, and is bounded on the east, west, and south by the river, and on the north by the parishes of Bromley and Limehouse. The parish is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in the shipping interest, by numerous artisans occupied in the different yards for building and repairing ships, and by a multitude of labourers, who find employment in the East and West India docks. The West India docks were constructed here, in 1802; and the works of the Thames Plate-Glass Company, various iron and brass foundries, and several establishments for engineering and the manufacture of machinery, are in the parish. It is partially paved, well lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the East London waterworks. The Poplar institution for the promotion of literature and science, is a neat building on the East India road. The town-hall, forming part of the present workhouse for the union, was erected in 1810, on the removal of an ancient edifice, which stood in the highway.

The living is a rectory not in charge, in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford; net income, £632. The church, erected by the parishioners at an expense of £37,000, is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, with a lofty steeple of the composite order; the interior

is conveniently arranged and chastely ornamented. The building is situated on the south side of the East India road, in the centre of a spacious cemetery, on the west of which is a house for the rector. A chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by subscription in 1654, at an expense of £2000, on a piece of ground given by the East India Company, by whom it was almost entirely rebuilt in 1776; it is a neat building, with a large burial-ground. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Company, and is attached to the hospital supported by them here. A chapel has been recently erected on the East India road at the expense of George Green, Esq., for the accommodation of the numerous persons employed in his building-yards, and of the seamen with which the neighbourhood abounds; it is a neat edifice in the Grecian style, with a handsome campanile turret, and contains 1100 sittings. Within a few yards of it the same gentleman has built a large house called the "Sailors' Home," for the temporary lodging and accommodation of sailors while on shore. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

The boys' school, established in 1711, affords instruction on the national system. The free school, founded in 1816, contains 300 boys and 200 girls; a school-room for boys, and another for girls, with houses for the master and mistress, have been erected at an expense of £3037, on a piece of ground given by the East India Company, and the institution has an income of £240, arising from bequests. A Roman Catholic school is maintained; and in the Ladies' charity school, in union with the National Society, 90 girls are taught. An infants' school is supported by Mr. Green, who has been a munificent benefactor to the parish, and a zealous promoter of the schools, to the establishment and support of which, and to other charitable uses, he has appropriated more than £10,000. There is also a school for Irish Protestants, of whom 125 are clothed and partly supported. The East India hospital was established for the maintenance of widows of officers and seamen in the company's service. It was rebuilt in 1802, and is a spacious and substantial quadrangular structure, comprising 38 tenements: the south front contains the chaplain's residence in the centre, and on each side dwellings for the hospitallers; and to the north of the chapel are 18 dwellings for the widows of superior officers. There are various bequests for distribution among necessitous and aged parishioners. The poor-law union comprises Poplar, Blackwall, Bromley, and Stratford-le-Bow, and contains a population of 31,091.

George Steevens, editor of Shakspeare's plays, was born here in 1736, and was buried in the chapel, where is a monument to his memory, with a fine bas-relief, in which he is represented contemplating the bust of his favourite author. In the cemetery are the tombs of Dr. Glo'ster Ridley, minister of Poplar, who died in 1774, and of his son, the Rev. James Ridley, author of the *Tales of the Genii*, who died in 1765. Among the literary men who occasionally resided here were, Robert Ainsworth, compiler of the Latin Dictionary, who kept a school in the neighbourhood; and Sir Richard Steele, who is said to have had a laboratory here.

POPPLETON, NETHER, a parish, in the E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. W.) from York, on the road to Boroughbridge; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises 1169 acres, of which 669 are arable, and 500 pasture and meadow: the surface is level; the soil is various, but rich, except on the moorland, and the scenery is pleasing, embracing views of the river Ouse, and York cathedral. The York and Newcastle railway passes east of the church, and crosses the Ouse on a bridge of three semi-elliptical arches, thirty feet above the bed of that river, which forms the northern boundary of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes are held under lease by Richard F. Wilson, Esq. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, in 1842, at a cost of £400; it has a turret with two bells of reverberating sound, and contains some monuments to the family of Archbishop Hutton, who resided here in 1620. Prince Rupert, with his army, crossed the river at this place, on his way to Marston-Moor, in 1644.

POPPLETON, UPPER, a chapelry, in the parishes of NETHER POPPLETON and ST. MARY BISHOPSHILL JUNIOR, E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from York; containing 373 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1340 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Copmanthorpe: the tithes for the manor of Poppleton were commuted for land in 1769. The chapel is a neat edifice, dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PORCHESTER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of FAREHAM, hundred of PORTSDOWN, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Fareham; containing 767 inhabitants. This place, the *Caer Peris* of the Britons, and the *Portus Magnus* of the Romans, was by the Saxons called *Port ceastre*, either from the castle which defended its capacious harbour, or from *Porth*, a Saxon chief, who landed here with his two sons, Bieda and Maegla, and, having obtained a settlement in this part of the island, assisted Cerdic in establishing the kingdom of the West Saxons. A castle of great strength was erected on the old Roman works, which was much enlarged, or more probably rebuilt, soon after the Conquest; and previously to the destruction of the harbour by the retiring of the sea, this place was the principal station of the British navy, subsequently removed to Portsmouth. Porchester Castle is situated on a neck of land projecting a considerable way into the harbour. The walls, which are from eight to twelve feet in thickness, and eighteen feet high, inclose a quadrangular area of nearly five acres, are defended by numerous towers, and surrounded by a broad and deep moat. The keep is a strong square building, with four towers, the largest of them forming the north-west angle; it contains many spacious rooms, of which some are vaulted with stone, and one appears to have been the chapel. The entrance to the outer area is through massive Norman towers on the east and west sides: the parochial church is within the outer area. Several of the towers, and a considerable portion of the walls of the castle, are now in ruins. The parish comprises 1113*a*. 1*r*. 3*p*., of which 183 acres are down-land: the village, called by way of distinction Porchester-street, extends for about a mile on the road to Fareham, and contains some neat houses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Lord

Powerscourt. The great tithes have been commuted for £320, and those of the vicar for £180: there are 11 acres of glebe. The church is a venerable cruciform structure principally in the Norman style, with a low central tower; the west front is a fine specimen of that style: the south transept has been destroyed; the chancel, which is small, is of later date, and has a window of three lights in the later English style. Numerous Roman coins have been dug up.

PORINGLAND, GREAT or EAST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Henstead, E. division of Norfolk, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Norwich; containing 520 inhabitants. The parish comprises 916*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.*; and the road from Norwich to Bungay runs through it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £274; patron and incumbent, the Rev. S. Brereton: there is a glebe of 18 acres. The church was founded before the Conquest, and the body of it rebuilt about 1432; it is chiefly in the decorated style, with a tower which in the lower part is circular and in the upper part octagonal.

PORINGLAND, LITTLE or WEST (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Henstead, E. division of Norfolk, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Norwich; containing 57 inhabitants. It comprises 629*a.* 2*r.* 6*p.*, of which 572 acres are arable, and 47 pasture. The living is a rectory, united in 1728 to the rectory of Howe: there are no remains of the church.

PORLOCK (*St. Dubritius*), a parish and small port, and formerly a market-town, in the union of Williton, hundred of Carhampton, W. division of Somerset, 6 miles (W.) from Minehead; containing, with the tythings of Bossington and Yearnor, 892 inhabitants, of whom 106 are in the hamlet of Weir-Porlock, and 100 in that of West Porlock. This place, which derives its name from the Saxon *Portlocan*, "an inclosed harbour," is of considerable antiquity, having been a residence of the West Saxon kings, who had an extensive chase here. About the year 918, a band of pirates entered the harbour; but the greater number were slain by the inhabitants, and the rest escaping to the island of Steepholmes, died of hunger. In 1052, Harold, son of Earl Godwin, having sailed from Ireland with nine ships, entered Porlock bay, and, being unsuccessfully opposed by the inhabitants, slew great numbers, set fire to the town, and carried off much booty. The village is romantically situated near the Bristol Channel, and surrounded on all sides, except in the direction of the sea, by lofty hills, winding valleys, and deep glens: it comprises two streets, composed of straggling houses of a mean order. The trade consists in the importation of coal and lime from Wales; fairs are held on the Thursdays before September 13th, October 11th, and November 12th, for cattle, and a small breed of sheep called *Porlocks*. A manorial court occurs annually. The parish contains 5075 acres, of which 2850 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 11. 8.; and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £339. The church is a fine structure in the ancient English style, and contains some monumental effigies, supposed to represent the early feudal lords. In an adjacent wood are the remains of an imperfect oval encampment, thought to have been constructed at the time of Harold's invasion, and within the area of which swords and other warlike implements have been dug up. John Bridgewater, a controversial divine, and Matthew Hales, D.D., the intimate friend of Dr. Stukeley, and author of *Vegetable Statics*, were rectors of the parish.

PORTBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bedminster, hundred of Portbury, E. division of Somerset, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Bristol; containing, with the tythings of Abbot's, Caswell, Clapton's-Wick, Court, Cross, Failand, Hamgreen, Happerton, Honor, Peter's, Sheepway, Watchhouse, and Woolcombe, 647 inhabitants. This place, which gives name to the hundred, was occupied by the Romans, as is evident from the discovery of foundations, and from traces of a Roman road being still visible through the parish to the sea at Portishead, whence was a passage to Caerleon, anciently *Isca Silurum*. Here was subsequently a cell to the Augustine priory of Breamore, Hants. The parish is situated a short distance south of the navigable river Avon, and is intersected by the road between Bristol and Portishead. An act for the construction of a pier here, and the formation of a railway to Bristol, was passed in 1846; the railway to be eight miles in length, independently of a branch of nearly a mile. Stone is quarried for building and road-making. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Tickenham annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 3.; net income, £379; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; impropriator, J. Adam Gordon, Esq.: there are a few acres of glebe. The church is a plain edifice.

PORTCASSEGG, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Arvans, poor-law union of Chepstow, Upper division of the hundred of Raglan, county of Monmouth; containing 29 inhabitants.

PORT-EAST, Cornwall.—See Chapel-Point.

PORTFIELD, a tything, in the parish of Curry-Rivell, union of Langport, hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, W. division of the county of Somerset; containing 9 inhabitants.

PORTFIELD, a ville, in the parish of Oving, union of West Hampnett, hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, W. division of the county of Sussex; containing 379 inhabitants.

PORTGATE, a township, in the parish of St. John Lee, union of Hexham, S. division of Tindale ward and of Northumberland, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 18 inhabitants. It was so called from a passage through the great Roman wall, the site of which at this place has been levelled with the plough. Here is an old border tower, near which the Devil's Causeway branches from the Watling-street. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £8.

PORT-GAVORN, a small sea-port, in the union of Bodmin, parish of Endellion, hundred of Trigg, E. division of Cornwall, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from Port-Isaac. It is on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and enjoys a considerable trade in the shipping of slate from the Delabole quarry, and the importation of coal from Wales. The pilchard-fishery, also, is carried on, for which there are four large warehouses.

PORT-GUIN, a sea-port, in the parish of Endellion, union of Bodmin, hundred of Trigg, E. division of the county of Cornwall, 2 miles (W.) from Port-Isaac. This was once a large fishing-town; the trade is now confined to the importation of coal.

PORT-ISAAC, a small sea-port, in the parish of Endellion, union of Bodmin, hundred of Trigg, E. division of Cornwall, 8 miles (N. W.) from Camelford. It formerly carried on a very extensive trade in pilchards. The principal business at present is the shipping of corn, and the importation of coal from Wales; and thirty boats, averaging ten tons each, belong to the place, which is a member of the port of Padstow, and accessible to vessels of one hundred tons' burthen. A market is held on Friday, for provisions. There are meeting-houses for Baptists and Wesleyans.

PORTINGSCALE, or Coledale, a township, in the parish of Crosthwaite, union of Cockermouth, Allerdale ward above Derwent, W. division of Cumberland, 1¼ mile (W. by N.) from Keswick; containing 262 inhabitants. The village is situated on the margin of Derwentwater, of which, and of the lake Bassenthwaite, with the romantic tract from Swineshead to Skiddaw, there are fine prospects to be obtained from the adjacent heights.

PORTINGTEN, with Cavil, a township, in the parish of Eastrington, union of Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, E. riding of York, 3¼ miles (N. E.) from Howden; containing 123 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1490 acres of land, partly the property of Viscount Galway. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £46. 10. 8.

PORTISHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Weymouth, hundred of Uggscombe, Dorchester division of Dorset, 7¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 746 inhabitants, and comprising about 1500 acres. Stone is quarried for farm-buildings. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 2.; net income, £74; patron, William Mansfield, Esq. There are nearly 5 acres of glebe, and a new vicarage-house has just been erected. The church is a large ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. Here is the largest cromlech in the county, consisting of a flat stone ten feet by six, which rests horizontally on nine upright ones; it stands on a tumulus, having on the north-west an avenue leading to it, and to the east is a small barrow.

PORTISHEAD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Bedminster, hundred of Portbury, E. division of Somerset, 8½ miles (W. N. W.) from Bristol; containing, with the hamlet of North Weston, 1079 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, and at Portishead Point is a battery for the defence of King's-road, where ships-of-war on the station usually anchor. The Britons, Romans, and Danes successively occupied the district. Here is an ancient camp, the form of which approaches an irregular rhomboid, its longer diameter being 400, and its shorter about 200, yards; it was converted to a similar purpose during the great civil war, and according to the parliamentary records of that period, the royalists posted at Portishead surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had been sent against them. The ancient boundary called Wansdyke terminates here. The parish comprises about 2000 acres; coal is supposed to exist, and limestone, firestone, and flagstone are found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 15. 7½., and in the gift of J. Adam Gordon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £628. 12., and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a fine tower. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends.

PORTLAND (*St. George*), a parish, constituting the liberty of the Isle of Portland, in the union of Weymouth, Dorchester division of Dorset, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Weymouth; containing 2852 inhabitants. The name of this place, thought by some writers to have originated in its situation opposite to the port of Weymouth, is with greater probability derived from its occupation by Porth, a Saxon pirate, who, with his sons Bieda and Maegla, landed at Portsmouth at the commencement of the sixth century. A party of Danish marauders, supposed to have been the first that visited England, landed here in 787, and having killed the præpositus, or governor, obtained possession of the district. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was among the manors given by that monarch to the church at Winchester, on the deliverance of his mother, Queen Emma, from the fiery ordeal through which she had passed, in vindication of her innocence on a charge of incontinency: during the same reign it was attacked and plundered by Earl Godwin, in his rebellion against his sovereign. William Rufus erected a castle here, which in the reign of Stephen was taken by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and held for the Empress Matilda. The manor, which in the reign of the Conqueror had been alienated from the see of Winchester, was re-granted to it by Henry I., and after various changes, again reverting to the crown, was bestowed successively on his queens Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr, by Henry VIII. That monarch, after the suppression of the monasteries, apprehending an invasion from the Papal powers, visited the coast in person, and among other fortresses for the defence of those parts which were most liable to be surprised by the enemy, ordered the present castle of Portland to be built. In the beginning of the civil war of the seventeenth century, the castle was seized and garrisoned by the parliamentarians; but the inhabitants being well affected to the royal cause, it was soon recovered for the king, and after proving a powerful check to the garrison at Weymouth, was one of the last fortresses which surrendered to the parliament.

Portland, though called an island, is in fact a peninsula, connected with the main land by the Chesil Bank, an isthmus varying in breadth from fifty yards to a quarter of a mile, and more than 100 feet above the level of low-water mark. The isthmus is composed of very hard pebbles, decreasing gradually in size towards the west, and extends from Portland to the Burton Cliffs, near Bridport, a distance of sixteen miles. The island is situated in 2° 35′ (W. L.) and 50° 38′ (N. L.), and is of an elliptical form, five miles and a half in length, about two in breadth, and nearly twelve in circumference. It is bounded on the east, south, and west by the English Channel; and on the north by the Portland Roads and Smallmouth, leading into the waters called the Fleet, between Chesil Bank and the main land, which flow up to Abbotsbury, and across which, about a mile from Portland, is a bridge of unusual length. The shore is steep and rugged, and on the north side, the land called the Verne rises majestically to the height of 490 feet, declining gradually towards the south, where the cliff is not more than ten feet above the level of the sea. Off the southern extremity is Portland Race, the passage of

which, even in the calmest weather, is rendered extremely dangerous by the agitation of the sea, arising from the projection of the land of Portland into the Channel. During the dreadful storm in November, 1824, more than 100 houses were destroyed, and sixty-three persons drowned, in the hamlet of Chesil, in the north. At the southern point of the island, called Portland Beale, are a signal station and the upper and lower lighthouses, the former lighthouse erected in 1716, and the latter in 1789; and near them is a remarkable cavern, called Caves Hole, in the form of a perforated dome, from the orifice of which the sea in heavy gales rises as from a fountain. On the eastern side of the island is Pennsylvania Castle, the private residence of the late Governor Penn, erected by Mr. Wyatt, in 1794; in the grounds are the ruins of the castle built by William Rufus, and of the old church, which, with the parsonage-house, was destroyed during the parliamentary war. On the Verne is also a signal station; and at the extremity of a very fine common below it, and commanding the Portland Roads, is the castle built by Henry VIII., mounting at present only twelve guns in the lower tier, the higher having been taken down some years since. In 1816, the late Duke of York, commander-in-chief, with the concurrence of the master-general of the ordnance and the governor, granted the castle to the Manning family, as a marine residence; and considerable sums have been expended in its improvement.

The parish comprises about 3000 acres, and contains seven villages; the summit of the island is smooth, and the soil produces wheat, peas, oats, and barley. The whole district is composed of various strata of stone, differing materially in substance and quality. The Portland stone, in such repute for buildings of magnificence, is found at the depth of 40 feet from the surface; the upper stratum, called Roach or Capstone, is only used for foundations, being so full of fossil productions as to render it unfit for works in which a smooth surface is required. The quarries, which were first worked in the reign of James I., are situated in the western part of the island, and have proved a source of immense wealth to the proprietors. A railroad for the conveyance of the stone to the shipping-place has been constructed, and not less than from 30,000 to 40,000 tons are annually exported, the procuring of which affords employment to the principal part of the population. A new feature of interest is about to be added to Portland, the Commissioners appointed by the crown to inquire into the expediency of establishing harbours of refuge having recommended, that of four harbours to be constructed, Portland should be the site of one. It is intended to form an immense breakwater, above two miles long, extending north-eastward from the isle, and inclosing the Portland and Weymouth "roads," between Portland and the coast north of the town of Weymouth; and as the Capstone already mentioned, now of little value, is admirably adapted to the purpose of a breakwater, the expense is estimated not to exceed £500,000. The inhabitants of the island are a hardy and robust race, who intermarry among themselves, and preserve a peculiarity of customs and character by which they are distinguished from strangers, with whom they avoid all intercourse. This being a royal demesne, the queen's steward holds courts for the manor at Lady-day and Michaelmas. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £320, and there are 20 acres of glebe. The church, erected in the year 1776, is in the modern style. A second church was built in 1840, at an expense of £2315, at Fortune's Well, it is dedicated to St. John, and is a neat structure in the later English style. Her Majesty gave £300 towards the fund, and an endowment of £1500 has been contributed. The living is in the gift of Hyndman's Trustees. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Portland gives the title of Duke to the family of Bentinck.

PORTLEMOUTH, EAST (*St. Onolaus*), a parish, in the union of Kingsbridge, hundred of Coleridge, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of the county of Devon, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Kingsbridge; containing, with the hamlets of Rickham and Holset, 429 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Kingsbridge estuary, and on the south is bounded by the English Channel; it is the most southern parish in the county, and comprises 1723 acres, of which 281 are common or waste. The cultivated land is principally arable. There are some furze brakes on the hill sides, and a few meadows in the deeper valleys; the apple orchards are numerous and luxuriant, and add to the beauty of the scenery, which embraces views including Kingsbridge, the estuaries, and Salcombe harbour. Great quantities of lime are burned for manure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 18. 4.; net income, £324; patrons, the Duke of Cleveland and the Earl of Sandwich. The church is a handsome cruciform edifice; the screen is highly ornamented, and bears the appearance of great antiquity.

PORTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Idmiston, union of Amesbury, hundred of Alderbury, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Salisbury; with 153 inhabitants.

PORTREATH, a small port, in the parish of Illogan, union of Redruth, E. division of the hundred of Penwith, W. division of Cornwall, 4 miles (N.) from Redruth. This place, formerly called Basset's Cove, is seated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, in the midst of strikingly varied scenery. The cliffs on this part of the coast are magnificently bold, and form a fine contrast with the fertile vale in which the small village of Bridge is situated, sheltered on both sides by high grounds richly clothed with wood from the base to the summit. A pier was erected in 1760, which has been greatly lengthened and improved by a trading company, who have likewise constructed basins, in which 25 vessels, averaging 100 tons' burthen, can ride with safety; the expense of these improvements has exceeded £25,000. The company have also, at a cost of £20,000, completed a tramroad to the Gwennap and other mines in the vicinity. About 25,000 tons of copper-ore are annually sent away from the port to the smelting-houses in Wales, and about the same quantity of coal is imported. The inlet is defended on the western side by a battery mounting four twelve-pounders, which was erected by Lord de Dunstanville about the year 1782; and on the opposite hill is another mounting two six-pounders. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PORTSEA (*St. Mary*), a parish, divided into the Liberty part and the Guildable part, in the borough of

PORTSMOUTH, union of PORTSEA ISLAND, locally in the hundred of PORTSDOWN, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 21 miles (S. E. by E.) from Southampton, and 71½ (S. W.) from London; containing 43,678 inhabitants. This place, which is now the principal naval arsenal of Great Britain, takes its name from the island of Portsea. The island is nearly sixteen miles in circumference, and is bounded on the south by Spithead, on the east by Langston harbour, on the west by Portsmouth harbour, and on the north by a channel over which is a bridge connecting the isle with the main land. It contains a great variety of animal and vegetable productions, but has nothing peculiar in its geological formation. Widgeons, wild-ducks, teal, and the curlew, are found in abundance; larks congregate in numerous flocks, and the snow-bunting, the cross-bill, and other scarce birds are occasionally seen. More than 200 different species of insects have been collected in the course of one summer. The northern extremity of the island, comprising Hilsea, is in the parish of Wymering, and union of Fareham; the rest forms the parishes of Portsea and Portsmouth.

The TOWN, which is situated partly on the waste ground formerly called Portsmouth common, and partly on a spot of land named West Dock Field, has rapidly increased within the last century, and now contains many regularly-formed streets, several terraces, and some handsome ranges of houses belonging to families connected with Portsmouth. The extensive suburbs are chiefly inhabited by artisans employed in the dockyard. In 1843, an act was passed for better paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town. The Hampshire subscription library, here, is well supported, and contains a valuable collection in the various departments of literature. In the suburb of Southsea is an excellent bathing establishment, which has contributed greatly to the attractions of Portsea as a watering-place: on the beach is an elegant building consisting of a suite of subscription, promenade, and reading rooms, called the "King's Rooms," the establishment having been distinguished by the patronage of His late Majesty; and a walk leads from them along the shore, affording one of the most delightful promenades in England. In that part of the parish called the Guildable is a considerable number of market-gardens, from which the towns of Portsea and Portsmouth are principally supplied with vegetables. The Portsea and Arundel canal, opened in 1823, joins Langston harbour. The market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The fortifications, which were begun in 1770, are very complete, and unrivalled for strength and beauty. The two principal gates, which form elegant entrances to the town, are noble specimens of architecture; they are called respectively Lion and Unicorn gates, and have on their frontispiece these two portions of the British arms finely sculptured. The "lines" extend from north to south, presenting to the east several strong bastions and outworks, crowned with batteries of heavy ordnance; and the trenches, which are broad and deep, can be filled with water up to the bridges, which connect it with Portsmouth, on the south. The ROYAL DOCK-YARD occupies an area of 110 acres, and comprises, on the grandest scale, and on the most scientific principles, the arrangements for supplying the necessary equipments, and extensive depôts of naval and military stores. The entrance into the yard, which forms a town of itself, is through a lofty gateway; and among the buildings within the walls, the residence formerly of the commissioner is conspicuous for its stateliness; in the centre of the edifice is a noble portico, and on each side are various offices. By a late arrangement, this building has been appointed the residence of the port-admiral; and the duties of the commissioners are performed by an admiral superintendent, for whom a suitable house has been fitted up in the yard. The great basin comprehends an area of 33,000 square yards, communicating with four dry-docks; there is also a double dock for frigates. Ships of the line may at any time enter from the harbour into the dockyard, where twelve men-of-war can be fitted up at the same time. The foundation stone of a new steam-basin was laid by Admiral Parker in January 1845, and the work was completed in the year 1848; it is thought to be the largest steam-basin in the empire, the dam being 3000 feet in length. The covered building-docks are very capacious.

The rope-house is of vast extent, being 1094 yards long, and four stories high: on the lower story, the floor of which is laid with iron and tin, is the machinery for making cables; the three upper stories are appropriated to the manufacture of twine and cordage. The anchor forge is an immense building, in which anchors weighing more than ninety cwt. are made; and near it are the copper-foundry, and the admirable machinery for making blocks, invented by Sir I. Brunel, who for many years superintended its operation. This machinery is impelled by a steam-engine of extraordinary power; and the various processes, from the sawing of the wood to the completion of the block, are conducted with a degree of precision and celerity difficult to describe. The rigging and mast houses are upon the largest scale: indeed each department in this extensive and ably-conducted establishment exhibits a combination of skill, efficiency, and grandeur, in every respect characteristic of the arsenal of a great maritime state. The Dock chapel, appropriated to the officers of the dockyard, the crews of the ships in ordinary, and the various classes of artisans, is a neat structure, with a cupola containing the bell which originally belonged to the Royal George, sunk off Spithead.

Within the walls is the Royal Naval College, founded in 1720, for seventy students: of these, thirty, the sons of commissioned officers, are charged in proportion to their rank, for board, clothing, and education; and the remainder, sons of noblemen, military, or civil officers, pay £120 per annum. The institution is under the superintendence of the first lord of the admiralty, who is governor, a lieutenant-governor, a post-captain, a professor, two lieutenants, a mathematical assistant, two other assistants, and French, drawing, and fencing masters. The buildings are extensive, and contain many noble apartments; over them is an observatory, containing a beautiful model of H. M. S. the Victory, of 100 guns, which was wrecked off the French coast on her first voyage. A new observatory, however, was lately built over the central arch of the western storehouses, commanding a view of the whole coast from the Needles to the county of Sussex. A school of naval architecture was projected in 1809, by Mr. Robinson, in the house of commons, and in 1816 incorporated with the Naval College. The Gun-wharf, without the dockyard, in-

cludes an area of fourteen acres, and comprises a spacious building of brick, ornamented with stone, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, with an arched entrance in the centre of the fourth side, surmounted by a lofty tower and cupola. It contains a vast number of guns and gun-carriages, and an immense quantity of ordnance stores. On the right of the entrance are, the armoury, with 25,000 stand of small arms, arranged in the most exact order; a laboratory; and an extensive ordnance department: on the opposite side are the offices of the Royal Engineers, with stores adjoining, and a large depôt of ammunition.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £696; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College: the great tithes have been commuted for £1230, the vicarial for £270, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The parochial church, erected in the reign of Edward III., having been rebuilt, was consecrated in the spring of 1844; it is surrounded by one of the largest burial-grounds in the kingdom, comprising eight acres. *St. George's* chapel, a commodious brick structure, was built in 1753: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, the Vicar of Portsea. *St. John's* district church, a commodious edifice, of which the internal decorations are extremely rich, was consecrated in 1789, and contains 1500 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £141; patrons, the Proprietors of pews. The church, dedicated to *St. Paul*, in the suburb of Southsea, was erected in 1822, at a cost of £15,229, part of which was contributed by subscription, and the rest by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with four turrets at the angles. The living is a district parochial curacy; net income, £310; patron, the Vicar. The district church dedicated to *All Saints*, in the suburb of Mile-end (including the Half-Way Houses, Newton, and several spacious streets, forming a district now called Landport), was erected in the year 1827, by grant from the commissioners, at an expense of £12,064. It is an elegant edifice in the later English style, with a splendid west front, surmounted by a campanile turret; the interior is neatly arranged, and over the altar is a window of painted glass, beautifully designed and executed by Edwards, of Winchester, presented by the Rev. C. B. Henville, late vicar. The living is a curacy; net income, £300; patron, the Vicar. *Trinity* church, the first stone of which was laid in June, 1839, was completed at an expense of £3299, by grant of the commissioners; it is a neat structure in the later English style, with a campanile turret, and contains 1208 sittings, of which 719 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar, with a net income of £150. A district church, of which the first stone was laid in July, 1840, has also been completed at *Milton*, by the commissioners; it is in the Norman style, with a campanile turret, and contains 323 sittings. The living is likewise in the Vicar's gift; income, £100. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents (the principal of which, in King-street, is one of the largest and handsomest meeting-houses in the kingdom), Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; and a synagogue. A cemetery was lately formed by a joint-stock company. St. Paul's school, a commodious building near the church of that name, was established by shareholders; a complete course of classical, mathematical, and general instruction, is afforded. The town contains several schools for the poor, a dispensary, an infirmary for diseases of the eye and ear, and a penitentiary. Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., in 1821 left £10,000 in the four per cents., in trust for the maintenance of five aged men, ten aged widows, and five single women; and there are various other bequests for distribution among the indigent. An hospital is in course of erection for Portsea, Portsmouth, and Gosport, near All Saints' church: the first stone was laid by Prince Albert, in Sept. 1847. The poor-law union comprises Portsea and Portsmouth. There was a monastery at Gatcombe, subordinate to the abbey of Southwick; and the remains of the chapel, and a wainscoted room, richly carved, and supposed to have been the prior's room, were extant a few years since. While rebuilding part of Gatcombe House, several coins, supposed to be Roman, were discovered.

PORTSKUETT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the division and union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Chepstow; containing 197 inhabitants. The name, originally *Porth-is-Coed*, signifies "the port below the wood;" and, according to tradition, here was the port or landing-place for *Venta Siluram*, now Caerwent. A magnificent palace was built at this spot by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, who entertained Edward the Confessor within its walls; but shortly afterwards, Caradoc ab Grufydd, a Welsh chieftain, having a pique against Harold, razed the palace, and carried away the materials. The parish comprises, with the hamlet of Southbrook, 1073*a.* 39*p.*, of which 614 acres are arable, 417 meadow, and 41 woodland; the soil is light and gravelly, resting on limestone. At Black Rock is a ferry across the Severn, called the New Passage, connecting the great road to London with that to South Wales: Charles I., on being pursued, was ferried over here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 1., and in the patronage of Thomas Lewis, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £224. 16. 9., and there is a good parsonage-house, with a glebe of 52 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style; the chancel is entered by a Norman arch. Near the bank of the Severn, at Southbrook, are vestiges of a Roman camp, part of which has been swept away by the river: a road proceeded from this station to the great camp at Caerwent. At Charstone, Roman coins have been found.

PORTSLADE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of FISHERGATE, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (E. by N.) from New Shoreham; containing 678 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1966 acres, whereof 800 are common or waste. It is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and intersected by the road from Brighton to Portsmouth; the railway between those towns also passes through it, and on the slope to Southwick is a Roman road. The village is pleasantly situated on the declivity of the downs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes of the vicar have been commuted for £142. 14., with a glebe of 15½ acres; and those of the Archbishop of Canterbury for £237. 9., with a glebe of 11 acres. The church is principally in the early English style, with an embattled tower; it is supposed to have been erected in the thirteenth century, though

the pillars of the nave are Norman, and indicate an earlier date.

*Arms.*

PORTSMOUTH (*St. Thomas a Becket*), a seaport, borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of Portsea Island, locally in the hundred of Portsdown, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, 21 miles (S. E. by E.) from Southampton, and 72 (S. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of the parish of Portsea, which is within the borough, 9354 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation at the mouth of a capacious harbour. In 501, a body of Saxons under the command of Porth, a German chieftain, and his two sons Bieda and Maegla, landed in the neighbourhood, and, after a severe conflict with the Britons, succeeded in gaining possession of the surrounding country. They are supposed to have founded the ancient town of Porchester, about three miles to the north-north-west; from which place, on the contraction of the harbour by the retiring of the sea, the inhabitants, according to vulgar belief, removed to Portsea island, on the south-west side of which they erected the present town. Alfred having fitted out a fleet of nine ships at the port, after an obstinate engagement, defeated the Danes, who infested the coasts of Hampshire and Dorsetshire; and caused several of them to be hanged at certain places along the coast, in order to deter their countrymen. Harold equipped a large fleet at the port, with a view of intercepting the armament of William on its way from Normandy, for the conquest of the country; and upon the death of William Rufus, Robert, Duke of Normandy, landed here with his forces, to take possession of the throne. Henry, who had raised an army to support his own claim to the crown, also assembled his forces at Portsmouth, where, after the two armies had lain for some time, an accommodation was effected, Robert returning to Normandy. To this place Henry III. brought a numerous army for the invasion of France, but the enterprise was abandoned, in consequence of the treachery of his ally, the Duke of Bretagne: the same monarch established a guild merchant here, in 1256. In 1377, the French attacked and burnt a large part of the town, but they were compelled to retire to their ships with considerable loss. Edward IV., for the greater security of the harbour, erected two towers commanding the entrance, and made additions to the fortifications, which previously consisted only of a single wall, strengthened at the angles with bastions.

According to Leland, Henry VII. established seven breweries for supplying the troops in time of war. Henry VIII. erected Southsea Castle, at the south-west extremity of the Isle of Portsea. In 1544 a French fleet anchored off St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight, having on board a large military force for the invasion of England; but the English army, under the command of the Duke of Suffolk, assembled at Portsmouth, and the British fleet, commanded by Viscount Lisle, the lord high admiral, after an obstinate engagement, repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. Edward VI. passed a night at Southsea Castle, and viewed the fortifications, ordering two towers to be erected, with an immense iron chain extending from one to the other across the mouth of the harbour (which on the French fleet in the American war appearing off Plymouth, was raised so as to prevent vessels entering); and during the reign of Elizabeth the fortifications were greatly strengthened. In the reign of Charles I., John Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who had arrived at Portsmouth to superintend the movements of the fleet and army assembled here for the invasion of France, was assassinated by Felton, a disappointed officer, who had served under him at the Isle of Rhé; and the place in the High-street where the deed was perpetrated, then an inn called the Spotted Dog, is still pointed out. Soon after the commencement of the civil war, a party of Cromwell's soldiers surprised Southsea Castle, of which they took possession; and the town itself subsequently fell into the hands of the parliamentarians. After the Restoration, the nuptials of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal were solemnized in the chapel of the garrison. James II., while lord high admiral, frequently visited Portsmouth, and previously to his abdication of the government, imprisoned the officers of the garrison for refusing to admit his Irish troops. In 1782, the Royal George, having 110 guns and 1200 men, commanded by Admiral Kempenfelt, while under the process of careening at Spithead, unfortunately sank, when the admiral, and more than two-thirds of the crew, perished: many of her guns, and a considerable portion of her stores, have by the use of the diving-bell been recovered, and more recently the wreck has for the most part been shattered and dispersed by the application of gunpowder. George III. visited the port several times; and in 1814 the Prince Regent remained here for some days with the allied sovereigns.

The town, which is about a mile and a half in circuit, is divided into two nearly equal parts by the principal street, and intersected by several others. It is supplied with excellent water by two companies, incorporated by act of parliament: an act for more effectually paving and lighting the town, and otherwise improving it, was passed in 1847. The house of the governor, at the upper end of the grand parade, originally the *Domus Dei* founded by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, and which was occupied by George IV. on his visit to the town, has been taken down. The residence formerly of the port-admiral, situated in the High-street, has been lately improved at the expense of government. A philosophical society, established in 1818, is held in a handsome building in St. Mary street, comprising a convenient lecture-room, and a museum containing more than 9000 specimens in natural history. A mechanics' institute was founded in 1825. The theatre is opened regularly during the season; and concerts and assemblies take place.

The gateways leading into the town through the fortifications, which surround it in a semicircular form, are remarkable for the justness and variety of their architectural character: that erected by James II. is an elegant specimen of the Corinthian order, from a design by Inigo Jones; that of George III. is in the rustic style. The ramparts which are in parts ornamented with trees, afford extensive prospects; and the view of the town from Portsdown Hill, a few miles distant, combines an infinite

variety of objects of the deepest interest. The fortifications, exclusively of those which immediately surround the town, comprise numerous outworks: the entrance to the harbour is defended by Blockhouse fort on the one side, in Alverstoke parish, and the fortifications of the town on the other. Southsea Castle, having suffered some damage from an accidental explosion, was rebuilt in 1814, and is capable of containing a garrison of 200 men, with well-mounted batteries of heavy ordnance: Fort Monkton is a regular fort of prodigious strength, defended with 32 pieces of heavy ordnance, and numerous redoubts. These two forts serve to protect the mouth of the harbour, on the east and west sides of which, along the coast, are various other strong fortifications, of which Cumberland fort, erected in 1820, and commanding the approach to Langston harbour, is mounted with 100 pieces of heavy ordnance, and contains accommodation for 4000 troops. Fort Monkton is in the parish of Alverstoke, and Southsea and Cumberland forts in that of Portsea. Within the town are four guard-houses; and near the principal entrance gate are Colewort barracks, with a parade ground: the garrison includes three regiments of infantry, and a division of the royal marines, with detachments of artillery and engineers. The fortifications have been recently very much improved; additional guns have been mounted, barracks erected, and the lines repaired. For an account of the dockyard, see the article on Portsea.

The PORT extends from the opening of Southampton Water on the west, to the town of Emsworth on the east, including Langston, St. Helen's, and Portsmouth harbours, and Spithead. The custom-house was converted to its present use in 1827, from an old storehouse belonging to the victualling department; it is conveniently situated, and in front of it is an extensive quay. The harbour, which is unrivalled for capaciousness and security, is about 250 yards broad at the mouth, and, expanding into a broad open lake, extends for several miles to the north, affording shelter to ships of the largest burthen: its safety is greatly increased by the Isle of Wight, which forms a natural breakwater, and by the inland elevations. From the western side of the entrance is the sand-bank called the Spit, about three miles in length, but not perceptible above water; the roadstead, called from this circumstance Spithead, is marked out by buoys. The foreign trade consists chiefly in the importation of timber from the Baltic, and eggs from France; the coasting-trade is extensive, and in time of war the influx of merchant ships is very great. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 69, and their aggregate burthen 9479 tons; the amount of duties paid at the custom-house annually is about £70,000. The port is the general rendezvous where outward-bound ships take convoy, and frequently 700 merchantmen have sailed at one time from Spithead. Steam-vessels ply several times a day for the Isle of Wight, and regularly between the port and Plymouth and Havre. In 1837-8, an act was obtained for making a floating bridge over the harbour to Gosport Beach; this has been effected under an amended act procured in 1840, and the passage is generally performed in about $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. An act was obtained in 1839 for enlarging the town quay, and improving that portion of the harbour called the Camber. In 1845 an act was passed for a railway to Chichester, which was completed in June 1847; and in 1846 an act was obtained for a railway to the Fareham station of the London and South-Western railway: in the latter year, also, was passed an act for a direct railway to London, by way of Petersfield and Godalming. The market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; a fair is held on July 10th, which lasts fourteen days.

*Corporation Seal.*

*Obverse.* *Reverse.*

It is supposed that a charter was conferred on the borough by Henry I., but the first of which there is any certainty was granted by Richard I. Others were bestowed by King John and Henry III.; these were confirmed by succeeding sovereigns, and new ones given by Elizabeth and Charles I. By the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors; the municipal boundaries of the borough, which is divided into seven wards, are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the number of magistrates is twenty-two. The place first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of the parishes of Portsmouth and Portsea, comprising an area of 9717 acres; and the mayor is returning officer. A court of quarter-sessions is held for the trial of all offences not capital, at which the recorder presides; there is also a court of record on Tuesday in every alternate week, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The powers of the county debt-court of Portsmouth, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Alverstoke, Fareham, Havant, and Portsea. The guildhall is a spacious new building, in the High-street, with an area underneath for the market; the old town hall, which stood in the centre of the street, has been removed. The borough gaol, completed in 1809 at an expense of £18,000, is a large range of building, including court-rooms for the business of the sessions, a council-chamber, and a bridewell: it has been enlarged pursuant to a general act.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £555; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church is a venerable and spacious cruciform structure in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a cupola, 120 feet high, forming an excellent landmark: the interior is handsomely arranged; the cenotaph of the Duke of Buckingham, in which his heart is enshrined, forms the principal ornament of the altar-piece. A chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, built by aid from Her Majesty's Commissioners, and containing 1200

sittings, 700 of which are free, was consecrated on August 1st, 1839: the living is in the Vicar's gift. The garrison chapel, once appertaining to the monastery of *Domus Dei*, has been thoroughly repaired for the use of the officers and soldiers of the garrison: the communion-cloth exhibits a view of Lisbon, and there is a monument to the memory of Sir C. Bloring, standard-bearer in the reign of Elizabeth; the plate was presented by Queen Anne. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1732, by Dr. Smith, a physician of the town, who bequeathed for its support the farm of East Standon, in the Isle of Wight, the head master is appointed by the dean and canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, who are trustees. There are various bequests for distribution among the poor. On the summit of Portsdown Hill, and fronting the harbour, is a stone pillar, erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, by those who fought under his command in the memorable battle of Trafalgar; it forms a most interesting object, whether viewed from sea or land. Jonas Hanway, the philanthropist, was born at Portsmouth in 1712. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Wallop.

PORTSWOOD, a tything, in the parish and union of South Stoneham, within the jurisdiction of the borough of Southampton, Southampton and S. divisions of the county, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Southampton; containing 641 inhabitants. The erection of Christ Church, here, was commenced in 1846; it is a structure of stone, with a spire of timber covered with oak shingle, and contains 400 sittings. The living is in the gift of the Vicar of South Stoneham.

PORTSWOOD, an ecclesiastical district, in the township of Brinnington, parish and union of Stockport, hundred of Macclesfield, N. division of the county of Chester; containing several thousand inhabitants. This place forms an eastern suburb of the town of Stockport, from which it is separated by the river Mersey. The district is one mile in length from north to south, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth from east to west; the surface of the rural part presents an undulating appearance, and is under pasture. The inhabitants are dependent upon the cotton manufacture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Chester, alternately, and is endowed under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. No church has yet been built in the district: there is a small place of worship for Methodists.

POSENHALL, an extra-parochial district, in the union of Madeley, liberties of the borough of Wenlock, S. division of Salop, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Broseley; containing 22 inhabitants, and comprising 80 acres.

POSLINGFORD, a parish, in the union and hundred of Risbridge, W. division of Suffolk, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from Clare; containing 343 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 2407 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; income, £100; patron and impropriator, T. Weston, Esq.

POSTCOMBE, a chapelry, in the parish of Lewknor, union of Wycombe, hundred of Lewknor, county of Oxford, 2 miles (S. E.) from Tetsworth; containing 226 inhabitants.

POSTERN, with Shottle.—See Shottle.

POSTLING (*St. Mary and St. Radegund*), a parish, in the union of Elham, hundred of Hayne, lathe of Shepway, E. division of Kent, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Hythe; containing 182 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1528 acres, of which 60 are common or waste land, and 90 in wood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £246; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is in the early English style. Basil Kennett, author of the *Roman Antiquities*, &c., who died in 1714, was vicar.

POSTWICK (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blofield, E. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Norwich; containing 241 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Yare, and intersected by the road and the railway from Norwich to Yarmouth; it comprises 1474 acres, of which 1009 are arable, 417 pasture and meadow, and 47 in roads and river. The village is in a picturesque dell, which expands into the vale of the Yare. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Earl of Rosebery: the tithes have been commuted for £475, and the glebe comprises 51*a*. 2*r*. 16*p*., with a good rectory-house. The church, which stands on an eminence, is in the early, decorated, and later styles, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower. A national school is supported by the rector; and about 11 acres of land, of which 5 were allotted at the inclosure, are appropriated for the benefit of the poor, to whom also the Earl of Rosebery lets, at a nominal rent, portions of about half an acre each, to be cultivated by the spade.

POTSGROVE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Woburn, hundred of Manshead, county of Bedford, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Woburn; with 294 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Battlesden, and valued in the king's books at £10. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

POTT, with Ilton, county of York.—See Ilton.

POTT-SHRIGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Prestbury, union and hundred of Macclesfield, N. division of the county of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Macclesfield; containing 391 inhabitants. It comprises 1393 acres; the prevailing soil is clay. The Macclesfield and Congleton canal passes through the chapelry. Freestone and coal abound in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patrons, the family of Turner. The chapel is a neat building of stone, with an embattled tower.

POTTER-BROMPTON, a township, in the parish of Ganton, union of Scarborough, wapentake of Dickering, E. riding of the county of York, 9 miles (W.) from Hunmanby; containing 124 inhabitants. It is on the road from Hunmanby to Malton, about a mile to the west of the village of Ganton.

POTTER-HANWORTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the Second division of the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, union and county of Lincoln, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Lincoln; containing 439 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £665. Land was assigned in lieu of tithes, on certain conditions, under an inclosure act, in 1774.

POTTER-NEWTON.—See Newton, Potter.

POTTERNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Devizes, hundred of Potterne and Cannings, Devizes and N. divisions of Wilts, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Devizes; containing, with the tythings of Marston and

Worton, 1762 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 4946 acres, is pleasantly situated; the road from Devizes to Salisbury, by Lavington, intersects it, and the Kennet and Avon canal is distant only two miles. On the right of the road is East-well, a highly-interesting mansion, which for some centuries has been the property and residence of the family of Grubbe; the walls are of extraordinary thickness, and the apartments are wainscoted with oak: the pleasure-gardens are remarkable for the number of terraces sloping in succession to the south, and are ornamented with elms of venerable growth. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 6. 8.; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £879, and the vicarial for £726; there are about 23 acres of glebe. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, built about the eleventh or twelfth century; the pulpit and reading-desk are beautifully carved in oak, and the church has been newly pewed and embellished. A chapel of ease has been erected for the hamlets of Worton and Marston. There are places of worship for Ranters and Wesleyans.

POTTERS-BAR, a hamlet, in the parish of South Mimms, union of Barnet, hundred of Edmonton, county of Middlesex, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Barnet. A district church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1835, chiefly at the expense of the late G. Byng, Esq.; the living is in the gift of the Bishop of London, and has a net income of £170. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

POTTERS-PURY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Cleley, S. division of the county of Northampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Stony-Stratford; containing, with the hamlet of Yardley-Gobion, 1651 inhabitants, of whom 962 are in Potters-Pury hamlet. The parish is situated on the borders of Buckinghamshire, and is intersected by the Grand Junction canal, and by the roads from Stony-Stratford to Daventry and to Northampton; it comprises 2815*a*. 3*r*. 11*p*. of land. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of black and coloured laces, shawls, &c. Wakefield Lodge, here, is the property of the Duke of Grafton, as hereditary ranger of Whittlebury Forest, and is visited by his grace during the hunting-season. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6.; net income, £116; patron, Earl Bathurst; impropriator, the Duke of Grafton, who holds upwards of 300 acres of glebe land, with a house, besides land in the parish of Cosgrove, in lieu of tithes. The church is a fine old edifice with a well-proportioned tower. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school for boys is conducted on the national plan. The poor-law union comprises 15 parishes or places, 11 of which are in the county of Northampton, and 4 in that of Buckingham; and contains a population of 9794.

POTTO, a township, in the parish of Whorlton, union of Stokesley, W. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Stokesley; containing 148 inhabitants. It was anciently possessed by the Meinells, lords of Whorlton, from whom it descended to the D'Arcys, and afterwards to the Strangeways; in the reign of Edward I. the place gave name to a resident family, who at one time held lands here of the see of Canterbury. The township is situated on a branch of the river Leven, in the northern part of the parish, and near the road from Stokesley to Thirsk. The tithes have been commuted for £127. 4. payable to the impropriators, and £9. 4. to the perpetual curate.

POTTON (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of Biggleswade, county of Bedford, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Bedford, and 48 (N. by W.) from London; containing 1781 inhabitants. A great part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1783, on which occasion the loss was estimated at £25,625, exclusively of the expense of temporary erections in the adjacent fields, used until the houses were rebuilt. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill, and consists principally of one long street; the inhabitants are supplied with water from several small rivulets. The neighbourhood is highly respectable, and contains some handsome mansions. Sandstone is quarried for roads, and for building fence walls; lace-making and straw-platting are carried on to a small extent. The market is on Saturday, and chiefly for corn and straw-plat, but the business done is inconsiderable; fairs are held on the third Tuesday in January for horses, on the last Tuesday in April for sheep, on the first Tuesday in July for fruit and for pleasure, and on the Tuesday before October 29th for cattle. The parish comprises 2600 acres, of which 2115 are arable, and 45 race-ground; one-half of the soil is clay, and the other half sand. The road from St. Ives, which joins the great north road at Biggleswade, passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: about 300 acres of land, now valued at £1. 5. per acre, and a money payment, were assigned in lieu of tithes in 1814. The church, which is in the early English style, has been repewed. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and four schools endowed with £34 per annum.

POTWELL, a hamlet, in the parishes of Widley and Wymering, union of Fareham, hundred of Portsdown, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 73 inhabitants.

POUGHILL (*St. Olave*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Stratton, E. division of Cornwall, 1 mile (N. W.) from Stratton; containing 472 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, comprises 1736 acres, whereof 79 are common or waste land. It is memorable as the scene of a celebrated battle which took place on the 16th of May, 1643, on Stamford Hill, and in which the parliamentarian forces, under the command of the Earl of Stamford, were signally defeated by the Cornish royalists, headed by Sir Beville Granville. At Burshill House, here, are preserved several articles of the costly furniture that once enriched the mansion of Stowe, among which is the bed in which Charles I. slept during his stay at that place. On the hill are some remains of an ancient square fort. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, the landowners: the tithes have been commuted for £125, and the glebe consists of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a plain edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

POUGHILL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Crediton, hundred of West Budleigh, Crediton and N. divisions of Devon, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Crediton; containing 361 inhabitants. The parish comprises

by measurement 1662 acres, chiefly arable land; 97 acres are common or waste. The surface is undulated, and the soil in some parts very good, but in others poor and thin, covering a red-sandstone used for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £221. Here was formerly a chantry chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

POULSHOT (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Devizes, hundred of Melksham, Devizes and N. divisions of Wilts, 3¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Devizes; containing 372 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 80 acres. A school is partly supported by endowment.

POULTNEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Misterton, union of Lutterworth, hundred of Guthlaxton, S. division of the county of Leicester, 2¾ miles (E. by N.) from Lutterworth; containing 29 inhabitants.

POULTON, a township, in the parish of Pulford, union of Great Boughton, Lower division of the hundred of Broxton, S. division of the county of Chester, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Chester; containing 129 inhabitants. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1153, by Robert, who was butler to Ranulph, second Earl of Chester; but the monks having suffered greatly from frequent incursions of the Welsh, removed to Dieulacres, in Staffordshire, in 1214, from which time, till the Dissolution, Poulton continued parcel of the possessions of that monastery. The township comprises 1170 acres, of which the soil is clay. The river Dee forms its eastern boundary.

POULTON cum Seacombe, in the hundred of Wirrall, and county of Chester.—See Seacombe.

POULTON, with Spittal, a township, in the parish of Bebington, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Wirrall, S. division of the county of Chester, 4 miles (S.) from Birkenhead; containing 209 inhabitants. The family of Lancelyn were settled here soon after the Conquest. Their heiress in the 16th century brought the manor of Poulton to the Greens, from whom it successively passed to the Parnells and Kents, who each assumed the name of Green. At the same time that Poulton passed to the Kents, the hamlet of Spittal was settled on some sisters of that family: the elder of these was Elizabeth, widow of Lord Henry Murray, fourth son of the third duke of Atholl; and in Oct. 1844 her executors sold the property to William Jackson, Esq., M.P., of Birkenhead. In the reign of Henry III. there was a chapel in the parish, dedicated to Thomas à Becket, and it is probable that it stood in Spittal and was attached to the hospital in that hamlet, founded for lepers: no trace of either chapel or hospital now exists, except of the latter in the abbreviated name of Spittal. The township comprises 865 acres, of a clay soil: the population is engaged in agriculture. The road from Chester to Birkenhead, and the Chester and Birkenhead railway, pass here. Poulton Hall is situated on a gentle eminence, and is surrounded with good timber; the views from the mansion are bold and extensive, commanding the Welsh coast. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £140.

POULTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Cirencester, hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Cirencester; containing 371 inhabitants. A Gilbertine priory, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here about 1347, by Sir Thomas de Sancto Mauro, or Seymor: at the Dissolution it was valued at £20. 3. 2. per annum. The parish comprises by measurement 1523 acres, and is intersected by the road from Cirencester to Oxford; stone and rough tile are quarried. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £43; patron and impropriator, Sir G. Shiffner, Bart.: the tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in the year 1795. The church is a plain edifice.

POULTON, a parish, in the union of Dovor, hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 3½ miles (W.) from Dovor; containing 27 inhabitants, and comprising 990 acres. The parish has no church. Here are the venerable ruins of Bradsole or St. Radegund's Abbey, said to have been founded in 1191, by Richard I., for monks of the Præmonstratensian order, and the abbots of which were afterwards summoned to parliament as peers. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Radegund, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £142. 8.

POULTON, with Fearnhead, a township, in the parish and union of Warrington, hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from the town of Warrington; containing 693 inhabitants. This township has been the property of the Legh family, of Lyme, since their union with the Haydocks. Bruch, or Birch, the old manor-house, existing in the 12th of Charles I., was given by Sir Peter Legh to his fourth son Peter, whose grand-daughter married the grandson of Dr. Thomas Legh, the third son of Sir Peter; and thus Bruch again became a possession of the elder, and now the sole, branch of the family. Poulton Hall, which has lately been rebuilt of brick, has several times changed owners; it became the property of the Bankes of Winstanley, and afterwards of Mr. Jonathan Jackson, by whom it was sold, about 1826, to Thomas Parr, Esq., of Warrington. The township is bounded on the south by the river Mersey, and comprises 1189 acres of land: the road from Warrington to Manchester passes through it. Here is the hamlet of Padgate, *which see.*

POULTON-IN-THE-FYLDE (*St. Chad*), a market-town and parish, in the union of the Fylde, hundred of Amounderness, N. division of Lancashire; containing, with the new town of Fleetwood, and the townships of Carleton, Hardhorn with Newton, Marton, and Thornton, 7273 inhabitants, of whom 1128 are in the township of Poulton, 16 miles (W. N. W.) from Preston, 21 (S. W. by S.) from Lancaster, and 235 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, called *Poltun* in the Domesday survey, appears to have belonged, about the time of that survey, to the priory of Lancaster; and in the 27th of Edward I., Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and others held *Pulton* in trust for the priory. In 1342, a family of the local name possessed a small quantity of land in the parish. This is an extensive tract of champaign country, comprehending one-third, or more, of the hundred of Amounderness: the addition of "the Fylde," given to it to distinguish it from Poulton in Lonsdale, means a *field*, the district being celebrated for the growth of corn. The northern part is formed into a peninsula by the

Irish Sea and the river Wyre, and that river, with the parish of Kirkham, bounds the parish on the east; while the Irish Sea and the parish of Bispham are the western boundaries. The area is 14,289 acres, of which 899*a*. 3*r*. 38*p*. are in Poulton township.

The town is a small, irregular, and old-fashioned place, situated on an eminence rising gradually on every side, and one mile distant from the Wyre. It consists of seven streets, five of which are conjoined into the form of the letter I: the general lighting and watching act is partly in operation. Here is a station on the Preston and Fleetwood railway. Petty-sessions are held on the first Friday in each month; and one of the county debt-courts established in 1847 is fixed at Poulton, with powers extending over the registration-districts of The Fylde and Garstang. The market is on Monday; and fairs for cattle, cloth, and other commodities, are held on Feb. 3rd, April 13th, and Nov. 3rd.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8.; net income, £257; patron, the Rev. Charles Hesketh, M.A.; impropriators, Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., and three others. The great tithes of Poulton township have been commuted for £94, and the small for £55: the vicar has a glebe of 12 acres. The church occupies the site of an ancient structure which, having stood for nearly seven centuries, was taken down in 1751, with the exception of the tower, that had been rebuilt in the time of Charles I., and remains attached to the modern edifice. At Fleetwood, Marton, and Thornton are other livings. The Wesleyans have a place of worship in the town, where also a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was built in 1813; the priest has six acres of ground, and a house. The children of the township of Poulton have the privilege of attending an endowed school at Hardhorn, founded in 1717, by James Baines, who also bequeathed property now producing £100 per annum for apprenticing children, one moiety for those in Poulton township, and the other moiety for the children in the four other townships of the parish. A savings' bank was established in 1815, and a neat house built for it in 1839.

POULTON-LE-SANDS, a chapelry, in the parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Lancaster; containing, with the hamlets of Bare and Torrisholme, 1037 inhabitants, of whom 700 are in the hamlet of Poulton. "*Poltune*" appears to have been held soon after the Conquest by a Saxon named Eiward or Esward, to whose son Hugh, King John in the 1st year of his reign granted the "town." In the 32nd of Henry VIII., the manor was in the possession of Sir Robert Bellingham; it subsequently passed by marriage to the Ashtons and the Hoghtons. Poulton, Bare, and Torrisholme together form one township, comprising 1641*a*. 3*r*. 4*p*., whereof 770 acres are in Poulton. The hamlet is beautifully situated on Morecambe bay, and commands fine views of the opposite coast of Furness, and the mountains of Westmorland and Cumberland; it has a good row of houses facing the beach, erected in 1847, a comfortable hotel, and tolerable accommodation for visiters, who are attracted by the convenience afforded here for bathing. The inhabitants, who are a hardy healthy race, are engaged in fishing; and large quantities of muscles, shrimps, and cockles are sent inland. A harbour is now in course of formation, on the coast, between Poulton and Heysham. Poulton Hall is an ancient and curious building. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Lancaster; net income, £120, with a house: the great tithes have been commuted for £265, and there is an impropriate glebe of 16 acres. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1745, and rebuilt in 1841, and is in the early English style, with a square tower: its re-erection cost £1700. Francis Bowes, in 1732, demised lands for a school now producing an annual income of about £35. —See BARE, TORRISHOLME, and HEYSHAM.

POUNDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of TWYFORD, union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 6¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from the town of Buckingham; containing 112 inhabitants.

POUNDSTOCK (*ST. NEOT*), a parish, in the union of STRATTON, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 5½ miles (S. S. W.) from Stratton; containing 672 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by Widemouth bay, in the Bristol Channel, and is intersected by the road between Stratton and Camelford. It comprises 4304 acres, of which 200 are common or waste land: the soil is stiff, and the subsoil in general clay; the south-west part is hilly, and the north-east flat. A vein of lead-ore has been discovered, but it is not of sufficient extent to repay the expense of working. A fair is held on the Monday before Ascension-day. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron, John Dayman, Esq.; impropriator, H. Hawkes, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £370, and the vicarial for £200; the glebe consists of 25 acres. The church is a plain edifice, with a lofty tower.

POWDERHAM (*ST. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EXMINSTER, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Exeter; containing 318 inhabitants. Powderham Castle and grounds, the ancient seat of the Courtenays, earls of Devon, are delightfully situated on an acclivity rising from the western bank of the navigable river Exe. The castle, now merely retaining its castellated appearance, was in Leland's time a strong fort, with a barbican for the protection of Exe haven, and during the parliamentary war was fortified with eighteen pieces of ordnance, and garrisoned with 300 men. The present drawing-room was once a chapel, and the new music-room was built partly on the site of another chapel. The Belvidere tower, occupying an elevated site above the castle, commands a noble land and sea view. The parish comprises 1452*a*. 1*r*. 23*p*., of which 433 acres are arable, 577 pasture, 56 orchard, and 325 woodland; the surface is hilly, the soil sandy in the upper part, and a good loam in the remainder. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 3. 6½., and in the gift of the Earl of Devon: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 93 acres. The church, an ancient edifice with a square tower, contains a wooden screen; and in a window of the north aisle is the stone effigy of a lady, probably one of the Courtenays.

POWICK (*ST. PETER AND ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of UPTON, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2¾ miles (S. S. W.) from Worcester;

containing, with the chapelry of Clevelode and hamlet of Woodsfield, 1704 inhabitants. In December, 1642, an action was fought near this place, between the parliamentarian troops under Colonel Sandes, and the royalists under Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, wherein the former were defeated, and the colonel mortally wounded. The parish comprises 5190 acres, of which about half are arable of various qualities, and half meadow and pasture; there are a few acres of wood, and about 140 of waste: the soil varies from the best sandy loam to the stiffest marl. The meadow lands stretch about 4 miles north and south, first by the Teme, and after its junction with the Severn, along the banks of that river, presenting at times a scene of remarkable solitude. A new bridge across the Teme was erected in 1837, consisting of one main iron arch, with a small arch in each abutment, of red granite. There are many villas, some of which occupy sites beautifully secluded; most of them are built with considerable taste, and surrounded with ornamental pleasure-grounds. On an eminence overhanging the hamlet of Staunbrooke is a convent of English nuns of the Benedictine order, established in France, but driven to England at the French revolution in 1793; they first settled at Preston, in Lancashire, thence removed to Salford House, Warwickshire, and fixed themselves here in June 1838. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the chapelry of Clevelode, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 7.; net income, £290; patron, the Earl of Coventry; impropriators, the Corporation of Worcester. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, presenting some Norman details in the transepts. A national school is supported; and a fund of £70 per annum, arising from bequests, is distributed among the poor. Two sepulchral Roman urns, containing burnt human bones, were dug up about 1832, at the village, at the point of the tongue of land between the roads leading to Upton and Ledbury: other relics have been found in the vicinity.

POWNAL-FEE, a township, in the parish of Wilmslow, union of Altrincham, hundred of Macclesfield, N. division of the county of Chester, 3¾ miles (S. by W.) from Stockport; containing 1895 inhabitants. It comprises 3164 acres, of which 633 are common or waste: the soil is partly clay and partly sand, and the surface level. The tithes have been commuted for £441, and there is a glebe of 8 acres.

POXWELL, a parish, in the union of Weymouth, hundred of Winfrith, Dorchester division of Dorset, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Dorchester; containing 150 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 851 acres, is intersected by the road from Wareham to Weymouth. Stone is quarried for common building purposes, and for rough stone walls. The living is a rectory, united in 1749 to that of Warmwell, and valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 5.: the glebe comprises 30½ acres. There are some remains of what is supposed to be a Druidical temple, on a hill to the left of the road towards Weymouth.

POYNINGS (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Steyning, hundred of Poynings, rape of Lewes, E. division of Sussex, 6 miles (N. W.) from Brighton; containing 283 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1352 acres, of which 604 are arable, 261 pasture, 350 sheep-down, and 137 woodland. The greater part is situated on the downs, including the elevated and picturesque encampment called the Devil's Dyke, which occupies the southern extremity of the parish. The intrenchment is of an oval form, nearly a mile in circumference, and fortified by a broad ditch and rampart thrown up between the hill and the main downs, in those parts where the Dyke itself, a natural ravine much improved by art, does not form a sufficient defence. A brook which rises at the bottom of the Dyke, supplied the barons Poynings, in whom the manor was vested from a period soon after the Conquest, with several fish-ponds, one of which, since transferred to the rectory in exchange, covers about two acres. The village lies under the northern escarpment of the downs. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons, the Heirs of the late Viscount Montagu: the tithes have been commuted for £273, and the glebe consists of about 15 acres here, and 70 in Piecombe. The church, which is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, is in the form of a cross, but without aisles, and has a neat square tower in the centre; it was rebuilt in 1370, by direction of the will of Michael de Poynings, one of the barons of that family.

POYNTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Prestbury, union and hundred of Macclesfield, N. division of the county of Chester; containing, with the township of Worth, 1509 inhabitants, of whom 854 are in Poynton township, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Stockport. This place, anciently called *Ponynton* and *Poynington*, remained in the possession of the male line of the family of Warren from the reign of Edward III. till the year 1801, when it terminated in Sir George Warren, K.B., from whose daughter, Viscountess Bulkeley, the manor passed by will to the Hon. Frances Maria Warren, afterwards Lady Vernon, who was succeeded by her son the present lord. The chapelry comprises by measurement 2921 acres, and is intersected by the road between Macclesfield and Stockport, and by the Macclesfield canal: there are several collieries, and a small quarry produces stone used chiefly for walls. The ancient Hall, built about the middle of the 16th century, was taken down by Sir G. Warren, and a modern mansion erected on a large scale not far from the site; the grounds are extensive, and form an interesting feature in the scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Vernon; net income, £85: the glebe comprises about 30 acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was rebuilt by Sir G. Warren, in 1786, and has been recently enlarged; in some of the windows are the armorial bearings of the Warren and Bulkeley families, in painted glass. Three schools are supported by Lord Vernon.

PREBEND-END, a precinct, in the parish, poor-law union, hundred, and county of Buckingham; containg 855 inhabitants.

PREEN, CHURCH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Atcham, hundred of Condover, S. division of Salop, 6¼ miles (W. by S.) from the town of Wenlock; containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, W. Webster, Esq. Here was a small Cluniac priory, a cell to that of Wenlock.

PREES (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union of Wem, Whitchurch division of the hundred of North Bradford, N. division of Salop; containing 3270 inhabit-

ants, of whom 1538 are in the township of Prees with Steel, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Wem. The parish comprises between 13,000 and 14,000 acres, and is intersected by the road from Whitchurch to Shrewsbury, and by that from Chester to Birmingham. Prees once had a weekly market and annual fair, the former of which has been long disused: two fairs are now held on the second Mondays in April and October. A considerable traffic is carried on in coal, lime, and slate, by means of the Quise Brook canal, which runs through the parish. The living is a vicarage (with the great tithes of the township of Whixall annexed), valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £471; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Lichfield. The glebe comprises 68 acres. The church, an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower of modern erection, contains two old figures of Moses and Aaron, and some pieces of tessellated pavement; also several monuments to the ancestors of the late General Lord Hill, who was born here in 1772. At Whixall and Calverhall are chapels. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; and charity schools with several small endowments.

PREESALL, with HACKENSALL, a township, in the chapelry of STALMINE, parish of LANCASTER, union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of LANCASHIRE; containing 947 inhabitants. "*Pressonede*" in the Domesday survey was estimated at six carucates of land: the tithes were granted by Roger de Poictou to the priory of Lancaster. In the reign of Richard I., Geoffrey l'Arbalistrier, ancestor of the Sherburnes, was lord of Hackensall; and in the 49th of Henry III., John de Hacunesho held it: in the 20th of Henry VIII., Thomas Bothe held both manors; and in 1664, Francis Fleetwood, son of Sir Paul Fleetwood, of Rossall, was of Hackensall, which afterwards passed to the Hesketh. The manors are now held by the Bourne family. The township is situated opposite to the town of Fleetwood, from which it is divided on the west by the river Wyre. It comprises 2090*a*. 3*r*. 6*p*.; probably three-fifths of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture, including about 10 acres of woodland, and some orchards, &c. Adjoining the Wyre, the land is high, with a stiff clay or marl soil: on the north and north-east it is level, with a sandy soil; on the east and south-east, it is moss, both cultivated and uncultivated. Towards the centre of the township is a singularly-formed hill, rising very abruptly on the north-east, east, and south-east, but with a gradual ascent from the opposite sides; it is composed of red sand on the south, and of marl on the north. The hill forms a conspicuous object for many miles round on every side; while from it are obtained the most extensive views of Morecambe bay, with the mountains beyond, and the surrounding country.

An estate here, called *Curwens Hill*, of about 80 acres, and another called the *Hackensall* estate, of 250 acres of very fertile land, belong to James Bourne, Esq., of Heathfield House, Wavertree, near Liverpool. *Knot-End*, an estate of 300 acres, including the Bourne Arms, and beautifully situated at the mouth of the Wyre, with fine views of the sea and the Lake mountains, is also the property of Mr. Bourne. *Bank Cottage* is the property of Richard Cardwell Gardner, Esq., of Newsham House, near Liverpool: this place, also, commands charming views of Morecambe bay, the Lake mountains, and the opposite shore of Furness. Near Parrox Hall is a tumulus, which has never been opened. In 1846, at six feet below the surface, and within a few yards of the sea-shore, embedded in a thick stratum of clay, were found the antlers and skeleton of a deer; antlers, some of very large size, have also been occasionally dug up at other places in the township. The tithes have been commuted for £353 payable to impropriators, and £128 to the incumbent of Stalmine: there is a glebe of $31\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The Independents have a place of worship. Richard Fleetwood, in 1687, built a school, and endowed it with an annuity of £11. 6. 8.

PRENDWICK, a township, in the parish of ALNHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 53 inhabitants. It lies one mile east from Alnham, not far from the river Aln; and was once the property of the Alder family, by whom the place was sold in the beginning of the 18th century.

PRENTON, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of CHESHIRE, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Birkenhead; containing 110 inhabitants. This place is mentioned in the Domesday survey as *Prestune*, and was then held by Walter de Vernon, brother to Richard, baron of Shipbrook. In the reign of Edward III., one of a family that had assumed the local name, was lord of the manor, which continued to be held by his posterity for several generations. In the early part of the 16th century, the manor passed with an heiress of the Prentons to the Gleaves; and from them it came to the Hockenhalls, whose trustees sold it in 1782 to the family of Lyon. The township comprises 624 acres, with partly a clayey and partly a sandy soil, and lies at the south-eastern extremity of the parish: the houses in the little hamlet are superior to those of a similar class in the adjacent villages. Old Prenton Hall stood in a sheltered dingle, surrounded with trees of large growth: its site is now occupied by a large and respectable stone-built farmhouse: the lords of the manor having long since deserted the township. The tithes have been commuted for £125.

PRESCOT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Cheltenham; containing 62 inhabitants. This place was anciently covered with wood, and belonged to the monks of Tewkesbury, whence its ancient name *Priest Coed*, now *Prescot*.

PRESCOT (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 35,902 inhabitants, of whom 5451 are in the town, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Liverpool, 51 (S.) from Lancaster, and 197 (N. W.) from London. This town, which covers 186 acres, stands on an eminence, on the road from Liverpool to Manchester, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, the Cheshire hills, and the Welsh mountains. It lies principally on a substratum of coal, several mines of which are excavated to its very edge; and the collieries not only furnish abundant employment to the labouring class, but supply fuel at a cheap rate to the inhabitants, and essentially promote the manufacturing interest of the district. The watch-making business is a chief pursuit

in the town and its vicinity, where there are a great number of master watch-makers, who employ several hundred workmen: this branch of trade was introduced about the year 1730, by Mr. John Miller, of Yorkshire, and the district has long been noted for the superior construction of watch-tools and motion-work, viz.: springs, wheels, hands, and all the minute and delicate parts of the mechanism. The drawing of pinion wire, extending to 50 different sizes, and remarkable for its adaptation to the requisite purposes, originated here; and small files, considered to be of unparalleled excellence, are exported in large quantities. The manufacture of coarse earthenware, especially sugar moulds, has been established for a very long period, the clay of the neighbourhood being peculiarly adapted to that purpose; and a few persons are employed in the cotton business; the manufacture of glass bottles is likewise carried on. The Liverpool and Manchester railway passes about one mile south of the town.

Among the public buildings and institutions of Prescot, are, a town-hall, erected in 1765; a mechanics' institute, in 1839; a sessions-house; a prison, built in 1811; and some gas-works, in 1834. A charter for a market and fair was granted in the 7th of Edward III.: there are now two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday; also a fair every fortnight for cattle, from Shrove-Tuesday to the first Tuesday in May. The inhabitants have, since the time of Henry VII., claimed exemption from serving on juries, except within the manor, also from the payment of all tolls to public markets, with divers other privileges. A court baron is held six times a year; and a court leet on the festival of Corpus Christi, when a coroner for the manor and liberty is appointed. There is a court of requests, for the recovery of debts to any amount, at which the steward of the manor presides; and petty-sessions for the Prescot division of the hundred take place once a month.

The PARISH consists of the chapelries of Farnworth, Rainford, St. Helen's, and Great Sankey, and the townships of Bold, Cronton, Cuerdley, Ditton, Eccleston, Parr, Penketh, Prescot, Rainhill, Sutton, Whiston, Widness, and Windle. It comprises by measurement 36,000 acres of land; the soil is generally a rich, sandy, vegetable loam, principally in pasture, but yielding also potatoes and grain in abundance. The Mersey winds along the southern verge of the parish; and at Cuerdley Marsh, a little below the point at which it receives the river Sankey, it opens into a wide arm. To the south of Widness, the Mersey is contracted into a confined passage, denominated Runcorn-Gap, where (on the Cheshire side) the Duke of Bridgewater's canal terminates, and where the Sankey canal, and the St. Helen's and Runcorn-Gap railway, communicate with the river. The Sankey, rising on Rainford Moss in two branches, and passing on the south of St. Helen's, whence it is accompanied by the Sankey canal, is lost in the Mersey a little to the south of Sankey Bridges, at the east-south-east extremity of the parish. East of St. Helen's it is increased by a brook from Billinge, on the north, and by another from Rainhill, on the south; and flows eastward for some distance, when it winds directly south under a magnificent viaduct of the Manchester railway. The principal old mansions in the parish are, Bold Hall; Peel, in Widness; Eccleston Hall; and Halsnead, in Whiston, a large mansion of brick, standing on the margin of the town, yet overlooking a noble expanse of country, the seat of Richard Willis, Esq.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24. 10.; net income, about £1500; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient edifice, of which the old steeple was, in 1789, struck by lightning, and replaced by an elegant tower and spire, 156 feet high. The interior is very beautiful, and the roof constructed of noble timber arches; an eastern window of painted glass, representing the Four Evangelists, was inserted in 1846, by Miss Chorley, at a cost of £300. Of numerous monuments, are, one of great elegance, by Westmacott, to William Atherton, Esq.; and a curious one, of Captain Ogle, who is represented standing erect, against the chancel wall, near the altar: he was one of the officers who defended Lathom House. There are churches at Eccleston, Farnworth, Parr, Rainford, Rainhill, St. Helen's, Great Sankey, and Sutton. The Unitarians, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, have places of worship in the town; and at Portico, a mile and a half on the east, is a Roman Catholic chapel, a plain structure, built in 1790, at a cost of £1500, and dedicated to St. Nicholas: the priest has a house, and 10 Cheshire acres of land. The free grammar school, which is of somewhat uncertain foundation, was endowed by various benefactors, and in 1759 the present schoolhouse was built by subscription: the income is estimated at £159. It has a preference to seven fellowships in Brasenose College, Oxford; and two exhibitions to the same college, for natives of Prescot, educated in the school. In 1824, Mrs. Jane Chorley bequeathed the sum of £2000, for establishing a girls' school; and there are some almshouses founded and endowed originally by Oliver Lyme, to which several additions have been made. Among the numerous other benefactions to the parish are funds for apprenticing children, and schools are supported at various places. The poor-law union embraces 20 townships, and contains a population of 43,739: part of the parish is in the union of Warrington. The celebrated tragedian, John Philip Kemble, was born here in 1757.

PRESCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of CROPREDY, union and hundred of BANBURY, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Banbury; containing 19 inhabitants, and comprising 640 acres of land.

PRESHUTE (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, ½ a mile (S. W. by W.) from Marlborough; containing, with the tythings of Clatford, Elcot, and Manton, 898 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £186; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is partly in the Norman style, and has a plain ancient font of dark grey marble.

PRESTBURY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER; comprising the town of Macclesfield, and containing 51,543 inhabitants, of whom 390 are in the township of Prestbury. The parish is the largest in the county, consisting of 32 townships, of which nine are in the parochial chapelry of Macclesfield; the others are, Adlington, Birtles, Bollington, Bosley, Butley, Capesthorne, Chelford, Fallybroome, Henbury

with Pexhall, Lyme-Handley, Marton, Mottram St. Andrew, Newton, Poynton, Prestbury, North Rode, Siddington, Tytherington, Upton, Lower and Old Withington, Woodford, and Worth. In Prestbury township are only 638 acres of land; the soil is partly clay and partly sand. Fairs for cattle take place on April 28th and October 22nd; and a court leet and baron for the township is held in May and December, the jurisdiction of which comprehends all pleas under 40*s*. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £450; patron and impropriator, C. Legh, Esq. The church is of great antiquity, and has portions in various styles. On the south side is a low building of stone, now used as a parochial school-house, but which is considered to be an ancient Norman church, and consists of a nave and chancel, with an enriched west entrance. In a private chapel, which terminates the south aisle of the church, is a piscina, together with a portion of a carved oak screen. There are eleven incumbencies in the chapelry of Macclesfield, and others at Bollington, Bosley, Capesthorn, Chelford, Henbury, Marton, Poynton, North Rode, Saltersford, Siddington, and Woodford. The dissenters have also numerous places of worship.

PRESTBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Cheltenham, Lower division of the hundred of Deerhurst, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 1¼ mile (N. E.) from Cheltenham; containing 1283 inhabitants. This place, formerly a market-town, in the reign of Henry VII. was destroyed by fire, and is now only a village. A garrison was placed here by the parliamentarians during the civil war. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; patron and impropriator, J. W. Agg, Esq.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £258, with a glebe of 21 acres; and the impropriate for £388. Mineral springs are found here similar to those of Cheltenham.

PRESTOLEE, a hamlet, in the chapelry of Ringley, parish of Prestwich, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 3 miles (S. E.) from Bolton. In this hamlet are the extensive cotton-mills of Mr. Thomas B. Crompton, established in 1825, and employing 1000 hands. There are also print-works.

PRESTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Weymouth, liberty of Sutton-Pointz, Dorchester division of Dorset, 2½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Weymouth; containing, with the tything of Sutton-Pointz, 672 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2609 acres, and is intersected by the road from Weymouth to Wareham. Stone for ordinary purposes is obtained. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18.; patron, the Prebendary of Preston in the Cathedral of Salisbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £270, and the vicarial for £250; the impropriate glebe comprises 64 acres, and the vicarial 3. The church is very ancient, and had formerly ten pensionary chapels belonging to it. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PRESTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Cirencester, hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Cirencester; containing 220 inhabitants. Some lands here belonged to Reinbald, priest, and chancellor to Edward the Confessor. The parish comprises by measurement 1979 acres, of which about 350 are pasture, and 40 wood: the soil is various, part of it a shallow stone brash, part gravel, but the chief portion a loamy clay. The surface is generally level, and is intersected by the river Churn, on both sides of which are meadows, richly fertilized by the early adoption of the practice of irrigation. Slates, or stone tiles, are found in several places. An estate in the hamlet of Norcot, one mile to the north of the village, forms part of the endowment of St. John's Hospital at Cirencester. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 7½., and has a net income of £338; the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss Master. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1771. The church is in the early English style, and contains some interesting details. A vicarage-house was erected in 1819, by the Rev. Henry Cripps, the incumbent.

PRESTON, a parish, in the union of Newent, Lower division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Ledbury; containing 75 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the extreme north-western part of the county, upon a tributary of the river Severn, and in the immediate vicinity of the Gloucester canal, and the road between the towns of Ledbury and Newent. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £128; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

PRESTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Hitchin, hundred of Hitchin and Pirton, county of Hertford, 3 miles (S. by W.) from the town of Hitchin; containing 297 inhabitants.

PRESTON (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Faversham, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, ½ a mile (S.) from Faversham, and on the high road from Canterbury to Rochester; containing 935 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1547*a*. 1*r*. 32*p*., of which 1012 acres are arable, 413 pasture, 61 woodland, and the remainder waste. A new village has been erected, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the oyster-fishery. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 6.; net income, £324; patron, the Archbishop; appropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is principally in the early English style, and consists of two aisles and a chancel, with a small tower at the east end of the south aisle: on the north side of the chancel is a sumptuous altar-tomb of black and white marble, in memory of Roger Boyle and his wife Joan, ancestors of the earls of Cork; and the church contains also some sepulchral brasses of the fifteenth century.

PRESTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Eastry, hundred of Preston, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 2 miles (N.) from Wingham; containing 515 inhabitants. The parish is situated upon a tributary of the river Stour, and near the high road between Canterbury and Sandwich. It comprises 1471*a*. 38*p*., of which 819 acres are arable, 494 meadow, 57 in orchards, gardens, and homesteads, 27 woodland, 5 hop-grounds, 6 river, and 27 in roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 15., net income, £399; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

PRESTON (*St. John*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Amounderness, N. division of the county of Lancaster; comprising the borough of Preston, which has a separate jurisdiction; the six townships of Barton, Elston, Fishwick, Haughton, Ribbleton, and Lea with Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam; and the chapelries of Broughton, and Grimsargh with Brockholes; the whole containing, in the year 1841, 53,482 inhabitants, of whom 50,073 were in the borough, 21 miles (S. by E.) from Lancaster, and 217 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place is of as high Saxon antiquity as any town in the county. At the period when Ribchester sank into decay, Preston rose into consequence, and became the principal port of Lancashire; and it is supposed that, having been the abode of ecclesiastics as capital of the district of Amounderness, it obtained the appellation of Priest's town, of which the present name may be a contraction. Though it is difficult to ascertain its precise origin, it was unquestionably a place of considerable importance prior to the Conquest, soon after which it was granted to Tosti, fourth son of Godwin, Earl of Kent. In 1307, the town was burnt, and nearly levelled with the ground, by the Scottish army under Robert Bruce; and in 1333, Edward III. passed through it on his way to Halidown Hill, where he defeated the Scots with the loss of 20,000 men, and took the regent Douglas prisoner. The monarch, in recompense for the assistance he derived from the inhabitants, invested the corporation with several valuable privileges. During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the Earl of Derby raised considerable supplies of troops here for the service of the Lancastrian cause.

*Seal and Arms.*

Soon after the commencement of the parliamentary war, the town was taken by Sir John Seaton, a major-general in the republican army, but it was almost immediately retaken by James, Earl of Derby; the battle on this latter occasion raged for about an hour, with dubious success, but at length the garrison surrendered, and the earl, apprehending that the place might again fall into the hands of the parliamentarians, demolished the works. In 1644, on the return of Prince Rupert into Lancashire, after the battle of Marston-Moor, the mayor and several of the principal inhabitants became the victims of their adherence to the cause of the parliament. In 1648, a fierce engagement took place near Preston, between the English and Scottish allied forces commanded by the Duke of Hamilton and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and the parliamentarian troops under Cromwell, in which the former were defeated, and the duke and his officers, who had retired into the town, were compelled to effect their escape by crossing the river Ribble at the ford below Walton Bridge. Throughout the whole of the civil war the town of Preston suffered materially. In 1715, the party in the interest of the Pretender obtained possession of the place, which they endeavoured to fortify against the assault of the king's forces; but being attacked suddenly by General Wills, aided by the subsequent arrival of General Carpenter with a party of dragoons, they were compelled, after an obstinate resistance, to surrender at discretion. The town suffered much also during this contest, a considerable part of it being burnt by the inhabitants, who were in the interest of the king, to aid the movements of the besiegers, and many of the houses of those who assisted the rebels being given up to plunder after the town was taken. The Lords Widdrington, Derwentwater, and Nairn, were sent prisoners to London, where they were condemned and executed; and sixteen of the rebels were hanged on Gallows' Hill, at Preston. The rebels again made their appearance in 1745, and attempted to intrench themselves here; but on the approach of the royal forces under the Duke of Cumberland, they made their escape a few hours before the duke's arrival.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the north bank of the river Ribble, over which are Walton and Penwortham bridges, the former a neat structure of three arches, leading from the London road, erected in 1782; and the latter a handsome bridge of five arches, leading from the Liverpool road, built by act of parliament in 1759. A magnificent viaduct for the North-Union railway also crosses the river. The streets are spacious, and well paved; the houses are neatly and substantially built, and many of them are of large dimensions. Numerous dwelling-houses have lately been built in various parts of the town; new streets have been formed, new mills, factories, and public buildings been erected, and there are at present a number of houses in course of completion. In 1832 a company procured an act of parliament for supplying the town with water; the supply is chiefly collected at Thornley, Dilworth, Alston, and Grimsargh, and at the last place are very large reservoirs whence the water is conducted in stone drains or conduits to another reservoir at Ribbleton, 60 feet above the average level of the town, and then in iron pipes to the houses and mills: the total cost was £45,000. The Preston Gas Company, established in 1815, and incorporated by act of parliament in 1839, was the first projected for lighting any provincial town. The original capital was £2000; in 1846 the capital had been increased to £52,500. The company have a manufacturing station in Glover-street, another in Upper Lawson-street, and a gas-holder station in Walker-street: there are twelve gas-holders at the three stations. The environs, in which are many handsome villas inhabited by opulent families, abound with richly diversified scenery, and the high grounds afford extensive and interesting prospects. Near the town are also several pleasant promenades, the principal being Avenham Walk, belonging to the corporation, by whom it has been recently much enlarged; and the Marsh, along the margin of the river, by which an ancestor of Sir Walter Scott, with his comrades, escaped to Liverpool during the siege of Preston in 1715.

The Library was founded by R. Shepherd, Esq., twice mayor for the borough, who in 1761 endowed it with the interest of £1000 for its augmentation, and with the interest of £200 as a salary to the librarian. The Preston Literary and Philosophical Institution was established in November, 1840, to promote the cultivation of science, the arts, &c., and has since been combined with the Palatine Library. It now possesses a collection exceeding 3000 volumes; the museum is rich in well-preserved specimens of British birds, and has a fine

series of shells, fossils, and minerals, with philosophical apparatus for the illustration of lectures. An elegant building in the Tudor style, from designs by Mr. Welch, was completed in 1846, at a cost of about £4000, for the purposes of this society. There are also a law society; a mechanics' institute, for which a handsome edifice in the Grecian style has been just raised; two principal newsrooms, various book societies, and the Winckley Club. The theatre, a neat and well-arranged building, erected by a proprietary in 1802, is opened occasionally; and assemblies are held in a handsome suite of rooms, built at the expense of the late Earl of Derby.

The TRADE, till within the last half century, chiefly consisted of the manufacture and sale of linen-cloth, which, from a petition of the mayor and corporation to parliament, for preventing the exportation of Irish linen to the colonies, and of Scotch linen into Ireland, appear to have been for ages the staple trade of the town and neighbourhood for twenty miles round. The manufacture of cotton goods, however, is now the principal employment of the inhabitants, having been greatly extended by John Horrocks, Esq., to whose enterprise the town is mainly indebted for its prosperity. There are 50 factories, many of them upon a very large scale, and which are all worked by machinery impelled by steam; the raw cotton consumed in a year amounts to 150,000 bales, the whole brought from Liverpool, and of the goods manufactured, the greater portion is sold to the Manchester merchants, and the remainder sent to London or to foreign markets. Three flax-mills are in operation: machine-making is extensively carried on; and besides other branches of labour, there are three considerable iron-foundries, and a large steam-mill for sawing timber. At spring tides, vessels of 150 tons' burthen, or of a draught of twelve feet, can navigate the river to Preston Marsh, where are convenient quays and extensive warehouses for bonding: vessels of larger draught come up only to the out-port of Lytham. By an act of parliament passed in the 46th of George III., commissioners were appointed for bettering the navigation; and buoys have since been placed to mark the navigable channels. The river is now undergoing further improvement, agreeably with an act obtained in 1838 by a company who subscribed a capital of £50,000, since augmented by upwards of £4000; and great advantages are expected from their exertions: the works are under the direction of Messrs. Robert Stevenson and Sons, of Edinburgh. A lighthouse has been erected at the entrance to the Ribble. The river is supposed by Dr. Whitaker to have been formerly navigable to Ribchester; and the discovery in that neighbourhood of anchors, and of the hull of a larger vessel than could now be floated up so high, seems to confirm the opinion. The port of Preston includes Fleetwood, Lytham, Freckleton, and Hesketh: a few ships sail to foreign parts, and a considerable coasting-trade is carried on: upwards of 100 vessels now belong to the port. The number of vessels that entered inwards, in the year ending January 5th, 1846, was 797, of the aggregate burthen of 41,489 tons; and the customs' duties for the same period amounted to £66,949: in the following year, the customs were as much as £83,963. The fishery in the river Ribble is of very ancient establishment; salmon, plaice, eels, and smelts are found in abundance, and of very good quality.

Common and cannel coal were formerly brought for the consumption of the town by the river Douglas, which, by an act of parliament obtained in 1727 was made navigable from the estuary of the Ribble to within three miles of Ormskirk, whence a short line parallel with its course, continuing the navigation to Wigan, was constructed by the proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, who purchased the right of the Douglas navigation. Since the opening of the North-Union and other railways, this branch of the canal trade to Preston has ceased. A branch railway has been made from the North-Union railway to the Preston quays, and coal for export is now shipped from the quays: coal is still conveyed by the Douglas navigation, for shipment on board out-going vessels at Lytham. A tramway worked by horses, and a short canal, connect the Lancaster canal, at Preston, with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The North-Union railway, opened November 1st, 1838, proceeds in a southern direction from the town to Parkside, where it joins the Liverpool and Manchester line, a distance of 22¼ miles: the Preston station occupies several acres, in Fishergate. The Lancaster railway, completed in June 1840, quits the North-Union in Dock-street, and is 20¼ miles in length. The Longridge tramway, of a single track, was finished about the same time, and is seven miles long; it is used for the conveyance to the town of stone and other goods from Longridge Fell. There is also a railway from Preston to the towns of Lytham, Blackpool, and Fleetwood-on-Wyre. An act was passed in 1844, authorising the construction of a line to Blackburn; another, in 1846, for a line to Ormskirk and Liverpool; and a third, also in 1846, for a railway from Preston to Clitheroe.

The market-days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the last principally for corn: the market-place is a spacious well-paved area, in the centre of which is an obelisk supporting gas-lights. The corn exchange, erected in 1822, at the expense of the corporation, is a neat building of brick, with a pediment and cornice of stone; the basement story in front is appropriated as a butter and poultry market, and over it is a woollen-cloth hall, for the accommodation of clothiers at the fairs, and occasionally used as an assembly-room. Behind this building is an open quadrangle, surrounded by a colonnade, and used for a corn-market; above the colonnade is a gallery for the sale of small wares during the fairs, and behind the quadrangle are the pork shambles. The cattle-market is held at the northern extremity of the town, and that for vegetables in Cheapside and the market-place. The fairs are, one in the week before the first Sunday after Epiphany, which is a great horse-fair; the spring fair, March 27th, which continues for three days; the summer fair, August 26th, which continues for eight days; and the winter fair, November 7th, which continues for five days.

The BOROUGH has received numerous charters from successive sovereigns. The first was granted by Henry II., and in 1566, Queen Elizabeth gave a new charter of incorporation, which was confirmed and extended in the 14th and 36th of Charles II., and in the 9th of George IV. The government is now vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, which made the municipal boundaries co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and divided the borough into six wards, the

township of Fishwick being part of one. The town exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd, 26th, 33rd, and 35th of the reign of Edward I., and in the first of Edward II., but intermitted till the reign of Edward VI., since which time it has regularly sent two members. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with others appointed by commission. A court of record is held every third Friday, before the recorder, for the recovery of debts to any amount; petty-sessions take place daily at the town-hall. The Preston Guild, or *Guild Mercatoria*, is a jubilee celebrated every twentieth year: it commences in the last week of August, and continues a fortnight, under the superintendence of the corporation; various processions of the municipal bodies take place, and balls, concerts, dramatic representations, public banquets, and every species of amusement are provided, attracting an immense concourse from the surrounding districts. The quarter-sessions for the hundred of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland, take place here, by adjournment from Lancaster: the quarter-sessions for the county, the meetings of the deputy-lieutenants, and other county meetings, are held in the town; and from its central situation, the offices of the courts of chancery, common pleas, and other courts of the county palatine of Lancaster, are at Preston. The principal officers of the county are, the vice chancellor, the registrar, the cursitors, the seal-keeper, the clerk of the crown, the clerk of the peace, and the prothonotary of the common pleas. The powers of the county debt-court of Preston, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Preston. The offices of the under-sheriff and treasurer for the county are also here. The town-hall, a neat brick edifice with quoins and cornices of stone, surmounted by a turret and dome, occupies the site of the ancient moot-hall, which fell down in 1780; it contains portraits of George II., Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Fazakerley. The sessions-house and house of correction form a capacious building, including every requisite accommodation for the county sessions, and the meetings of the county magistrates; the prison has been much improved, and separate cells have been made.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £665, with a house, built in 1846; patrons, the Trustees of certain estates devised by the benevolent William Hulme, who must present a clergyman educated upon his foundation at Brasenose College, Oxford; impropriators, Sir H. B. Hoghton, Bart., and others. The great tithes of Preston township have been commuted for £124, and the small for £37. The original church was built in the first century after the general establishment of the Christian religion in this country, probably about the year 705; and on the canonization of Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, the edifice was dedicated to that saint: at a later period, it is supposed soon after the Reformation, the Romish saint was discarded, and the church dedicated to St. John. The present body was built about 1770, the tower in 1814, the chancel in 1817, and the choir was renovated in 1823; the style is a mixture of the later Norman and the early English. A handsome organ was presented by the late John Horrocks, Esq., at a cost of 500 guineas; and a beautiful eastern window, by Ballantine, of Edinburgh, has been presented by Thomas German, Esq., mayor of the borough in 1846.



*St. George's* district church, built in 1723, is a cruciform structure of brick, cased with stone in 1845: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Preston. The church of the *Holy Trinity* is a neat stone edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; it was erected in 1814, at an expense of £9080, of which £4000 were donations, and the remainder was raised by general subscription: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, the Vicar. *St. Paul's* is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with four turrets; it was erected in 1825, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at a cost of £6063: the living is also a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar; net income, £170. *St. Peter's*, an edifice with a campanile turret, was built from Rickman's designs, in 1826, at an expense of £6638: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the Vicar's gift; net income, £150, with a house. *Christ Church* was consecrated October 11th, 1836; it is in the pure Norman style, with two turrets, and cost £3000: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £215; patrons, Five Trustees. *St. James's* was also built in 1836, at a cost of £3000, and is in the early English style, with a campanile turret; a beautiful painted window has been recently presented by John Addison, Esq.: the living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar; income, £200. The church of *St. Mary* was built in 1837, at a cost of between £4000 and £5000; the appointment of the minister was originally vested in five trustees, who lately resigned the patronage to the Vicar of Preston; the income, about £130, is derived from the legal endowment and from the pews. *St. Thomas's*, consecrated 27th June, 1839, is in the Norman style, with a spire, and was built by the trustees of Miss Hyndman's Charity, in whom the patronage is vested: the living is a perpetual curacy; income, £100. At Ashton, Barton, Broughton, and Grimsargh, are other incumbencies.

There are places of worship in the town for Independents, Baptists, the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Swedenborgians, and Unitarians; also four Roman Catholic chapels. Of these chapels, St. Mary's, in Friargate, was erected about 1760; closed in 1793, on St. Wilfrid's being built; and reopened in 1807, St. Wilfrid's being then too small for the congregation. This latter chapel was enlarged in 1839; and in 1847 a small but highly-decorated chapel in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary was completed, opening into it. The chapel of St. Ignatius, opened in 1836, is in the later English style, and cost about £6000, towards which £1100 were raised in weekly subscriptions by the lower classes: it has a beautiful altar of Burnley stone, containing in front and at the sides statues of Our Saviour and the Twelve Apostles, in elaborate canopied niches; the whole the gift of J. F. Anderton, Esq., of Haighton House. The fourth chapel, St. Augustine's, was opened in 1839. There are likewise several Roman Catholic chapels in the vicinity.

The free grammar school, which is of uncertain foundation, is partly supported from land given by Richard Worthington. The number of scholars becoming greater than the old school-building would contain, the mayor, recorder, several of the aldermen and councillors, and other gentlemen, erected a spacious stone edifice of a collegiate character, comprising large and handsome schoolrooms, studies, and the various apartments requisite for an ex-

tensive institution. The course of instruction is such as to fit the scholars for the universities, or professional or commercial life. A blue-coat school was founded in 1701, by Roger Sudell. In the commercial or middle schools, built in 1844 at the sole expense of Richard Newsham, Esq., of Preston, a sound education is imparted to children of the middle classes: the schools are in Knowsley-street, are built of stone, and present a handsome elevation in the Tudor style; they are capable of accommodating 200 boys and 100 girls. A national school, a capacious brick building, was erected in 1814; and national and infants' schools are supported in connexion with nearly all the churches. There are several Roman Catholic schools, a large day school supported by the Wesleyans, and some other schools. On the 24th May, 1847, the first stone was laid of the Roman Catholic schools of St. Joseph, situated on the Maudlands, and comprising a boys', girls', and infants' schools, with a private chapel in connexion with them: it is proposed to build a public chapel at the same place, dedicated to St. Walburgh. A house of recovery from fever and other contagious diseases, was erected in 1829, on an advantageous site on Preston moor; it is a handsome edifice consisting of a centre and two wings. There are numerous benevolent and benefit societies, and various bequests for distribution among the indigent. The poor-law union comprises 29 parishes or places, and contains a population of 77,189. Preston had anciently a convent of Grey friars, on the north-west of the town, founded by Edward, Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III.; and an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

PRESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 105 inhabitants.

PRESTON, a township, in the parish of ELLINGHAM, union of BELFORD, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Alnwick; containing 91 inhabitants. Here is a good residence, standing pleasantly upon an eminence about a mile south-east from Ellingham. An ancient lofty tower, near the west end of the Hall, adds greatly to its appearance. The vicarial tithes of the township have been commuted for £31; and the appropriate tithes for £77. 11. 8., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Durham Cathedral.

PRESTON, a township, in the parish and union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 919 inhabitants. The township reaches to North Shields; the village, which is very pleasant, occupies a fine eminence, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. Here are several handsome residences. Some barracks in the township have been converted into dwelling-houses. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £178. In 1821, part of the horns of a deer, of extraordinary size, was found at a considerable depth, in the north-east angle of Blake-Chesters, one of the oblong squares referred to by Camden as connecting a chain of Roman forts running in a direction from *Segedunum* (Wall-end) to Tynemouth. Sacrifices of wild animals were frequently made in these stations, and there is still a faint tradition of a temple having stood on the western side of the camp: the head of an old spear has also been dug up.

PRESTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 2 miles (N.) from Uppingham; containing 371 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Uppingham to Oakham, comprises by measurement 1142 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Rev. Samuel Shield, to whom belong three-fourths of the advowson, and of the Rev. William Belgrave and Miss Belgrave, who jointly possess one-fourth; income, £300, derived from 174 acres of land. The church, an ancient edifice, has two Norman arches in the interior, and a handsome stone canopy in the south wall of the chancel. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

PRESTON, a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of STONE, W. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Yeovil; containing 379 inhabitants. It is situated on the Yeovil and Ilminster road; and comprises 834*a*. 2*r*. 29*p*., of which 467 acres are meadow and pasture, 294 arable, 51 in orchards, and 20 waste, roads, &c. The manufacture of kid gloves employs some of the inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Yeovil: the church is in the later English style.

PRESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of COSFORD, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Lavenham; containing 406 inhabitants, and comprising 1900 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to which society the advowson was given in 1621 by Robert Ryece, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £513, and there are 6 acres of glebe. Mr. Ryece resided in a mansion in the parish, called Preston Place, and was a great preserver of the antiquities of the county; he placed in the windows of the church the arms borne by the principal families of this and the adjoining counties. The rectory-house was rebuilt in 1835.

PRESTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of PRESTON, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Brighton; containing 756 inhabitants. The parish comprises 951 acres, of which 261 are common or waste land. The village is pleasantly situated on the London road, near the entrance to Brighton. Anne of Cleves resided at Preston House, which still contains her portrait, a good original painting; and from this place she retired to a convent at Falmer, about three miles distant, where she died. The London and Brighton and the Lewes and Brighton railways pass through the parish. The viaduct here is the most important on the latter line; it was commenced in May 1845, and occupied ten months: there are 27 arches, the largest of which, crossing the London road, is 50 feet in span; the remaining 26 arches are 30 feet each. In the parish are cavalry barracks, and the water-works for supplying Brighton. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Hove united, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 11., and in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester. The vicarial tithes of Preston have been commuted for £304, with a glebe of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and £13 are paid to the Ecclesiastical Commission. The church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower: on the eastern wall were discovered, a few years since, some ancient paintings, ascertained to be of the time of Edward I.

PRESTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the unions of Sculcoates and Skirlaugh, Middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. riding of York; containing, with the township of Lelley, 1082 inhabitants, of whom 946 are in Preston township, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Hull. An hospital for lepers was founded here early in the reign of John, in honour of the Holy Sepulchre, by John Fitz Osbern, and placed under the control of a master and certain brethren and sisters. No remains exist; but coins, keys, &c. are occasionally found in digging, and a valuable relic has been lately discovered, with the legend "The seal of Master Simon of the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The parish comprises upwards of 4850 acres of land, divided among many proprietors; the village is considerable, and contains some good houses, on the road from Hedon to Bilton. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Sub-Dean of York, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £81. The church is in the later English style, consisting of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower of hewn stone, which is the finest part of the edifice; the interior is neat, and has numerous monumental inscriptions. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. Thomas Holmes, in 1718, endowed a school with £200, which sum was laid out in land, now producing an income of about £30.

PRESTON-BAGGOTT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Stratford-upon-Avon, Henley division of the hundred of Barlichway, S. division of the county of Warwick, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Henley; containing 238 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1302 acres, whereof 318 are pasture, 850 arable, and 27 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the soil a mixture of marl, gravel, and clay: the land is all inclosed. The Stratford and Birmingham canal intersects the parish; and a stream runs through it, propelling a flour-mill: here is a wharf. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the gift of the Rev. Theodore John Cartwright: the tithes have been commuted for £342, and there are 20 acres of glebe. The church is in the early Norman style.

PRESTON-BISSETT (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Buckingham; containing, with Cowley hamlet, 517 inhabitants, of whom 486 are in the township of Preston-Bissett. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; income, £457; patron, the Duke of Buckingham. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in the year 1781.

PRESTON-BROCKHURST, a township, partly in the parish of Shawbury, hundred of Pimhill, and partly in the parish of Moreton-Corbet, Whitchurch division of the hundred of North Bradford, union of Wem, N. division of Salop, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Wem; containing 138 inhabitants.

PRESTON-CANDOVER.—See Candover.

PRESTON-CAPES (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Daventry, hundred of Fawsley, S. division of the county of Northampton, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Daventry; containing 354 inhabitants, and comprising 2710*a*. 35*p*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 5.; net income, £426; patron, Sir C. Knightley, Bart. Richard Knightley, in 1667, bequeathed a rent-charge of £24 for a charity school. A Cluniac priory here, was eventually transferred to Daventry.

PRESTON-DEANERY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Hardingstone, hundred of Wymmersley, S. division of the county of Northampton, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from the town of Northampton; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises 1452*a*. 3*r*. 13*p*., and is intersected by the road from London to Birmingham. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; patron and impropriator, Langham Christie, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £173. 15. The body of the church is of modern erection, but the steeple is supposed to have been built about the time of Stephen.

PRESTON, EAST, a parish, in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, W. division of the county of Sussex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Littlehampton; containing 270 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and comprises 459 acres, chiefly arable land; the soil is a rich loam, and the surface level. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of Ferring: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £40, with a glebe of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and £210 are paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church is in the early English style, with later additions, and has a lofty tower surmounted by a spire, serving as a landmark at sea. George Oliver, Esq., in 1840 erected a school, which he endowed with £5 per annum.

PRESTON, GREAT and LITTLE, a township, in the parish of Kippax, Lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, W. riding of York, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Leeds; containing 467 inhabitants. The township consists of rather more than 1000 acres, and there are some collieries in the immediate vicinity. The manor is the property of the family of Lowther, whose ancient seat, Preston Hall, has been converted into a workhouse for the poor of a union under Gilbert's act, which comprises 41 parishes and townships.

PRESTON-GUBBALS (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Atcham, liberties of the town of Shrewsbury, N. division of Salop, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Shrewsbury; containing, with the township of Merrington, 388 inhabitants, of whom 200 are in Preston-Gubbals township. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the family of Jones: the tithes have been commuted for £167.

PRESTON-LE-SKERNE, a township, in the parish of Aycliffe, union of Sedgefield, S. E. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Darlington; containing 131 inhabitants. The township comprises 2610 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land, of which the soil is poor. The De la Poles, earls of Suffolk, had some lands with free warren here. The main line of the Clarence railway passes through the township, and the village is on the road from Aycliffe to Mordon. The tithes have been commuted for £174. 5., whereof £70 are payable to the vicar.

PRESTON, LONG (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Settle, wapentake of Staincliffe West, W. riding of York, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Settle, and 12 (W. N. W.) from Skipton; containing, with the townships of West Halton, Hellifield, and Wigglesworth, 1568 inhabitants, of whom 708 are in the township of

Long Preston. This parish is situated on the river Ribble, and comprises 13,214*a*. 1*r*. 12½*p*., of which 3533*a*. 2*r*. 5*p*. are in the township. The surface is diversified, and the soil in some places is fertile, but in the hilly parts cold and unproductive; the lands are chiefly meadow and pasture. The substrata are argillaceous limestone, clay-slate, freestone, and grit; the limestone occurs chiefly in thin beds, and contains various fossils, some of which are scarcely referable to any distinct class. The village is on the east bank of the river, and is well built; the inhabitants are partly employed in weaving calico for the manufacturers in the neighbouring towns. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Skipton, by Long Preston, to Lancaster; and another act was obtained in the same year, for a line hence to Clitheroe and Blackburn. Fairs for cattle and pigs are held on the 1st of March and 4th of September. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 18. 11½.; net income, £240, with an excellent parsonage-house, built in 1842; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford. The great tithes of Long Preston township have been commuted for £13, and the small for £54: the Dean and Chapter have 124 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school was founded in 1835, and endowed by the late John Hartley, Esq., of Settle, and Mary his niece, from a bequest by the late Miss Hall, of Long Preston, with land producing about £140 per annum, of which one-third is appropriated to the apprenticing of children. An hospital for ten aged persons was founded in 1613, by James Knowles, who also built a chapel adjoining it for their use, in which he endowed a readership with £5 per annum; the endowment, out of which £5 are assigned to the repair of the church, is now sufficient to allow each of the inmates £10 per annum, and there is every prospect of its increase. John Smith, in 1732, bequeathed two cottages and 8½ acres of land, producing £37 per annum, for distribution among the poor of the parish.

PRESTON-ON-THE-HILL, a township, in the parish and union of Runcorn, hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Frodsham; containing 607 inhabitants. The township comprises 1100 acres, of a clay soil. The Trent and Mersey canal here forms a junction with the Duke of Bridgewater's canal; and at Preston-Brook is a station of the Liverpool and Birmingham railway, which passes through a tunnel, and also under the canal, which is sustained by a double arch, a line of rails running through each division. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PRESTON-PATRICK, a chapelry, in the parish of Burton-in-Kendal, union and ward of Kendal, county of Westmorland, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 484 inhabitants, and comprising 3575*a*. 1*r*. 16*p*. of land. The river Belo is here crossed by the Lancaster canal. Challen or Chanon Hall stands on the site of an abbey which existed here for a short time, but was ultimately removed to Shap. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £67. 14. and a house; patrons, the Owners of land and tenements charged with the payment of the minister's salary. The tithes were commuted for land in 1814. The chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a neat building, situated on the acclivity of a hill rising from the eastern bank of the Belo. A school, founded in 1780, is endowed with land now producing £9. 9. per annum, for which 10 children are taught.

PRESTON-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of St. Bees, union of Whitehaven, Allerdale ward above Derwent, W. division of Cumberland, on the south side of the town of Whitehaven; containing 4547 inhabitants. Here are very extensive collieries, the produce of which is shipped at Whitehaven.

PRESTON-RICHARD, a township, in the parish of Heversham, union and ward of Kendal, county of Westmorland, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 355 inhabitants. The Kendal canal passes through the township, and on its banks are several coke-ovens, and a large coal-wharf. At Birkrigg is a burial-ground, formerly belonging to the Society of Friends, but now disused. At End-Moor an antique hammer-head of stone was found in 1770.

PRESTON, TARRANT, in the hundred of Badbury, county of Dorset.—See Crawford, Tarrant.

PRESTON-under-Scar, a township, in the parish of Wensley, union of Leyburn, wapentake of Hang-West, N. riding of York, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Middleham; containing 313 inhabitants. The township comprises 2274 acres, of which 15 are waste land; it extends northward in high moors, in which coal and lead-ore are found. The village lies about three miles to the west of Leyburn, and is pleasantly situated under lofty scars at the western end of a picturesque and romantic ridge ornamented with foliage. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PRESTON-upon-Stour (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Stratford-upon-Avon, Upper division of the hundred of Deerhurst, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 4 miles (S.) from Stratford; containing 394 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on the small river Stour, and comprises by measurement 1709 acres; the soil is chiefly clay and marl, but in some parts consists of gravel and sand. The village lies near the London and Birmingham road; and the railway from Stratford to Moreton-in-the-Marsh runs at the distance of half a mile. Alscote Park, with its tastefully-disposed grounds, adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; net income, £55; patron and impropriator, J. R. West, Esq. The church is of pointed architecture, with an embattled tower; the chancel is very elegant, and there are four beautifully painted windows.

PRESTON-upon-Tees, a township, in the parish and union of Stockton, S. W. division of Stockton ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Stockton; containing 111 inhabitants. Various families have held land here. Among the earliest were the Prestons, who took their name from the place, and who are mentioned in the 13th century, since which period lands have belonged to the families of Eden, Seton, Sayer, Wyvill, Fowler, and others. The township comprises by computation 640 acres, and is bounded on the south by the navigable river Tees, and intersected by the Stockton and Darlington railway. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £135, and the vicarial for £14. 17.

PRESTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Wellington, Wellington division of the hundred of South Bradford, N. division of Salop, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wellington; containing 247 inhabitants. It comprises 882*a*. 3*r*. 26*p*., in equal portions of arable and pasture. The village is on the margin of what must anciently have been a very extensive morass, but the land is now well drained. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3; net income, £198; patrons, the Trustees of Preston Hospital, for two turns, and St. John Charlton, Esq., (to whom a moiety of the rectorial tithes belongs) for one turn. The church is a very plain edifice, erected about a century since. A noble hospital for widows, and for the instruction of twenty girls, was erected and endowed in the early part of the last century, under the will of Lady Catherine Herbert, who in 1716 bequeathed £6000 for that purpose. Her brother, also, Lord Torrington, in 1718 devised an estate in Preston towards its support, and £1000 towards its erection: and the funds were still further augmented by the Earl of Montrath, who in 1802 bequeathed £4000 for the increase of the widow's pensions. The present revenue is £1589 per annum. The building originally formed three sides of a square, with a hall in the centre, used as a chapel and school; but in 1827 wings were erected, so as to afford accommodation for eight more widows.

PRESTON-UPON-WYE (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Weobley, hundred of Webtree, county of Hereford, 9½ miles (W. by N.) from Hereford; containing 260 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1300 acres, and stretches along the right bank of the river Wye. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Blackmere united, valued in the king's books at £3. 16. 9.; net income, £250; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

PRESTON-WYNNE (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the hundred of Broxash, union and county of Hereford, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 169 inhabitants. It is watered by a branch of the Lugg, and consists of 863 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Withington.

PRESTWICH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire; comprising the parochial chapelry of Oldham (in which are the townships of Oldham, Chadderton, Crompton, and Royton), and the townships of Alkrington, Great and Little Heaton, Pilkington, and Tonge; the whole containing 78,548 inhabitants, of whom 3180 are in the township of Prestwich, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Manchester, on the road to Bury. The founder of the knightly family of Prestwich, Adam de Prestwych, held lands here in the reign of Henry III.; and the family appear to have been proprietors until they removed to Hulme, on acquiring that manor, previous to the 12th of Henry VI. About the same time, the estate of Prestwich came by marriage to the Langleys. Sir Robert Langley died seised of the manor of Prestwich in 1561: his eldest daughter married Alexander Reddish, of Reddish, a coheiress of whom brought the manor to a son of Sir Edward Coke, the celebrated lawyer; and it continued with the Cokes of Norfolk, until Mr. Coke, afterwards Earl of Leicester, wishing to increase his landed property in Norfolk, sold his estates in Lancashire, and with them this manor, to the father of Thomas Drinkwater, Esq., of Irwell House.

The parish is about fifteen miles in length, and four in breadth; much of the land is in pasture, and laid out for dairy-farming, the produce affording to the inhabitants of Manchester a large portion of their daily supplies. Within the last century, the number of families in the parish, even exclusively of Oldham, has immensely increased; and manufactures, spreading in this direction from Manchester, have made considerable progress, though less generally than in the chapelry of Oldham. A large portion of the population is employed in the weaving of cotton and silk, in spinning, calico-printing, &c. In Prestwich township, the inhabitants are principally engaged in hand-loom weaving and in the dye-houses of the vicinity, and to some extent in agricultural pursuits. Its elevated position, the salubrity of the air, and its contiguity to Manchester, have led to the erection of numerous handsome mansions and villas, occupied by the bankers and merchants of that town. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £46. 4. 9.; net income, £1230; patron, the Earl of Wilton. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £160, and the glebe consists of 116 acres. The church is a stately structure in the pointed style, with a lofty tower, that forms a fine object in the landscape: it was rebuilt in the 16th century. The rectory-house was rebuilt in 1837. There are churches at Ringley, Stand, and Unsworth, all in Pilkington township; a church at Tonge, and numerous incumbencies in the parochial chapelry of Oldham. In the parish are also numerous places of worship for dissenters; in Prestwich township is one for Wesleyans.

PRESTWICK, a township, in the parishes of Dinnington and Ponteland, union, and W. division, of Castle ward, S. division of Northumberland, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Newcastle; containing 161 inhabitants. It comprises 767 acres. Prestwick Carr, an extensive marsh, is in wet seasons so completely inundated by the river Pont, as to form one vast lake; but in summer, when the waters retire, it affords excellent pasturage for the neighbouring townships. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £145. 12. 6., payable to Merton College, Oxford; and the vicarial for £14. 7.

PRESTWOLD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Loughborough, hundred of East Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Loughborough; containing, with the townships of Barton-on-the-Wolds and Cotes, and the chapelry of Hoton, 1043 inhabitants, of whom 60 are in the township of Prestwold. The parish is situated on the road between Loughborough and Nottingham; and facilities of communication are also afforded by the Midland railway and the Loughborough canal. Prestwold Hall, the residence of C. W. Packe, Esq., has a collection of family portraits by Cornelius Jansen, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Peter Lely, Reinagle, and other masters. The living is a donative, in the gift of Mr. Packe; net income, £24. The church contains several monuments. There is a chapel of ease at Hoton. Miles Newton, in 1657, devised forty-two acres of land, now producing £35 per annum, for a school.

PRESTWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of Stoke-Mandeville, poor-law union of Wycombe, hundred of

Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; containing 105 inhabitants.

PRESTWOOD, a township, in the parish of Ellastone, S. division of the hundred of Totmonslow, N. division of the county of Stafford, 7 miles (N.) from Uttoxeter; containing 68 inhabitants. It comprises 450 acres of land, chiefly the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The Churnet-Valley railway passes close to the township.

PRIDDY (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Wells, hundred of Wells-Forum, E. division of Somerset, 4¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Wells; containing 313 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1361*a*. 1*r*. 9*p*., and lies in a hollow on the summit of the Mendip range, at an elevation of nearly 1000 feet above the sea, which is distant about fourteen miles. Here are traces of numerous mines, which yielded lead and silver, and were worked by the Belgic Britons, and by the Romans. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of a Roman encampment, and nine barrows. One of the largest fairs in the county is held at Priddy on August 21st, for cattle, horses, and sheep. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Westbury: the impropriate tithes, payable to the Duke of Buckingham, have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £40, and the vicarial tithes for one of £43. The church is a large and handsome edifice. There is a place of worship for Independents.

PRIESTCLIFFE, a township, in the parish and union of Bakewell, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Tideswell; containing 98 inhabitants. The Rev. Roger Wilkinson, of this place, gave £400 for the endowment of a charity school, and the sum having been vested in land, produces £80 per annum.

PRIESTEND, a hamlet, in the parish, poor-law union, and hundred of Thame, county of Oxford; containing 413 inhabitants.

PRIME-THORP, a township, in the parish of Broughton-Astley, union of Lutterworth, hundred of Guthlaxton, S. division of the county of Leicester, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from the town of Lutterworth; containing 286 inhabitants.

PRINCE'S-RISBOROUGH, in the county of Buckingham.—See Risborough, Prince's.

PRINCETHORPE, a township, in the parish of Stretton-upon-Dunsmoor, union of Rugby, Rugby division of the hundred of Knightlow, N. division of the county of Warwick, 6¼ miles (N. by W.) from Southam; containing 278 inhabitants. It comprises 973 acres; and the roads from Warwick to Rugby, and from Southam to Coventry, cross each other in the township. Here is a convent for nuns, capable of receiving 200 inmates. The site for it, and about 200 acres of land, were purchased by Madame du Chastelet, abbess of a similar institution at Orrel Mount, near Wigan, in Lancashire, which has been removed to this place. The buildings are situated on an eminence, and have a very imposing appearance; the chapel was opened in September, 1837.

PRINKNASH-PARK, an extra-parochial district, in the Middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 3¼ miles (N. by E.) from the town of Painswick; containing only 7 inhabitants, and comprising 224 acres of land.

PRINSTED, a tything, in the parish and union of West Bourne, hundred of Westbourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, W. division of the county of Sussex; containing 203 inhabitants.

PRIOR'S, ASH, county of Somerset.—See Ash-Priors.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

PRIOR'S-LEE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Shiffnall, Shiffnall division of the hundred of Brimstree, S. division of Salop, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Shiffnall; containing 2470 inhabitants. The population is principally employed in extensive collieries, and in the manufacture of iron, for which there are numerous blast-furnaces, rolling and slitting mills, and foundries. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Shiffnall. The chapel, which is a brick edifice with stone windows and corners, was consecrated August 24th, 1837.

PRISTON (*St. Luke*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Keynsham, E. division of Somerset, 5¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bath; containing with the hamlet of Wilmington, 322 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1674 acres, and is situated to the right of the road from Bath to Wells; the village is in a valley, the land around being for the most part hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 4., and in the gift of W. Vaughan Jenkins, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises nearly 48 acres.

PRITTLEWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Rochford, S. division of Essex, 19 miles (S. E.) from Chelmsford; containing 2239 inhabitants. The parish borders on the Thames, and includes Southend, a pleasant bathing-place, a short distance above which is Crow Stone, marking the extreme eastern boundary of the jurisdiction of the mayor of London, as conservator of the river. The village of Prittlewell is agreeably situated, and contains several handsome modern houses. A fair is held on the 15th of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £308; patron, the Bishop of London; impropriator, Sir Thomas Neave, Bart. The church is in the later English style, with a fine pinnacled tower, which serves as an excellent landmark. At Southend is a separate incumbency. In the parish is a school on the national system, partly supported by an endowment of £23 per annum. A Cluniac priory in honour of St. Mary, subordinate to the abbey of Lewes, in Sussex, was founded here in the reign of Henry II., by Robert Fitz-Swaine: at the Dissolution it had a revenue of £194. 14. 3.—See the article on Southend.

PRIVETT, a parish, in the union of Petersfield, hundred of Fawley, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 5¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Petersfield; containing 273 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of West Meon. The church has been enlarged. There is a national school.

PROBUS (*St. Probus*), a parish, in the union of Truro, W. division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall; containing, with part of the ancient borough of Grampound, 1586 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road from Plymouth to the Land's End, was at the time of the Norman survey distinguished for its college, founded and endowed for a

dean and four prebendaries, and afterwards given by Henry I. to the bishop and church of Exeter. A market was formerly held; and large fairs for horses and cattle still take place on April 5th and 23rd, July 5th, and September 17th. The living is a vicarage, to which anciently the livings of Cornelly and Merther were annexed, but from which they were separated in 1532; it is valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 8.: patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The great tithes have been commuted for £883, and the small for £549: there is a vicarial glebe of 37 acres. The church is in the later English style, of which it is a very fine specimen. Some remains of a chapel are to be seen at Golden; and at Hellan, Treworgy, Trelowthas, Trennoth Wood, and Tresilian Bridge, were anciently other chapels. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free school, founded in 1688 by Mr. John Williams, who endowed it with £10 per annum, to which was subsequently added by Mr. William Williams a small endowment in land. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of an intrenchment, inclosing an area of about one acre.

PROVOSTS-FEE, a manor, in the parish of WALKINGTON, union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing 282 inhabitants. This place, which is usually returned as a constablewick, was anciently the fee of the provost of Beverley.

PRUDHOE, a township, in the parish of OVINGHAM, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Newcastle; containing 369 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1400 acres of land, mostly arable; the soil is somewhat inferior in the hilly parts, but near the turnpike-road is of better quality, producing good turnips and barley. A small land-sale colliery is in operation, and there is excellent clay for fire-bricks, for which a manufactory has been erected. The Duke of Northumberland and Mr. Capper are the principal owners of the township. On Mr. Capper's property is a farmhouse, which has evidently been a chapel; in the wall on the south side is a handsome Norman arch, and a porch was removed some years since. The tithes have been commuted for £157.

PRUDHOE-CASTLE, a township, in the parish of OVINGHAM, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Newcastle; containing 126 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas. On an eminence sloping to the southern bank of the Tyne stood the castle of Prudhoe, the chief baronial seat of the Umfravilles from the Conquest until about 1381; it has been long in ruins, its ivy-mantled towers and lofty keep forming venerable monuments of its ancient grandeur and importance. The present possessors are the Percy family, of whom Algernon, only brother of the late Duke of Northumberland, was created Lord Prudhoe, Baron of Prudhoe Castle, in 1816: he succeeded to the dukedom in 1847. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes under the ruins. A rent-charge of £6 has been awarded as a commutation for the impropriate tithes.

PUBLOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N. E.) from Pensford; containing, with part of the hamlet of Woolard, 841 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Chew, and comprises about 1335 acres. The substratum contains copper-ore, and some mills have been established by a company for the manufacture of copper, in which about 30 persons are employed; there are also quarries of stone used chiefly for the roads. Fairs are held on the 6th of May and the 8th of November, for sheep and cattle. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rev. James Daubeny: the tithes have been commuted for £266. 16. 1., and the glebe consists of about 64 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a handsome tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a national school endowed with £40 per annum.

PUCKERIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of BRAUGHIN, and partly in that of STANDON, union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hertford; containing 497 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road to Cambridge, and on the line of the ancient Ermin-street. According to Tanner, a free chapel with a chantry existed here in the reign of Edward II.

PUCKINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ilminster; containing 229 inhabitants, of whom 41 are in the hamlet of Little Puckington. The parish comprises 610 acres, of which 48 are waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £100, and the glebe comprises 89 acres.

PUCKLE-CHURCH (*ST. THOMAS À BECKET*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, hundred of PUCKLE-CHURCH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 7 miles (E. N. E) from Bristol; containing 862 inhabitants. This was the site of a palace of the Saxon kings of England, in which Edmund received a stab from Leolf, a notorious robber, which caused his death. The parish comprises 2400 acres: coal is found. A market formerly held has long been disused. The living is a vicarage, with the livings of Wick and Abson, and Westerleigh, united, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The tithes have been commuted for £765. 8., and there are about 60 acres of glebe, with a house. The church is partly Norman. The Rev. Henry Berrow, in 1718, founded a free school, of which the annual income is £52. 10.

PUDDING-NORTON.—See NORTON, PUDDING.

PUDDINGTON, BEDFORD.—See PODDINGTON.

PUDDINGTON, a township, in the parish of BURTON, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRALL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 8 miles (N. W.) from Chester; containing 146 inhabitants. Hamon de Massey held the manor at the time of the Domesday survey; and a branch of the Massey family, whose ancestor was Richard Massey (a younger brother of Hamon, fifth baron of Dunham), settled in the township in the early part of the 13th century. The last male heir died in 1716, bequeathing his estates to the Rev. Thomas Stanley, a younger son of Sir William Stanley, Bart.; who took the name of Massey, and died in 1740, when the property passed to his elder brother, John, who also assumed the additional name of Massey. On the death of Sir William Stanley, the fifth baronet,

in 1792, the title and estates of both families were concentrated in his uncle, the John Stanley Massey just mentioned, who resumed the name of Stanley, and died in 1794. The manor is now the property of Rowland Errington, Esq., second son of the late Sir Thomas Massey Stanley. The township lies on the river Dee, and comprises 1359 acres, of which the prevailing soil is clay; 127 acres are common or waste. Puddington Hall is an elegant modern edifice: part of the ancient seat of the Masseys still remains. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £190, payable to the master of St. John's Hospital, Chester. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

PUDDINGTON (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of Crediton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, 8 miles (N.) from the town of Crediton; containing 212 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1347 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of C. N. Welman, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £131, and there are 81 acres of glebe. The church is a plain edifice, to which an aisle was added a few years ago. Here is a Presbyterian place of worship.

PUDDLESTONE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Leominster, hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Leominster; containing, with the township of Brockmanton, 277 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of Worcestershire, and comprises 1706 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with the living of While (which, according to tradition, was formerly a distinct parish), valued in the king's books at £7. 17. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £276; patron, E. Chadwick, Esq.

PUDDLETOWN, Dorset.—See Piddletown.

PUDLICOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of Charlbury, union of Chipping-Norton, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Chipping-Norton; containing, with Chilson and Shorthampton, 287 inhabitants.

PUDSEY, a township, in the parish of Calverley, union of Bradford, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York, 6 miles (W.) from Leeds; containing 10,002 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey *Podechesaie*, anciently belonged to the Calverley family, by whom the manor was sold in the reign of Edward II. to the Milners, of whom Charles Milner, Esq. is the present lord. The township includes the hamlet of Tyersal, with a considerable portion of Stanningley, and comprises by measurement 2359 acres: the soil is tolerably fertile, and a large portion of it is in good cultivation; coal of inferior quality is found, and there are quarries of building-stone. The population is principally employed in the woollen manufacture, which is carried on to a very great extent; and within the township are not less than twelve joint-stock mills, which average about forty partners in each. The village formerly consisted only of a few scattered hamlets, but has been so much increased and connected by additional buildings, that it now forms one of the most extensive clothing towns in the West riding. It is situated on the brow of a lofty acclivity, and the valley is watered by a winding tributary of the river Aire, on the banks of which are numerous scribbling and fulling mills, and establishments for dyeing wool. An act for lighting was passed in 1845. The old chapel of Pudsey, built towards the close of the seventeenth century, is now disused; a church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, having been erected in 1823 by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £13,362. It is a spacious and elegant structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and, being on an eminence, forms a conspicuous and interesting feature in the landscape; the east window is of large dimensions, and enriched with stained glass; there are 2000 sittings, of which 660 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £158, with a good residence; patron, the Vicar of Calverley. A church district named St. Paul's was endowed in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commission; the population of it is between two and three thousand, and the living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Kilhamites, Moravians, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. On taking down an old house at Fartown, in 1834, 363 silver coins of the reigns of Edward VI., Elizabeth, James, and Charles I., were found.

PULBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Thakeham, hundred of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, W. division of Sussex, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Arundel; containing 2006 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6398*a*. 7*p*., whereof 5000 acres are a rich loam, 1000 clay land, 82 in roads, 41 water, and 199 waste. The village is on the road from Arundel to London, and is partly upon elevated ground, commanding a pleasing prospect: the river Arun and the Arun canal pass through the parish. There are quarries of sandstone which hardens on exposure to the air. A market for corn is held on Friday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Colonel Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £1700, and the glebe consists of 165 acres. The church, which is picturesquely situated on a sandstone hill, is in the early English style, with later additions. On the south-west of the churchyard, a small chapel was taken down about fifty years since. At Old Place are the remains of a mansion erected in the reign of Henry VI., with part of a fosse; and at New Place are the remains of another, built in the reign of Edward I. A short distance from the village, to the west, is a circular mound, on which are the foundations of a castle; and vestiges of several other ancient buildings have been discovered of late years. The Roman road from *Regnum* (Chichester) to London passes in a right line through the parish for three miles and a half.

PULFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Great Boughton, Lower division of the hundred of Broxton, S. division of the county of Chester; containing, with Poulton township, 335 inhabitants, of whom 206 are in the township of Pulford, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Chester. The parish is situated on the road from Chester to Wrexham, and bounded by the Pulford brook, which separates this part of the county from Denbighshire. It comprises 2225 acres, of which 1055 are in the township of Pulford; the soil is mostly a stiff clay, favourable to the growth of wheat. Here is a station of the Chester and Ruabon railway. A court is annually held by the Grosvenor family as lords of the manor. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 10., and in the gift of the Grosvenor family:

the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe consists of six acres, with a house, rebuilt by the late Marquess of Westminster in 1820. The present church, a cruciform structure in the later English style, was also built by his lordship, in the year 1833. In a field belonging to the rectory, called the Castle Hill, are still to be seen traces of a fosse and other remains of an ancient fortification.

PULHAM (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of Depwade, hundred of Earsham, E. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (N. W.) from Harleston; containing 1155 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Harleston to Norwich, comprises 2956*a.* 39*p.* of land, mostly arable. A few of the inhabitants are employed in weaving for the Norwich manufacturers. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Pulham St. Mary the Virgin. The church is a handsome structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. A farmhouse, some cottages, and 75 acres of land, produce £120 per annum, for the repair of the church and the relief of the poor. The ancient Hall of a branch of the Percy family, formerly resident here, has been taken down. The union workhouse is situated in the parish.

PULHAM (*St. Mary the Virgin*), a parish, in the union of Depwade, hundred of Earsham, E. division of Norfolk, 3 miles (N. W.) from Harleston; containing 924 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Harleston to Norwich. Soon after the Conquest it formed, with Pulham St. Mary Magdalene, one large town two miles in length, and one mile in breadth. In 1294, the inhabitants obtained a grant of a weekly market which has long been discontinued, and of an annual fair, which is still held in the village of St. Mary Magdalene. The parish comprises 2998*a.* 3*r.* 32*p.* of land, chiefly arable. The living is a rectory, with the curacy of St. Mary Magdalene annexed, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £1308, and the glebe comprises 37 acres, with a parsonage-house, greatly improved by the Rev. William Leigh. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower formerly surmounted by a spire, and a handsome south porch supposed to have been built by William of Wykeham; the chancel is separated from the nave by an exquisitely-carved screen, and the east window is embellished with stained glass: on the south side, a very beautiful double piscina in the Norman style was discovered in 1841. A parochial school was founded in 1670, by William Pennoyer, Esq., who at once endowed it with a rent-charge of £5, and by will ordered the master's salary to be extended to £20 per annum; the school is held in what was the chapel of the guild of St. James, founded here at an early period, and which subsisted till the reign of Edward VI. The town estate, consisting of 28 acres of land and some cottages, producing £63 per annum, is appropriated to the repair of the church and general purposes. Henry de Wingham, Bishop of London; William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester; Nicholas Claggett, Bishop of Exeter; William Broome, LL.D., an eminent Greek scholar; and the Hon. and Rev. Edward Townshend, Dean of Norwich, were all rectors of the parish.



PULHAM, EAST (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of Cerne, partly in the hundred of Buckland-Newton, and partly in the liberty of Bindon, Cerne division of Dorset, 7½ miles (S. E.) from Sherborne; containing, with the manor of West Pulham, 323 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 17. 11., and in the gift of the Rev. T. F. M. Halsey: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 54 acres.

PULLOXHILL (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Ampthill, hundred of Flitt, county of Bedford, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ampthill; containing 611 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 1582*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.*, for the most part rich grazing land, and rather hilly. Some appearances of a vein of gold were discovered a few years since, but the produce was not sufficient to defray the expense of working it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; patron, Earl de Grey; impropriators, the landowners. The tithes have been commuted for £200, and there are upwards of 30 acres of glebe. The chancel only of the church is standing.

PULVERBATCH, CHURCH (*St. Edith*), a parish, in the union of Atcham, hundred of Condover, S. division of Salop, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Shrewsbury; containing 543 inhabitants. This place was distinguished in ancient times for its castle, which had within it a chapel, called the royal free chapel of Pullerbache. It had a charter for a weekly market and an annual fair, granted by Henry III. The parish comprises 4113*a.* 35*p.* of land, for the most part hilly. The soil is in general tolerably good, but a portion of it is of no great depth, and on a basis of rock; in some places it is sharp, stony, and dry, and in others rather loamy and mellow, lying more upon clay. Some coal-pits are worked. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of Lord Kenyon: the tithes have been commuted for £520, and there are 46 acres of glebe, with a house. The church has been enlarged. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

PUNCKNOWLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bridport, hundred of Uggscombe, Dorchester division of Dorset, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Bridport; containing 425 inhabitants. This parish, which is watered by the river Bride, and bounded on the south by the English Channel, comprises by computation 1800 acres. Here are several quarries of limestone, which is used for burning into lime, and for mending roads; and some of the females are employed in making fishing-nets. Bexington, in the parish, was, with its church, burnt by the French, in 1470: they carried away the inhabitants, whom they forced to redeem themselves; and the vill, of which, and of the church, there are but slight remains, has since been a farm. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of the family of Frome; the tithes have been commuted for £300, and there is a glebe of 40 acres, with a house. The church is a small low fabric, standing in the centre of the parish. There are some remains of encampments, supposed to be Roman; and in 1791, about 1200 ancient coins were turned up by the plough.

PURBRIGHT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Guildford, First division of the hundred of Woking, W. division of Surrey, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Guildford; containing 657 inhabitants. This place was

originally a chapelry in the parish and royal manor of Woking, and was called Pirifrith; it is uncertain when it was detached, but it appears to have become a separate manor before the reign of Henry III., when the lands belonged to the Clares, earls of Gloucester. The parish comprises 1316 acres of good land, of which 585 are arable, 299 meadow, and 432 pasture and wood; there are also 3006 acres of waste land or common. The Basingstoke canal and the London and South-Western railway pass through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patron and impropriator, Henry Halsey, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £380. The church contains 230 free sittings.

PURFLEET, a chapelry, in the parish of West Thurrock, union of Orsett, hundred of Chafford, S. division of Essex, 16½ miles (E. by S.) from London; containing 704 inhabitants. This place lies at the mouth of a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames, and a small harbour has been made. The village is pleasantly situated on rising ground, commanding a fine view of the adjacent country, which is thickly studded with handsome seats, villas, and farmhouses, and enriched with large tracts of woodland and thriving plantations. Here are extensive lime-works and chalk-pits; also considerable bomb-proof magazines for gunpowder, belonging to government.

PURITON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Bridgwater, hundred of Huntspill and Puriton, W. division of Somerset, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Bridgwater; containing 452 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1522 acres. The Exeter and Bath, and Exeter and Bristol roads pass within half a mile of the village; the navigable river Parret runs on the south-west, and the Bristol and Exeter railway intersects the parish. Several quarries here produce blue lias of the best quality, which is used for building and paving, and the repair of roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Woolavington, and valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 10.: there are 5 acres of glebe. The church is supposed to have been erected in 1450.

PURLEIGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Maldon, hundred of Dengie, S. division of Essex, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Maldon; containing 1213 inhabitants. The parish consists of elevated ground commanding extensive and richly-diversified views over the surrounding country, and comprises 5481*a*. 1*r*. 16*p*., of which a tenth part is pasture, and about 123 acres are woodland. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a rectory, annexed to the Provostship of Oriel College, Oxford, and valued in the king's books at £25; net income of both offices, £1141. The church is large and handsome, with an embattled tower of flint and stone; and in the north aisle is a chapel formerly belonging to the Bourchier family, whose armorial bearings were painted in the window, in which there is still some stained glass. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £30 per annum.

PURLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bradfield, hundred of Theale, county of Berks, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Reading; containing 198 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 868 acres, of which 630 are arable, 165 pasture and meadow, 31 woodland, 21 in roads and waste, and 20 occupied by the line of the Great Western railway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and there is a glebe of 48 acres. The church is a very neat structure.

PURSTON, a hamlet, in the parishes of Newbottle and King's-Sutton, hundred of King's-Sutton, union of Brackley, S. division of the county of Northampton, 4¾ miles (W. N. W.) from the town of Brackley; containing 58 inhabitants.

PURSTON-JAGLIN.—See Peerston-Jaglin.

PURTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Cricklade and N. divisions of Wilts, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Wootton-Bassett; containing, with the hamlet of Braydon, 2141 inhabitants. The Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western and Cheltenham railway, pass through the parish. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before May 6th, and the Friday after Sept. 19th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22. 17. 6.; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Shaftesbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £722, the vicarial for £599, and the glebe comprises 53 acres. The church is a large handsome structure, with two towers, of which the eastern has a lofty spire: it contains monuments to the families of Ashley-Cooper and Maskelyne; and Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer-royal, was buried here in 1811. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists. In the parish is a camp supposed to be Danish, with a double ditch, the inner one very deep and perfect. The extensive hamlet of Braydon, once a forest, but disafforested in the 5th of Charles II., is now principally held by Mr. Neeld, whose increasing plantations seem likely to realize its ancient character: a stream that ran through it has been converted into a handsome lake.

PUSEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Farringdon, hundred of Ganfield, county of Berks, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Farringdon; containing 108 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1028 acres, derives its name from the family of Pusey, to whom the manor was granted by Canute the Great. According to Dr. Hicks, the place was in his time in the possession of Charles Pusey, Esq., who had recovered it in chancery before Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, upon which occasion the identical horn by which, under the charter of Canute, the manor had been held for 700 years, was produced in court: the horn is that of an ox, of a dark brown colour, and was perhaps used for drinking, or more probably as a hunting-horn. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 11.; net income, £163; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church was rebuilt at the expense of J. Allen Pusey, Esq., who died in 1789; and contains a handsome marble monument to his memory.

PUTFORD, EAST, a parish, in the union of Bideford, hundred of Shebbear, Great Torrington and N. divisions of Devon, 8½ miles (W. by S.) from Great Torrington; containing 197 inhabitants. It comprises 1597 acres, of which 708 are common or waste. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Buckland-Brewer.

PUTFORD, WEST, a parish, in the union of Bideford, hundred of Black Torrington, Holsworthy and N. divisions of Devon, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from the town of Great Torrington; containing 490 inhabitants. The

parish comprises 2370 acres, of which 1120 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 0½., and in the gift of W. May, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £195, and the glebe comprises 70 acres.

PUTLEY, a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (W.) from Ledbury; containing 158 inhabitants. The parish is situated to the south of the road from Ledbury to Hereford; and comprises by measurement 589 acres, of which 224 are arable, 300 pasture, 13 wood, 24 glebe, 10 waste, and 18 road. The soil is clay, the surface undulated, and a hard clay-stone is quarried for the repair of roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 4., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford: the tithes have been commuted for £110, and there are 20 acres of glebe. The church is a small ancient edifice.

PUTLEY, a township, in the parish of WOOLHOPE, union of LEDBURY, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD; containing 108 inhabitants.

PUTNEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WANDSWORTH and CLAPHAM, W. division of the hundred of BRIXTON, E. division of SURREY, 4 miles (S. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Roehampton, 4684 inhabitants. In Domesday book this place is styled *Putelei*, and it was subsequently called *Puttenheath*, or *Pottenheath*, since contracted into its present name. The village is situated on the southern bank of the Thames, opposite to Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge; it is lighted with gas, partly paved, and well supplied with water. Queen Elizabeth was a frequent visiter here at the house of a Mr. Lacy, who also had the honour to entertain James I. a short time before his coronation. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., a bridge of boats was constructed across the Thames, and forts were erected on each side of the river, by order of the Earl of Essex, on the retreat of the royalists to Kingston, after the battle of Brentford; and in 1647, the head-quarters of the army under Cromwell were fixed at Putney, while the king was a prisoner at Hampton Court. An ancient ferry over the Thames at this place is mentioned in Domesday book, as yielding to the lord of the manor of Wimbledon a toll of twenty shillings per annum: in 1729, the bridge was erected, in pursuance of an act of parliament, at an expense of £16,000, subscribed by 30 shareholders, who purchased the ferry for £8000. The Richmond railway has a station here. On Putney Heath, to the south of the village, is an obelisk erected by the corporation of London, with an inscription commemorating the experiments made in 1776, by David Hartley, to prove the efficacy of a method of building houses fire-proof, for the trial of which he had in 1774 obtained a grant from parliament of £2500. The College of Civil-Engineers at Putney was founded in 1840, for the purpose of affording sound instruction in the theory and practice of civil-engineering and architecture, and in all those branches of science and learning which are adapted to the present advanced state of society, and constitute an education that fits the student for any pursuit or profession.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £362; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, founded as a chapel of ease to Wimbledon, was rebuilt about the reign of Henry VII., and in 1836 was again rebuilt, and the old tower restored, at an expense of £7000, defrayed by subscription, a rate, and a grant of £400 from the Incorporated Society. It is in the later English style, with the small chantry chapel (originally erected by Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely) removed from the east end of the south aisle, and rebuilt at the east end of the north side, the old style being preserved. At Roehampton is a separate incumbency. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1684, Thomas Martyn bequeathed lands for the foundation and support of a charity school for twenty boys, sons of watermen; and by a decree of the court of chancery in 1715, the property was vested in trustees: the income is about £270. An almshouse for twelve men and women, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected by Sir Abraham Dawes, who by will in 1639 endowed it with a rent-charge of £40, which subsequent benefactions have increased to £127 per annum. The proprietors of the bridge distribute £31 per annum to watermen, and watermen's widows and children; and the parish receives benefit from Henry Smith's and other charities.

Putney was the birthplace of Bishop West, already mentioned; of Thomas Cromwell, made Earl of Essex by Henry VIII.; and of Edward Gibbon, the celebrated author of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, who was born in 1737. John Toland, a noted free-thinking writer, died at Putney, in 1722, and was interred in the churchyard; and Robert Wood, under secretary of state, who published *The Ruins of Palmyra*, and other curious archæological works, was interred in the new burial-ground, in 1771. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died at a house on Putney Heath.

PUTTENHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BERKHAMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 3¾ miles (N. W.) from Tring; containing 136 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 712 acres, is situated within a mile of the Aylesbury branch of the London and Birmingham railway; and a branch of the Grand Junction canal intersects the parish on the south. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0½.; net income, £166, derived from 150 acres of land assigned in lieu of tithes in 1814; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The tower of the church is built of flint and stone in square compartments; the ceiling of the nave, which is of carved oak, is supported by figures representing some of the Apostles, and on the cross-beams are other figures habited as ecclesiastics.

PUTTENHAM (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the First division of the hundred of GODALMING, W. division of SURREY, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Guildford; containing 384 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1896 acres, of which 608 are uninclosed common, about 20 woodland, 25 pasture, and the remainder arable. The Hog's Back, a high ridge embracing an extensive view of the surrounding country, separates the parish from Wanborough. On this ridge the soil is chiefly chalk; in other parts it is sand, and a sandy loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £366. The church, which occupies a picturesque situation close to the mansion of Puttenham Priory, is in the later English style, and contains some ancient brasses, and several neat monuments to the Sumner and Cornish families, including one to Admiral Cornish.

PUTTON, or PODINGTON, a tything, in the parish of WEST CHICKERELL, union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of the county of DORSET; containing 67 inhabitants.

PUXTON (*ST. SAVIOUR*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (N. by W.) from the town of Axbridge; containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, whose tithes have been commuted for £164. There are 23½ acres of appropriate glebe.

PYCOMBE, county of SUSSEX.—See PIECOMBE.

PYLLE (*ST. THOMAS À BECKET*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 216 inhabitants. The Roman fosse-way passes through. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 9½., and in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £174, and the glebe comprises 22 acres.

PYON, KING'S, HEREFORD.—See PION, KING'S.

PYRFORD (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of CHERTSEY, First division of the hundred of GODLEY, W. division of SURREY, 1¾ mile (N. N. W.) from Ripley; containing 333 inhabitants. At the time of the Domesday survey the lands belonged to the abbey of Westminster, which held them till the Dissolution: in 1591 the place was given by Elizabeth to Sir John Wolley, who was often visited here by the queen. The Wey canal and the London and South-Western railroad pass through the parish, which comprises by computation between 1600 and 1700 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Wisley. The church is a small edifice, standing on a commanding knoll, overlooking the ruins of Newark Abbey.

PYWORTHY (*ST. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Holsworthy; containing 758 inhabitants. It comprises about 5000 acres, of which 2060 are common or waste. The northern branch of the Bude canal intersects the north part of the parish, and the west branch passes near the west side; the road between Stratton and Holsworthy also runs through the parish. The quality of the land, which is rather hilly, varies, about one-half being good arable and pasture, and the remainder moor or marsh: stone is found in various places for making roads. A fair is held on the Monday after St. Swithin's day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 8. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. T. H. Kingdon: the tithes have been commuted for £370, and the glebe comprises 135 acres. The church, which is a plain building, contains an arch of great antiquity. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. In 1820 some sepulchral urns were found.

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QUADRING (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of KIRTON, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Spalding; containing, with the hamlet of Eaudyke, 971 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Wigtoft, and valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1775. There are several endowments for education, producing £128 per annum; and £35, the amount of different bequests, and some smaller sums, are distributed among poor widows.

QUAINTON, or QUAINTON-MALET (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing, with the hamlets of Doddershall and Shipton-Lee, 1081 inhabitants, of whom 929 are in Quainton township. This place is situated between two roads which branch off from Aylesbury, one towards Buckingham and Banbury, and the other towards Bicester and Birmingham; and is nearly equidistant from Aylesbury and Winslow. The parish contains 5331 acres, of which a good proportion is woodland, and 316 acres are or were common; the soil, for the most part, is clay to a considerable depth, and the surface is in general level. Various kinds of stone are found in the hill immediately above the village; and a kind of iron sandstone is also met with. The females are employed in the manufacture of lace. An act for inclosing lands was passed in 1840. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Ekins family: the tithes have been commuted for £780. 8., and there are 8½ acres of glebe. The church is a handsome structure with a tower, and contains several fine memorials to the Pigott and Dormer families: also a curious monument to the memory of Dr. Brett, one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I., and for forty years rector of the parish. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Thomas Pigot, in 1704, bequeathed £300 for apprenticing children of Quainton and Grendon; and Lady Saye and Sele, in 1787, left for the same purpose property consisting, in 1804, of £5500 consols. and £5500 reduced annuities. Almshouses for six widows and widowers were founded and endowed by Richard Winwood, Esq.

QUANTOXHEAD, EAST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 13½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Bridgwater; containing 282 inhabitants. It comprises 1170 acres of cultivated land, and 1132 of common or waste; and is situated on the road from Bridgwater to Minehead. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 4., and in the gift of J. F. Luttrell, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and there is a glebe of 24 acres.

QUANTOXHEAD, WEST (*ST. ETHELRED*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANNERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 15½ miles (W. N. W.) from the town of Bridgwater; containing 232 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1412*a.* 3*r.* 31*p.*, of which 529 are common or waste; and is beautifully situated on the road from Bridgwater to Minehead, within half a mile of the Bristol Channel. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 8., and in the gift of Sir Peregrine Acland: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and there are 38 acres of glebe.

QUARLES, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of NORTH GREENHOE, union of WALSINGHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, 3¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Wal-

slagham; containing 22 inhabitants. This district, which comprises about 600 acres, had anciently a church subject to the abbey of Creak, and which was granted by the Countess of Richmond to Christ's College, Cambridge. The lodge, and part of the plantations, of Holkham Park, are within the district.

QUARLEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Andover, Andover and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Andover; containing 191 inhabitants. It comprises 1653a. 1r. 18p., of which 1325 acres are arable, 252 pasture, 90 woodland, 15 in roads and waste, and 5 glebe. A pleasure-fair is held. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 1., and in the gift of St. Katherine's Hospital, London: the tithes have been commuted for £341. The Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D., and Richard Cox, Esq., in 1802 endowed a free school, of which the income is about £16 a year. On the summit of Quarley Mount, five miles north-west from Danebury Hill, is a considerable ancient camp with quadruple intrenchments; and various tumuli are scattered over the adjacent downs.

QUARLTON, a township, in the chapelry of Turton, parish and union of Bolton, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Bolton; containing 370 inhabitants. Edward I., in the 12th year of his reign, granted free warren here to Henry de Lee. The township lies at the foot of the mountainous region of the Forest of Rossendale, and comprises 590 acres of pasture and moorland; the soil is very poor, and the scenery wild. The population is employed chiefly in collieries and print-works: the Quarlton Vale print-works, established forty years since, are now the property of George Millington, Esq.

QUARNDON, or Quorndon, a parish, in the union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Derby; containing 557 inhabitants. It comprises 790 acres, whereof 619 are grass-land, 160½ ploughland and gardens, and 10 acres plantations, &c. The soil in the lower part is a very rich marl, and in the higher a light dry sandy soil, with a gravelly substratum, and producing excellent potatoes: the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque. The village, which is scattered, is considerable, being nearly a mile and a half in length; it is of pleasant appearance, and contains some very neat modern houses. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Scarsdale: Mr. Humpston, in 1840, left £1000 for the augmentation of the income of the minister, which is at present £106. 19. A parsonage-house was built in 1843, on a site of one acre given by the patron, who subscribed £300, the Messrs. Evans £300, and Miss Evans £50, towards its erection: a sum was also granted from Queen Anne's Bounty. The church is an ancient structure, with a campanile tower nearly covered with ivy, and a Norman arch at the entrance. Sir John Curzon, in 1725, bequeathed an annuity of £20 for the support of a free school. In the village is a chalybeate spring, which was much resorted to upwards of a century since, and is still visited in summer, the water being highly beneficial in cases of debility.

QUARNFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of Alstonefield, union of Leek, N. division of the hundred of Totmonslow and of the county of Stafford, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Leek; containing 709 inhabitants. This chapelry, which comprises by measurement 2894 acres, is separated from Derbyshire by the rise of the river Dove, while the head of the river Dane divides it from Cheshire; the Manifold and some other rivers also have their source in the district. The principal village, called Flash, is situated near the road between Leek and Buxton, and the western sea may be seen from a hill here. Several coal-mines are at work; and a silk-mill, called the Gradbatch works, employs about sixty hands. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, Sir John Crewe, Bart. The chapel at Flash, a plain structure, was built in 1744; and in 1833 a smaller chapel was erected at Gradbatch. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

QUARRENDON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Aylesbury, hundred of Ashendon, county of Buckingham, 2¼ miles (N. N. W.) from the town of Aylesbury; containing 64 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with the livings of Buckland and Stoke-Mandeville, to the vicarage of Bierton. The church, which is fast hastening to decay, was founded by John Farnham about 1392, and rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Henry Lee, to some of the members of whose family it contains handsome monuments.

QUARRINGTON, a township, in the parish of Kelloe, S. division of Easington ward, union, and N. division of the county of Durham, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Durham; containing 732 inhabitants. In 1644 the Scottish army, under the Earl of Leven, encamped here for several days during the month of April, and in the spring of the year 1747 a detachment from the Duke of Cumberland's forces lay for some weeks on Quarrington Hill. The place was anciently the chief town of a district called Queringdonshire, and derives its name from some quarries in the township, which have been constantly wrought. It is divided from the manor of Tursdale by a small stream called Bow burn; and the Durham branch of the Clarence railway terminates near Crow Trees, in the township, after a course of more than ten miles from Stillington Moor House. In the neighbourhood are some collieries, the produce of which is shipped on the Tees and at Hartlepool. Of the tithe rent-charges, £21. 10. are payable to the vicar, £62. 2. to an impropriator, and £87. 15. to Christ's Hospital, Sherburn.

QUARRINGTON (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of Sleaford, wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Sleaford; containing 236 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 3½.; net income, £287; patron, the Marquess of Bristol. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, and contains a font of later date, curiously shaped.

QUATFORD (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union and borough of Bridgnorth, locally in the hundred of Stottesden, S. division of Salop, 2 miles (S. E.) from Bridgnorth; containing, with Eardington township, 553 inhabitants, of whom 204 are in the township of Quatford. The parish comprises 1813 acres, of which 514 are in the township of Quatford. The soil is chiefly light and gravelly, and the scenery very beautiful, with much gently-undulating hill and dale. In Eardington are extensive iron-works for the second

and third processes of refining; there is also a coal-mine, recently opened, but the produce is not of the best quality. The village of Quatford is on the north-east bank of the Severn, which is here navigable for vessels of 40 tons; the road from Bridgnorth to Kidderminster passes through it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59, with a parsonage-house, built about 70 years ago; patron and impropriator, Lord Sudeley. The church was originally built by the wife of Roger, Earl of Arundel, Sussex, and Shrewsbury, first cousin of William the Conqueror; the nave was rebuilt about 120 years ago: the structure is of Norman architecture, and stands in one of the most lovely situations in this part of the kingdom; it is fitted with open seats, and is in very good order. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a Church of England school, lately erected, is supported by subscription and the children's payments. On a high rock overhanging the Severn is a remarkable encampment, where, it is said, the Danes passed a winter when they were driven back by Alfred out of Gloucestershire: this is somewhat confirmed by the names of some of the neighbouring localities.

QUATT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union, and partly within the borough, of Bridgnorth, but chiefly in the hundred of Stottesden, S. division of Salop, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Bridgnorth; containing 365 inhabitants, of whom 141 are in the township of Quatt-Malvern, and 224 in that of Quatt-Jarvis. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5.; net income, £430; patrons, the family of Whitmore. The church was rebuilt in 1763, when representations of the Seven Charities, the Day of Judgment, &c., were discovered painted on the walls.

QUEDGLEY (*St. James*), a parish, partly in the Middle division of the hundred of Dudstone and King's-Barton, but chiefly in the Upper division of that of Whitstone, union, and E. division of the county, of Gloucester, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Gloucester; containing, with Woolstrop hamlet, 276 inhabitants, of whom 230 are in the township of Quedgley. The river Severn flows on the north, and the Gloucester and Berkeley canal intersects the parish. In 1838, an act was passed for inclosing ninety-three acres of waste land, of which two were appropriated for recreation. The living is a rectory, in the gift of Mrs. C. Hayward: the tithes have been commuted for £122.

*Seal and Arms.*

QUEENBOROUGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, having separate jurisdiction, and formerly a representative borough, in the union, and locally in the liberty of the Isle, of Sheppy, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 15 miles (N. E.) from Maidstone, and 45 (E. by S.) from London; containing 634 inhabitants, and comprising 400 acres. This place, then called *Cyningburgh*, was a residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings, whose castle, near the entrance of the West Swale, afterwards received the name of the Castle of Sheppy. In the reign of Edward III. the castle was entirely rebuilt, on a magnificent scale, from a plan by William of Wykeham, subsequently Bishop of Winchester. That monarch, on visiting the place for a few days, made it a free borough, and, in honour of his queen Philippa, conferred upon it its present name; in 1366 he incorporated the town by charter, and three years after gave it the staple of wool. The castle was repaired by Henry VIII., in 1536, at which time he erected several others for the defence of the coasts; but on a survey made by order of parliament, in 1650, being found unserviceable as a fortress in modern warfare, it was soon demolished. The only remains are the moat and a very deep well, which latter was cleared out by order of the commissioners of the navy, on account of the want of water at Sheerness. Here was anciently an hospital, dedicated to St. John.

The town or village is situated near the West Swale, which is navigable. It consists principally of one wide street, and the houses in general are modern; the inhabitants are supplied with water from the castle well. The chief employment is fishing and oyster-dredging; there is also a copperas manufactory. Two weekly markets and two annual fairs were granted by Edward III., but at present only one fair is held, on August 5th. The charter now in force was bestowed by Charles I., and the corporation consists of a mayor, four jurats, and two bailiffs, with a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, and other officers; the freedom is obtained by the eldest son of a freeman, being a native, and by servitude under freemen residing within the borough. The town first sent representatives to parliament in the 13th of Elizabeth, from which period it continued to return two, till disfranchised by the act 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The mayor and senior jurat are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction; and a court of session is held half-yearly before the recorder and magistrates. The guildhall is a neat edifice, near the centre of the town. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patrons, the Corporation. The church has an ancient tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Independents.

QUEEN-CHARLETON.—See Charleton.

QUEENHILL, a chapelry, in the parish of Ripple, union of Upton-on-Severn, Lower division of the hundred of Pershore, Upton and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Upton; containing 26 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Severn, which bounds it on the east; and consists of 689 acres of moderately good land.

QUEENIBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Barrow-upon-Soar, hundred of East Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, 1⅓ mile (S.) from Rearsby; containing 530 inhabitants. At the period of the civil war, in 1642, Prince Rupert had his army in this place; and an original letter still exists, dated from Queeniborough, to the mayor of Leicester, in which the prince requests the loan of £1000 for the service of the king. The parish comprises by measurement 2082 acres, and is partly bounded on the north-west by the river Wreke; the road from Leicester to Melton-Mowbray intersects the lordship about a mile below the village, and the Midland railway approaches within two miles. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £85; patron and impropriator, W. Blake, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in the year 1794; there are about 9 acres of glebe. The church, which is

remarkable for its tapering crocketed spire, stands in a valley. There are places of worship for Baptists and Ranters. Some years since, a few Roman antiquities were dug up a quarter of a mile below the village.

QUEENSHEAD, an ecclesiastical parish, partly in the parish and union of BRADFORD, but chiefly in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Halifax, on the road to Bradford, containing upwards of 4000 inhabitants. This parish, which was constituted in June 1845, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, extends about a mile in every direction from its church; and occupies a very lofty situation, being almost the highest ground in this part of Yorkshire. The surface consists of hill, dale, and plain, and is intersected by a deep valley called Shibdendale, which almost approaches the nature of a ravine, and is covered with wood: there is otherwise a great deficiency of wood, as well as of water, in the landscape. The climate is very cold, so much so, that no wheat is grown, and very little oats; grass and potatoes are the main produce. The population is employed chiefly in the manufacture of worsted, and in coal-mining: the mines mostly belong to Joseph Stocks, Esq., to whom the vale of Shibdendale also belongs; and to John Foster, Esq., who is the principal manufacturer. There are likewise quarries, the property of various individuals. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Ripon, alternately; net income, £150: the church, built at a cost of £2700, was opened for divine service in August 1845. Here are places of worship for Independents, General Baptists, Wesleyans, and the New Connexion of Methodists.

QUEMERFORD, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CALNE, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 635 inhabitants.

QUENBY, a hamlet, in the parish of HUNGERTON, union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 19 inhabitants. The manor-house is a curious specimen of domestic architecture.

QUENDON, a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 213 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road to Newmarket, and comprises 643 acres, of which 189 are pasture, and 106 wood; the surface is agreeably diversified, and the soil, though various, fertile. Quendon Hall, which has been rebuilt in a handsome style, is surrounded by a fine park. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of Mrs. Cranmer: the tithes have been commuted for £150, and there are 35 acres of glebe. The church is a small ancient edifice.

QUENINGTON (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N.) from Fairford; containing 371 inhabitants. Here was a commandery of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded before the reign of John, and the revenue of which was valued at £137. 7. 1.; the gateway still remains, but the edifice itself has been converted into a farmhouse. The parish contains an abundance of stone applicable to building purposes; and a paper mill employs a large number of persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; net income, £192; patron, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart.: there are 75 acres of glebe, with an excellent house. The original church is supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest; and two ancient doorways, of rich and curious Norman architecture, are still preserved: the interior is modern, and very neat. There is a place of worship for dissenters. Various Roman coins have been found on the line of a Roman road here.

QUERNMOOR, a township, in the parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE south of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 3¼ miles (S. E.) from Lancaster; containing 556 inhabitants. The ancient limits of the forest of Quernmoor comprised the whole of the township, and perhaps even extended into the township of Bulk. Parts of the forest were inclosed by Edmund, brother of Edward I.; and it now comprises 3000 acres of inclosed land, in addition to extensive wastes. The perambulation of the forest within the borough jurisdiction, by the corporation of Lancaster, was latterly repeated every seven years, and continued until 1809. In 1811 an act for the inclosure of the remainder of the forest was obtained, and from that time the perambulation has been confined to the limits of the borough proper. Gray's prospect of Lunedale, as described in his works, was taken at Queen's road; where is an ancient well, which tradition represents to have been visited by a queen of England. From a higher station is a view of an isthmus fringed by tall trees, the site of an ancient hermitage. The park of the Hon. Mr. Clifford, mentioned by the poet, and the old Hall, were purchased by Charles Gibson, Esq., from Lord Clifford; and the present mansion of Quernmoor Park was built by Mr. Gibson, about sixty years ago, of variegated freestone from the adjacent moor. The stone here is full of those hard flinty particles that constitute what is called "hunger-stone;" small millstones or querns were formerly made of it, and it is probable that Quernmoor derived its name from the aptitude of the stone for this purpose, an opinion strengthened by the discovery of several ancient millstones in the neighbourhood. A church was erected in 1833, and dedicated to St. Peter; it contains 300 sittings, half of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Lancaster, with a net income of £100. There is a small national school. Many natural curiosities are met with here, including specimens of petrified moss, and remarkably fine *septaria*. Remains of a Roman pottery were found in the park some years ago, when a variety of bricks, tiles, and ancient vessels were taken from the ovens: a tile with elevated edges, and many of the bricks, bore the inscription ALA SEBUSIA, which designates a wing of Roman cavalry not before known. These antiquities are supposed to be of the time of the Emperor Severus.

QUETHIOCK (*St. Hugh*), a parish, in the union of ST. GERMANS, Middle division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 4 miles (E.) from Liskeard, containing 657 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 4220 acres, and is bounded by the river Lynher on the east, and by the Tidy or Tide on the west; the former is a considerable stream, and on each river are several very picturesque points. The soil towards the south is rich, gradually deteriorating as it

approaches the northern boundary; it lies chiefly on a slate and a loamy formation, and in the valleys and near the rivers is alluvial. Some mines of manganese are occasionally worked; veins of copper have been found, and likewise indications of the existence of a sulphuret of lead and silver. There are also numerous quarries, producing a material applicable to building purposes and for pavements. A fair is held on the last Monday in January. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 11. 0½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter: the tithes have been commuted for £680, half payable to the vicar, and half to the incumbent of Haccombe, in Devon; there are 32 acres of vicarial glebe, and 8 belonging to the incumbent of Haccombe. The church was chiefly erected about the twelfth century, parts of it earlier; and contains some ancient bronze monumental tablets, one of which, finely engraved, bears the date 1371.

QUICK, county of York.—See Saddleworth.

QUIDDENHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Guilt-Cross, W. division of Norfolk, 2 miles (E. by N.) from East Harling; containing 83 inhabitants. The Keppel family have a seat here. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Snetterton united, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 6½.; net income, £636; patron, the Earl of Albemarle. The tithes of Quiddenham have been commuted for £215, and there is a glebe of about 60 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a tower at the west end.

QUIDHAMPTON, a tything, in the parish of Fuggleston, union of Wilton, hundred of Branch and Dole, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 333 inhabitants.

QUINTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Shipston-upon-Stour, Upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Chipping-Campden; containing, with the hamlet of Admington, 666 inhabitants. The parish is distinguished as the scene of a great battle between the Saxons and the Danes; and on the summit of Meen Hill are the remains of a Saxon camp with double intrenchments, supposed to have been occupied by the West Saxons, at the period of their engagements with the Mercians at Barrington. In the 3rd of Henry II., Quinton was given to the nunnery of Polesworth; and in the 5th of Henry III., the hamlet of Admington belonged to Winchcomb Abbey. The parish comprises by measurement 1113 acres, of which about 753 are arable, and 360 pasture, wood, and water. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £70; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who, with Magdalen College, Oxford, are appropriators. Land and money payments were assigned in lieu of tithes in 1772; and lately some tithes of the Dean and Chapter have been commuted for a rent-charge of £63. The church is a spacious structure in the Norman style, with a fine tower, and is supposed to have been erected by the Lacys, soon after the Conquest.

QUINTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Hardingstone, hundred of Wymmersley, S. division of the county of Northampton, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Northampton; containing 143 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the borders of Buckinghamshire, and consists of 1149 acres, of which 500 are arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £235. Land was assigned in lieu of tithes in 1814, under an inclosure act.

QUINTON, THE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Hales-Owen, Upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of Worcestershire, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Hales-Owen, and 4¾ (W. by S.) from Birmingham. It is on the Kidderminster and Birmingham turnpike-road; the surface is elevated, the soil clay and gravel, and the scenery pleasing. Two small coal-mines are in operation, and many of the inhabitants are employed in making nails. The church, erected in 1840, at a cost of £2500, and dedicated to Christ, is in the early English style, with lancet windows, and a spire; it contains 605 sittings, of which 401 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Hales-Owen, who has endowed it with the vicarial tithes of the hamlets of Cakemore and Ridgacre, producing, with a sum from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, about £150 per annum: there is a glebe-house. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists, have places of worship; and an infants' school on the national plan has been established.

QUOISLEY, with Marbury.—See Marbury.

QUORNDON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Barrow-upon-Soar, hundred of West Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Mountsorrel; containing 1811 persons. Stocking-weaving, and the manufacture of warp and bobbin-twist lace, afford employment to a great portion of the inhabitants. The Loughborough canal passes through the northern part of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £122; patron, the Vicar of Barrow: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1762. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. A fund of £92. 16. a year, arising from lands and houses, is appropriated to various useful and charitable purposes; and about £31 per annum, principally from Thomas Rawling's charity at Woodhouse, are distributed among the poor; to whom also George Hyde, in 1826, bequeathed £1000, the interest to be divided half yearly.

QUY, county of Cambridge.—See Stow.

## R

RABY, a township, in the parish of Neston, union and Higher division of the hundred of Wirrall, S. division of the county of Chester, 2 miles (N. E.) from Great Neston; containing 190 inhabitants. At the time of the Domesday survey, Raby was divided into two parts, severally held by the monastery of St. Werburgh, and William, the Norman baron of Halton, who afterwards exchanged his portion for other lands, with the monks, who thereby became possessed of the whole. They did not, however, long retain the manor; although they still held some lands here in the 31st of Edward III. In the reign of Henry V. the manor was in the family of Hulse or Hole, who were succeeded by the Troutbecks; their heiress married John Talbot, of Al-

brighton, Salop, through whom Raby has descended to the present Earl of Shrewsbury. The township comprises 1106 acres, of which the prevailing soil is clay. A court leet and court baron are held. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RABY, with KEVERSTONE, a township, in the parish of STAINDROP, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 1 mile (N. by W.) from Staindrop; containing 284 inhabitants. The township comprises 2736 acres; the surface is finely undulated, and the scenery beautiful, especially in the park attached to Raby Castle. The castle, the seat of his grace the Duke of Cleveland, is situated on an eminence commanding a wide prospect, and is a noble pile, surrounded with ramparts and a deep fosse inclosing an area of two acres. From its stately exterior, which retains much of its original appearance, a good idea may be formed of the grandeur of a baronial mansion in early times; the style of the south front, with the elegant symmetry of the windows, has a pleasing effect, and the interior comprises numerous convenient apartments furnished with great taste. A carriage-road now passes through the hall, or ancient place of rendezvous, which is a truly magnificent apartment, having two rows of octagonal piers, and a beautiful groined roof. Keverstone Grange, about half a mile from Raby Castle, a modernised house where the Duke of Cleveland's auditor resides, was the residence of Sir George Freville, Knt., the commissioner sent to take possession of the Raby estates, when they were forfeited by the Nevills, earls of Westmorland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is finely situated, and commands extensive prospects. There are some good ashlar-stone quarries in the township. Raby confers the title of Baron on the Duke of Cleveland.

RACKENFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH MOLTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, S. Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Tiverton; containing 562 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3170 acres, of which 1167 are common or waste; and is intersected by the road from South Molton to Tiverton. Stone is quarried for building purposes, and for roads. A weekly market and an annual fair were granted in 1235: the former has been long disused, but fairs are held on July 8th and the Wednesday before September 19th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £311; patrons, Thomas Comins, Esq., and the Rev. W. Comins, incumbent: the glebe comprises 48 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church is an ancient edifice.

RACKHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of AMBERLEY, hundred of WEST EASRITH, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 188 inhabitants. The chapel of Rackham is demolished.

RACKHEATH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Norwich; containing 276 inhabitants. Here was a small priory, the revenue of which was valued in 1428 at £2. 1. 3. The road from Norwich to North Walsham intersects the parish. The Hall, the residence of Sir E. H. J. Stracey, Bart., who is owner of the soil, is a modern building of white brick, situated in a fine park. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of Sir E. Stracey: the tithes have been commuted for £416, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square tower, and contains some handsome monuments to the Potter and Stracey families. Rackheath formerly comprised two villages and parishes, Magna and Parva; but the church of the latter, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and situated in the park, no longer exists, and the livings have been consolidated. A Roman urn was discovered in a marl-pit, a few years since; it is now placed in the museum at Norwich.

RACTON, a parish, in the union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of WESTBOURNE and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Chichester; containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 2.; the Dean and Chapter of Chichester are patrons, and the tithes have been commuted for £220. The church is principally in the early English style, and contains several interesting monuments to the Gocenter family. Near it are the ruins of a lofty castellated building, erected by Lord Halifax as a pleasure-house, and from which there are extensive sea and land views. Sir Richard Pole, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, his wife, resided at Lordington; where, also, Cardinal Pole was born. The living of Lordington was united to that of Racton in 1440.

RADBOURN, UPPER and LOWER, an extra-parochial district, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Southam; containing 26 inhabitants. The district comprises 1143 acres, of which 513 are in Lower, and 630 in Upper, Radbourn. It is situated on the borders of Northamptonshire; and the Oxford canal passes in the immediate vicinity.

RADBOURN (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Derby; containing 239 inhabitants. At the Domesday survey this was one of the manors of Henry de Ferrers. It was subsequently held by Robert Fitz-Walkelyn, whose co-heiresses married into the families of Chandos and Stafford; and the whole manor, probably by the purchase of the Staffords' portion, became vested in the Chandos family. On the death of Sir John Chandos, the celebrated warrior, in 1370, the estate passed to his representatives in the female line, and eventually to Sir Peter de la Pole, from whom the manor has descended to its present owner, Edward Sacheverel Chandos Pole, Esq. The parish comprises 2200 acres, of which the soil is a strong marl and clay, affording excellent pasture, and the surface is varied with hill and dale: the village is small and scattered. Radbourn Hall, a large brick mansion of modern date, the seat of the Pole family, stands on an eminence in a well-wooded park, commanding extensive views in all directions. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; net income, £372; patron, Mr. Pole: there is a neat rectory-house, with 150 acres of ancient glebe, and an allotment in lieu of tithe. The church, which was enlarged in 1844, consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and low embattled tower. German Pole, who died in 1683, founded and endowed a grammar school, agreeably to

the will of his mother, Ann Pole; the present income is £26. Various other charities are sustained by bequests made by the family.

RADCLIFFE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bury, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Manchester; containing 6000 inhabitants. The name of this place is Saxon, and is derived from a *cliff* of *red* rock on the south-east side of the river Irwell, below the confluence of the Roche, and opposite to the village of Radcliffe. The Norman Conquest introduced much of the French language, and hence the appellation "Rugemont" was often given to the village, and was used also as the surname of several members of the Radcliffe family in the early periods of English history. The parish is one of the smallest in the county, and has no dependent townships; it comprises about 2435 acres, the greater portion meadow and pasture land, and situated in a rich vale, of undulated surface. The population, which has latterly greatly increased, is employed in agriculture, in collieries, and in extensive cotton-mills and bleach-grounds; the manufactures comprehending spinning and calico-printing, and nankeen, fustian, and check weaving. The village is large, and consists of two collections of houses, called Radcliffe and Radcliffe-Bridge; the latter is about half a mile distant from the former, and is separated from the township of Pilkington, in the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, by the river Irwell, over which is a bridge of two arches. A gas company was established in 1846, by act of parliament, but no powers were given in the act for lighting the place with gas. The Roman Watling-street, the Bolton and Bury canal, and the East Lancashire railway, all pass through the parish.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Earl of Wilton: the tithes have been commuted for £156. 10., and there are 55 acres of glebe, with a house. The church, built at different periods, is in various styles of architecture, with a low tower, and has a curious window, called "the east window in the Sun chapel:" the chancel was restored in 1845, by the rector, the Rev. Nathaniel Milne, and a north transept was added in 1846, by subscription. St. Thomas's district, Radcliffe-Bridge, was formed in 1839, and has a population of 3000. The living is a perpetual curacy, also in the patronage of the Earl of Wilton, with a net income of £150, and a residence: the church was erected in 1819 by the Dowager Marchioness of Westminster, at a cost of £5000, and is a substantial stone building, fitted up with solid oak. There are a place of worship for Wesleyans, an excellent national school, and a large Sunday school adjacent to the church of Radcliffe-Bridge.

Radcliffe Tower, now in ruins, was one of the most considerable manorial seats in the county. Of its date there is no precise information, but it appears that Richard Radcliffe, high sheriff of Lancashire, 32 Edward III., was of "Radcliffe Tower;" as was his predecessor, William de Radeclive, one of the knights of the Grand Inquest, 13th of John. The tower was rebuilt in the reign of Henry IV. It was of stone strongly grouted, and beneath the castellated rampart was a covering of lead; this last has long since disappeared, and its place is now occupied by a sycamore-tree growing out of the ruins. Generally, these strongholds were inclosed by a moat; but there are no traces of such an external protection to this pile, and it is probable that none existed. The park attached to it stretched for some distance along the vale of the Irwell.

RADCLIFFE-on-Trent, Notts.—See Ratcliffe.

RADCLIFFE-on-Soar, Notts.—See Ratcliffe.

RADCLIVE-cum-Chackmore (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of Buckingham, 1½ mile (W.) from Buckingham; containing 364 inhabitants, of whom 126 are in Radclive. The parish is intersected by the river Ouse, and comprises upwards of 1000 acres, of which one-half is arable, and the other pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 3.; net income, £434; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The tithes were partially commuted for land in 1773, and under the recent act a rent-charge of £168 has been awarded; the glebe consists of 13 acres. Here was formerly a chantry. The old manor-house has been converted into a farmhouse.

RADCUTT, a hamlet, in the parish of Langford, union of Farringdon, hundred of Bampton, county of Oxford, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from the town of Lechlade; containing 54 inhabitants.

RADDINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Wellington, hundred of Williton and Freemanners, W. division of Somerset, 4¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Wiveliscombe; containing 126 inhabitants. It comprises 1345 acres, of which 155 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 8½.; net income, £191; patron, the Rev. E. Otto Trevelyan.

RADFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of Holy Trinity, Coventry, N. division of the county of Warwick, 1¾ mile (N. N. W.) from the city of Coventry; containing 251 inhabitants.

RADFORD (*St. Peter*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the wapentake of Broxton, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Nottingham; containing 10,817 inhabitants. This parish, which was part of the ancient forest of Sherwood, comprises by measurement 600 acres. Various branches of manufacture, similar to those at Nottingham, are carried on to a considerable extent. There are three large bobbin-net manufactories and several smaller ones, the machinery of which is impelled by steam, two bleach-works, three corn-mills, two extensive cotton-mills, and a thread-mill. The Nottingham Gas Company erected works here, on a very large scale, in 1845. The old village is situated on the river Leen; the new one forms a modern suburb stretching from the western limits of Nottingham, on the Derby and Alfreton roads, and containing some spacious streets. A branch of the Grantham canal runs through part of the parish. The Peverel court is held in Radford, to try pleas, and recover debts as high as £50; its jurisdiction extends over the whole of the honour of Peverel, comprising 170 towns and villages in Nottinghamshire, 120 in Derbyshire, and several in the counties of Leicester and York. Broxton Hall and Aspley House, two ancient mansions in the parish, are the property of Lord Middleton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 9. 4½.; it has a net income of £293, and the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown: the glebe consists of

57 acres. The present church, a neat structure in the later English style, with a tower at the west end, was built in 1812. New Radford was constituted an ecclesiastical parish in April 1845, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria cap. 37 : the district comprises about 30 acres, with a population of 5045. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Lincoln, alternately ; income, £150, with a parsonage-house ; the church is in the florid pointed style, contains 1000 sittings, and was completed at a cost of £4400. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans ; and a large national school, built in 1841, is supported by subscription. The poor-law union of Radford comprises four parishes or places, with a population of 22,470. A priory of Black canons was founded here about 1102 by William de Luvitot, which at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £302. 6. 10.

RADFORD, a township, in the parish and union of Worksop, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham ; containing 1664 inhabitants. It forms the eastern suburb of the town of Worksop.

RADFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of Church-Enstone, poor-law union of Chipping-Norton, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford ; containing 90 inhabitants.

RADFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of Rouse-Lench, union of Evesham, Middle division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of Worcester ; with 80 inhabitants.

RADFORD-SEMELE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Warwick, Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, S. division of the county of Warwick, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Leamington ; containing 487 inhabitants. The parish consists of 2090 acres, partly a light and gravelly, and partly a stiff, soil ; it is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river Leam, and is intersected by the Warwick and Napton canal, and by the road from Leamington to Southam. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. $0\frac{1}{2}$. ; net income, £200, with a house ; patron and impropriator, Henry Greswolde, Esq., of Malvern Hall, near Solihull : there are 41 acres of glebe. The church has a square tower, and is in good repair. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

RADIPOLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Weymouth, hundred of Culliford-Tree, Dorchester division of Dorset, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Weymouth ; containing 487 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Wey, near its influx into the sea ; and comprises by measurement 1245 acres, of which the portions of arable and pasture are nearly equal. Prior to the dissolution of monasteries, the manor belonged to the convent of Cerne-Abbas. The living was formerly a separate discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 5., but the church at Melcombe-Regis was made parochial in the 1st of James I., and the living of this parish was then annexed to it : the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church was rebuilt in 1817, and is a large and handsome edifice. A mineral spring was discovered in 1830. Several skeletons, numerous pieces of pottery, and other relics of antiquity, were found in the parish in 1844.

RADLEY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Abingdon, hundred of Hormer, county of Berks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Abingdon ; containing, with part of the chapelry of Kennington, and with the liberty of Thrupp and Wick, 475 inhabitants, of whom 377 are in the township of Radley. The parish comprises 2699*a*. 1*r*. 10*p*., and is bounded by the navigable river Isis. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Sir George Bowyer, Bart.

RADNAGE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Desborough, county of Buckingham, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Stokenchurch ; containing 401 inhabitants. It comprises 1254 acres, of which about 800 are arable, 231 grass-land, 73 wood, and the remainder common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. $11\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown ; net income, £220. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A fund of about £24 per annum, arising from bequests, is appropriated to the poor.

RADNOR, a township, in the parish of Astbury, union of Congleton, hundred of Northwich, S. division of the county of Chester, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Congleton ; containing 11 inhabitants, and comprising 176 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £24.

RADSTOCK (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Clutton, hundred of Kilmersdon, E. division of Somerset, 8 miles (N. W.) from Frome ; containing 1447 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1005 acres, and is bounded on the north-west by the Roman fosse-way, and intersected by the road between Bath and Exeter : some small rivers flowing here, run into the Avon. The chief part of the population is employed in five coal-mines ; and there are several quarries of corngrit and lias stone, used for rough building, and which make excellent brown lime that hardens under water. Tramroads run from all the pits, for ten or twelve miles, to the Kennet and Avon canal. In 1845 an act was passed for constructing the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway, with a branch of nearly nine miles to Radstock. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Earl Waldegrave : the tithes have been commuted for £264, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church was enlarged in 1832. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Radstock gives the title of Baron to a branch of the family of Waldegrave ; the late admiral Lord Radstock, brother of George, fourth earl Waldegrave, having been created a peer by this title.

RADSTON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Brackley, hundred of King's-Sutton, S. division of the county of Northampton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Brackley ; containing 189 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1224 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £90 ; patron and impropriator, W. Holbech, Esq.

RADWAY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Banbury, Kington division of the hundred of Kington, S. division of the county of Warwick, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kington ; containing 374 inhabitants, and consisting of 1408 acres. This place is said to have derived its name from the red colour of the soil, and from its situation near the passage leading up to Edge-Hill, on the borders of the parish. The battle of Edge-Hill was fought upon the 23rd of October 1642, and Charles I.

slept at Radway the night after the engagement. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £111; impropriators, the family of Blencowe, and others. The tithes were commuted for land at the inclosure; the glebe comprises 87 acres. The church is a plain old edifice. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends.

RADWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of Felmersham, hundred of Willey, union and county of Bedford, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bedford; with 204 inhabitants. Here is a Wesleyan place of worship.

RADWELL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Hitchin, hundred of Odsey, county of Hertford, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Baldock; containing 98 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of Francis Pym, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 9 acres.

RADWINTER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Saffron-Walden, hundred of Freshwell, N. division of Essex, 4½ miles (N.) from Thaxted; containing 915 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by a rivulet, which flows through the village to Great Sampford; the surface is varied and richly wooded, and the soil is fertile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 12. 11., and in the alternate gift of Lord Maynard and the Rev. John Bullock: the tithes have been commuted for £700; the glebe comprises 62 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire; the parsonage-house is a neat modern residence.

RAGDALE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Melton-Mowbray, hundred of East Goscote, N. division of Leicestershire, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 121 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £40 per annum; patron, H. Jolliffe, Esq. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross.

RAGLAN (*St. Cadocus*), a parish, in the division and hundred of Raglan, union and county of Monmouth, 7½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Monmouth; containing 766 inhabitants. Raglan Castle, said to have been mostly built by one of the lords Herbert, is among the finest remains of the kind in this part of the kingdom. Charles I. was entertained here by the Marquess of Worcester with great magnificence, in 1645; and the castle was gallantly defended for three months by the marquess, against General Fairfax, after the entire reduction of Wales, and until the king's imprisonment at Holmby, when he surrendered it on honourable conditions. The parish comprises by measurement upwards of 4000 acres, and is situated nearly midway between Monmouth and Abergavenny, the higher grounds presenting some fine prospects; the soil is gravelly, intermixed with a loamy clay, and there are good quarries of wall stone. A fair is held on March 31st, for cattle, horses, &c. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 3.; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Beaufort: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £301, and the glebe consists of 25 acres, with a small house. The church is principally in the early English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a chapel on the north side, and a tower at the west end; in the chapel are mutilated monuments to some of the earls of Worcester. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Raglan confers the title of Earl on the Duke of Beaufort.

RAGLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Arrow, union of Alcester, Alcester division of the hundred of Barlichway, S. division of the county of Warwick, 1¾ mile (S. W. by S.) from Alcester; containing 301 inhabitants. Ragley Hall, one of the seats of the Duke of Sutherland, is a superb building with four fronts, of great architectural beauty; the entrance hall is spacious, lofty, and of elegant design, and the principal apartments are sumptuous. The demesne is laid out with much taste; the gardens are almost unrivalled, and the park is embellished with majestic oaks.

RAGNALL, a chapelry, in the parish of Dunham, union of East Retford, South-Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 4¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Tuxford; containing 203 inhabitants, and comprising 1009 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Oswald. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803.

RAINFORD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Prescot, hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from St. Helen's; containing 1855 inhabitants. At a very early period this place was vested in the Lathoms, of whom Isabella de Lathom married Sir John Stanley, who thus acquired the estate. Rainford afterwards became the property of the family of Molyneux, of Hawkley, but by what means does not appear; and this family inhabited the manor-house until Mossborough Hall and manor were sold by Mrs. Molyneux to the Stanleys, in the last century. The Earl of Derby is now the principal proprietor. The chapelry comprises 5803 acres, of which 1500 are uninclosed. The surface is undulated, the soil chiefly clay and light bog, and beneath are found coal, fire-clay, and sand suitable for making glass: a large tract of moss has been reclaimed, and much improved by draining. About 50 persons are employed in making pipes, the clay for which is procured from Devonshire. The Liverpool and Bolton railway passes through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135, with a house; patron, the Vicar of Prescot, whose tithes here have been commuted for £350: the impropriate tithes, payable to King's College, Cambridge, have been commuted for £320. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is mentioned in an episcopal order, in 1634; it has been twice rebuilt, in 1758 and 1781. A place of worship here for Independents has an endowment of £35 per annum, from land; and a school is endowed with £16 per annum.

RAINHAM, county of Essex.—See Raynham.

RAINHAM (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Milton, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Sittingbourne; containing 1175 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Medway, and comprises 3608*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.*, of which it is computed that 1900 acres are arable, hop-grounds, and market-gardens, 560 meadow and orchards, 725 woodland, 65 in roads, small gardens, &c., and 358 acres salts and waste. The subsoil is chalk; the south part of the parish is poor flinty land, covered with wood, and the lower or northern part a rich loam, producing, besides corn, an abundance of fruit and vegetables for the London market. The village, which is situated on the great London and Dover

road, was of some consideration in the reign of Elizabeth, and had then three quays, with thirteen small vessels. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 7.; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; impropriator, Sir E. Dering, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £752, and the vicarial for £519. 17.; the impropriate glebe comprises 62 acres, and the vicarial three. The church is in the early English style, with a lofty beacon-tower, and contains several costly monuments to the Tuftons, earls of Thanet.

RAINHAM, county NORFOLK.—See RAYNHAM.

RAINHILL, a township, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Prescot, on the road to Warrington; containing 1164 inhabitants. Rainhill was early acquired by the family of Norres, who, after some generations, became connected by marriages with the Molyneuxs. Mabel, an heiress of the latter, was married to William le Norres, who held the manor in the reign of Edward II.; and in the following reign, her nephew Roger, son of Sir Richard Molyneux, was seated here. His grand-daughter brought the property to the Lancasters, whose descendant, Richard Lancaster, died in the 30th of Henry VIII. John Lancaster, the last of the family resident at Rainhill, about 1783 sold the estate, which subsequently passed to Mr. Bretherton. The township comprises 1417 acres; the surface is elevated, and from the higher parts is one of the most extensive and beautiful views in the county, embracing Chester, the Cheshire hills, and the Welsh mountains. There are several good red-stone quarries, and an iron-foundry is in operation. The Liverpool and Manchester railway has a station here. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £165, payable to King's College, Cambridge; and the vicarial for £7. A church was built in 1838, at a cost of £1000, and enlarged in 1840, at a cost of £1000 more; it is dedicated to St. Ann, and is a cruciform structure in the Anglo-Norman style, with a tower surmounted by an open spire: the interior is very neat, with an eastern window of stained glass. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £160; patron, the Rev. James Brierley, M.A., of Mosley-Moss Hall, near Congleton, by whom the living was endowed. The Roman Catholic chapel here, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a beautiful structure in the Grecian style, with a gorgeous interior, and was built at a cost of £4000. Excellent schools are attached to the church.

RAINOW, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Macclesfield: containing 1759 inhabitants, of whom 1069 are in the Higher, and 690 in the Lower, division. It comprises 5419*a*. 3*r*. 20*p*., chiefly pasture land, very little being arable or wood; the surface is hill and dale, and the soil stony, with large barren moorlands divided by stone walls. There are numerous coal-mines; and near Kerridge Hill are extensive quarries of flagstone and slate. The silk manufacture is carried on in a mill built about fifty or sixty years ago, and capable of employing 500 hands. The Roman road from Buxton to Manchester crossed the township, within the limits of which, it is supposed, was a Roman station. The Macclesfield and Chapel-en-le-Frith road runs through nearly the middle of the township. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Prestbury; net income, £120. The present chapel, consecrated in 1846, is in the pointed style, and was erected at a cost of about £2000. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A boys' school has an endowment of about £10 per annum; and attached to the chapel are infant and Sunday schools.

RAINSCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of NORTH NEWTON, union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of the county of WILTS; containing 19 inhabitants.

RAINSTHORPE, NORFOLK.—See TASBURGH.

RAINTON, with NEWBY, a township, in the parish of TOPCLIFFE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 442 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1500 acres: the village, which is handsome, is pleasantly seated a little to the east of the Leeming-Lane. Newby Hall, a neat and spacious mansion, the ancient seat of the Robinson family, is now the property of their representative, Earl de Grey; it stands in a fine park on the southern acclivities of Swaledale. The tithes have been commuted for £83. 8. payable to the vicar, and £9. 15. to the Dean and Chapter of York. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RAINTON, EAST, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM; containing 1414 inhabitants. This place, formerly called Reyninton, was a manor and park belonging to the convent of Durham, and after the Dissolution was given to the new cathedral, though the tithes, which belonged to the house of Kepier, passed into lay hands. The township includes the modern village of Middle Rainton, and comprises 849*a*. 17*p*., of which 481 acres are arable, 344 meadow and pasture, and 24 waste. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring coal-mines, the produce of which is shipped at Sunderland: Plain pit exploded, and destroyed a number of persons, in 1817, and again in 1823. The Durham Junction railway passes through the township. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £134, and the remainder for £38. 16. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RAINTON, WEST, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Durham; containing 1054 inhabitants. This place, like East Rainton, belonged to the great convent at Durham. The township comprises by measurement 1688 acres, of which 1310 are arable, 358 grass-land, and 20 waste; the surface is undulated, the soil clay, and the scenery embraces fine views of Durham, &c. The population has increased of late years in proportion to the great extension of the neighbouring collieries; and facilities of conveyance are afforded by the Seaham railway, which is joined in the township by the Durham Junction line. A chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, formerly existed, but there are now no traces of it: the present church of Rainton was erected in 1825, at an expense of £1400, and the living is a rectory, with an income of £300, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. A rent-charge of £240. 0. 11. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes of the township. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RAISBECK, a township, in the parish of Orton, East ward and union, county of Westmorland, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Orton; containing 214 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated in a dry limestone district; and to the south of it is Raisgill Hall, the ancient manor-house, where the courts were formerly held. Limestone of good quality is found in abundance.

RAISTHORPE, with Birdall, a township, in the parish of Wharram-Percy, union of Malton, wapentake of Buckrose, E. riding of York, 9 miles (S. E. by S.) from Malton; containing 48 inhabitants. The township is situated in a valley of the Wolds, and comprises about 2130 acres, whereof about 400 are rabbit-warren. The road from Malton to Wetwang passes on the east.

RAITHBY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, E. division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Spilsby; containing 167 inhabitants. It comprises 1131 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £301. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school endowed with about £13 per annum.

RAITHBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 2 miles (S. W.) from Louth; containing, with the hamlet of Maltby, 167 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Hallington united; net income, £432; patron, C. Chaplin, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1836-7, chiefly at the expense of the Chaplin family; some of the windows are decorated with stained glass.

RAME (*St. German*), a parish, in the union of St. Germans, S. division of the hundred of East, E. division of Cornwall, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Devonport; containing 800 inhabitants. It comprises 1247 acres, of which 272 are common or waste land. Here is a noted promontory on the shore of the English Channel, called Rame Head, the nearest point of land to the Eddystone lighthouse, and on which are slight remains of the ancient chapel of St. Michael. Cawsand bay is partly in the parish, and at the entrance of it, on Penlee point, is a beacon. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 6.; net income, £206; patron, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

RAMPISHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Beaminster, hundred of Tollerford, Dorchester division of Dorset, 6½ miles (E.) from Beaminster; containing 420 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Wraxhall united, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 8½.; net income, £444; patrons, St. John's College, Cambridge. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £198, and there are 62 acres of glebe.

RAMPSIDE, Lancaster.—See Ramsyde.

RAMPTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Chesterton, hundred of Northstow, county of Cambridge, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Cambridge; containing 194 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1311 acres. An inclosure act was passed in 1839, and an act for draining certain fens and low-grounds in 1842. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the patronage of Mr. Taylor: the tithes have been commuted for £297. 6., and there are 9 acres of glebe.

RAMPTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of East Retford, South-Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 6¾ miles (E. S. E.) from East Retford; containing 420 inhabitants. It comprises 2155*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.*, including 232 acres of common, &c. About one-half of the district is inclosed, and has a rich clay soil; the rest consists of a common, and a large open fertile marsh protected by a strong embankment on the Trent, from which river the village is about a mile distant. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Rampton in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 3.: the great tithes have been commuted for £349, and the vicarial for £120; the glebe consists of 41 acres. The church is a spacious and lofty structure with a high tower, and contains several monuments to the Eyre family. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Here is a curious ancient gateway, which belonged to Rampton Hall.

RAMSBOTTOM, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish and union of Bury, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 4½ miles (N.) from Bury; containing 3700 inhabitants. This parish was formed in 1844, under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; and is a mile and a quarter in length and about three-quarters of a mile in breadth, being in the township of Lower Tottington, and forming part of the rich and beautiful valley that extends from Bury to the vale of Rossendale. The village is rapidly increasing in buildings and population, and is likely to become, ere long, an important town. The late Sir Robert Peel, father of the present baronet, commenced his manufacturing career at Ramsbottom, and here acquired a large portion of his wealth; he may, indeed, be regarded as the founder of the place. The population is chiefly employed in cotton spinning and printing; here are the cotton-works of Messrs. Ashton, and the cotton and print works of Messrs. Grant, two of the largest and wealthiest firms in Lancashire. The parish is separated from the northern part of Walmersley township by the river Irwell; and the East Lancashire railway has a station here. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Manchester, alternately; net income, £150 per annum: first incumbent, the Rev. James Hornby Butcher. The church, built in 1847, is a small structure in the pointed style, with a handsome tower and spire, and is a good specimen of ecclesiastical architecture: the cost, £3000, was raised by subscription There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Swedenborgians.

RAMSBURY (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of Hungerford, hundred of Ramsbury, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of Wilts, 5½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Hungerford; containing, with the tythings of Axford, Eastridge, and Whittonditch, 2552 inhabitants, of whom 1759 are in Ramsbury tything. This place is of considerable antiquity, and in the beginning of the 10th century was made the seat of a diocese, to which thirteen bishops were appointed in regular succession. The see was afterwards annexed to that of Sherborne in the county of Dorset, and in 1072 the united sees were removed to Sarum. The ancient episcopal palace is still remaining near the church, with

which it had a subterraneous communication. The parish is on the river Kennet, and comprises 9741*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.* of land, chiefly the property of Sir R. Burdett, Bart., whose seat, called the Manor House, contains a valuable collection of paintings. Littlecote, the residence of General Popham, is also situated here, in an extensive park, richly wooded, and embellished with the windings of the Kennet; the mansion is handsome, and has a gallery of well executed paintings, and a large collection of ancient armour. Fairs are held on the 14th of May for cattle and toys, and on the 11th of October for hiring servants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 1½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £219. The great tithes have been commuted for £374, and the small for £125: the glebe comprises about 70 acres, with a house, erected by the late, and enlarged and improved by the present, incumbent. The church is ancient, with a massive tower strengthened by buttresses, and contains many interesting details in various styles, and some handsome monuments, among which is one to Sir William Jones, formerly lord of the manor. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. About two miles from the town is a Roman encampment called Membury Fort.

RAMSDEAN, a tything, in the parish and hundred of East Meon, union of Petersfield, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 156 inhabitants.

RAMSDEN, a chapelry, in the parish of Shipton-under-Wychwood, union of Witney, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, 3½ miles (N.) from Witney; containing 365 inhabitants. It comprises 739 acres, of which 150 are common or waste land. The chapel, in the later English style of architecture, is of recent date.

RAMSDON-BELLHOUSE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Billericay, hundred of Barstable, S. division of Essex, 4 miles (E.) from Billericay; containing 462 inhabitants. The lands of this place were held before the Conquest, by Godric and three freemen; and at the time of the survey, were owned by the Bishop of London and Robert Gernon. They afterwards formed two manors, of which that of Ramsdon-Bellhouse has belonged to various families, among whom occur those of Bellhouse, Knivet, Clopton, Gerard, and Downing. The manor of Ramsden-Barrington, the other of the two, has been successively held by the families of Barrington, Bohun, Bourchier, Devereux, and others. The parish is intersected by the river Crouch, and comprises 2688 acres, of which 172 are common or waste; the soil is strong and heavy, producing fair average crops. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Stock, and valued in the king's books at £14: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and there are 22 acres of glebe. The church is small, with a tower surmounted by a spire.

RAMSDON-CRAYS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Billericay, hundred of Barstable, S. division of Essex, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Billericay; containing 282 inhabitants. This place, named in Domesday book *Ramesdan*, belonged at the time of that survey to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Ralph, brother of Ilger; there were then two manors, which are now united and have one manor-house. The parish comprises by computation 1199 acres, is situated on the road from London to Southend, and intersected by the river Crouch. The soil is various, the lower part consisting of a fine hazel mould, and the upper of a mixture of clay with loam, forming good corn land; the parish borders on the north upon some extensive woods and commons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the family of Knox: the glebe consists of 80 acres, and the tithe rent-charge is £290. The church is a small ancient edifice.

RAMSEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Tendring, N. division of Essex, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Harwich; containing 649 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the river Stour, here navigable for vessels of 200 tons' burthen; and is indented by a narrow creek, over which is a bridge on the road to Harwich. It comprises 3212*a.* 7*p.*, whereof 2559 acres are arable and meadow, 250 marsh, 230 saltings, 150 wood, and 21 in lawns. The surface in some parts is considerably elevated; and of the large tract of marshy land, a great portion has been reclaimed from the sea, and is protected by an embankment. The village, called Ramsey-street, is situated on the west side of the creek; a fair is held in it on the 15th of June. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Crown; income, £200; impropriator, N. Garland, Esq. The church is a neat edifice, with a tower of stone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, founded by Thomas Duval, in 1771, and the income of which is £14 per annum.

RAMSEY (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a market-town and parish, in the hundred of Hurstingstone, union and county of Huntingdon, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Huntingdon, and 68½ (N. by W.) from London; containing 3680 inhabitants. A mitred abbey of Benedictine monks, of great magnificence, was founded here in 969, by Ailwine, alderman of all England, and duke or earl of the East Angles; it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Benedict, and the revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £1983. 15. 3. The site is now occupied by a private residence, partially consisting of the remains of the ancient fabric; the gateway is in a fine state of preservation. The town is situated at the bottom of a hill, on Bury brook; the market is on Wednesday; and a fair takes place on July 22nd, for cattle and toys. A manorial court leet, at which a constable is appointed, is held in May or June. The parish comprises by computation 16,000 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and the remainder pasture, with the exception of 2000 acres of fen land, used for cutting turf, and growing sedge; the surface is exceedingly flat on the verge of the fens, and the soil generally rich. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £47; patron and impropriator, Edward Fellowes, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £648. 2. 10. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Ranters, and Wesleyans. Various benefactions in land were made for the support of a free school and a spinning school, but owing to frequent inundations, the school-house became ruinous, and the institution declined: about forty years since, however, the land was drained, and a new school-house and dwelling for the master were erected. The rental of

the fen land is £227; the spinning school, for 50 girls, has an income of £34. 10. There is a poor-fund of about £52 a year.

*Seal of the Trustees of the Harbour.*

RAMSGATE (*St. George*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the cinque-port liberty of Sandwich, of which it is a member, union of the Isle of Thanet, locally in the hundred of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 4½ miles (S.) from Margate, 17 (E. N. E.) from Canterbury, and 72 (E.) from London; containing 10,909 inhabitants. This place was a hamlet in the parish of St. Laurence until the 21st of June, 1827, at which period it was constituted a distinct parish, of 307 acres, by an act of parliament. It is said in the maritime survey of Kent in the reign of Elizabeth, to have contained 25 houses; and when Leland wrote his Itinerary, it was protected from the sea by a small wooden pier, which had existed from time immemorial, and for the maintenance of which the merchants of London paid dues by order of Henry VII. In 1688, the inhabitants commenced trading with Russia. From this period the buildings increased, and Ramsgate is now a town of importance, celebrated as a watering-place of considerable resort, and particularly distinguished for its harbour, which was commenced in 1749, under an act passed in the 22nd of George II. On the 25th of September 1821, George IV. embarked hence for Calais, in his progress to Hanover; and on the 8th of the following November, landed here, on his return, to commemorate which event, the inhabitants, trustees of the harbour, and visiters, erected an obelisk at the entrance of the pier on the land side. Townley House, for several seasons the residence of Her Majesty when Princess Victoria, and of the Duchess of Kent, is now a ladies' boarding-school.

The town is beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill opening southward to the sea, and commands from many points very extensive views, embracing in clear weather the French coast. The recent buildings are generally handsome edifices, and amongst those which more particularly embellish the town may be mentioned, Albion Place, Sion Hill, and Nelson, Wellington, and Royal crescents, with numerous villas. In 1835, a company was incorporated by act of parliament, for supplying the parish and neighbourhood with water; and a reservoir, with the requisite works, was formed. The town is paved, lighted with gas, and watched, under an act obtained in 1838. On the grounds of Mount Albion House, a new square and several streets, with a promenade fronting the sea, were laid out in the same year. To the east of the harbour, in front of a range of chalk cliffs, and on a beach of soft reddish sand, are the Royal Victoria baths; and on the west cliff, 100 feet above the level of the sea, are the Royal Kent warm sea-water baths, constructed of white marble. There are well-conducted assemblies, also two good public libraries; and the boarding and lodging houses are generally of a superior kind. A literary and scientific institution was established in 1835, under the patronage of Queen Adelaide and the Duchess of Kent. The rides and walks in the vicinity are pleasant, but the principal and most attractive promenade is the pier.

The harbour was commenced under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and after his death, the completion of the undertaking was intrusted to Mr. Rennie, and subsequently to his son and successor, Sir John Rennie. The pier, which forms the harbour, is built principally of Purbeck and Portland stone, and latterly of Cornish granite, and for extent is unequalled by any in the kingdom. It projects 800 feet into the sea before making an angle, and, including the parapet, is 26 feet broad at the top; the front presents a polygon, each side of which is 450 feet long. The eastern arm of the pier extends 2000 feet, and the western 1550. The harbour covers an area of 48 acres, and is 200 feet wide at the mouth, across which the tide was formerly found to run so rapidly in tempestuous weather, as to render it dangerous for vessels entering; the eastern pier was in consequence lengthened 400 feet to the south-west. In the upper part of the harbour is a basin capable of containing 200 vessels, the gates of which being shut at high and opened at low water, the stream carries away any drifted mud or sand, and keeps clear a channel under the curve of the eastern pier. This channel is sufficiently wide to admit four vessels abreast, with a depth of water of from 15 to 16 feet at neap tides, and from 20 to 22 feet at spring tides, enabling vessels of 300 tons' burthen to enter at all times, and much larger ones at spring tides. The harbour annually affords shelter to about 1400 vessels, the greater part of which are blown, or run, from the Downs in bad weather. On the western pier-head is a lighthouse. To defray the expenses of the establishment, certain dues are collected from British vessels passing the harbour to or from foreign parts; and coasters which do not belong to similar establishments in the ports of Dover, Lyme-Regis, Melcombe-Regis, Sandwich, Weymouth, and Great Yarmouth, pay an annual rate: foreign vessels also, if entering or passing the harbour, and bound to or touching at any English port, are liable to the payment of dues. All legal proceedings are carried on in the name of the deputy master of the Trinity House. The harbour affords great convenience to the different steam-packets that arrive, the inner landing being accessible to them at all times of the tide. It has also a dry dock, which is public property; and as there is no port on either side of the Channel, between Sheerness and Portsmouth, where large steam-vessels can dock and repair, the trustees have formed a patent-slip for larger vessels than the dock can accommodate. A railway was opened to Canterbury and Ashford in April 1846, and subsequently a line to Margate: the station here is a light and handsome edifice, on the north side of the town.

The business of the place, which has been greatly improved by the construction of the harbour, principally consists of a large coasting-trade, particularly in coal; and the importation of timber from the Baltic, which was for some time discontinued, is at present reviving. A considerable fishery is carried on off the coast by large vessels from the westward; the choice fish are chiefly sent to the London market. Several small vessels belonging to the port are similarly engaged, and are

also often employed in rendering assistance to vessels in distress, particularly to those wrecked on the Goodwin sands, which lie about three miles and a half south-east-by-east from this place. Here are two spacious yards for ship-building, some rope-walks, and warehouses furnishing every description of stores for the shipping. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday, and is frequently attended by French people bringing over fruit and other articles. About 20,000 chests of eggs are annually imported, and shipped off for the London market in the Ramsgate hoys, thus escaping the river pilotage and other dues. Ramsgate being a member of the port of Sandwich, the mayor of that place appoints his deputy, who acts here as constable; the town is also under the jurisdiction of the magistrates appointed agreeably with an act obtained in 1812, for the liberties of the cinque-ports. The powers of the county debt-court of Ramsgate, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Thanet. A salvage court is held when required.

The LIVING is a vicarage, not in charge; net income, £400; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a handsome edifice, built at an expense of £27,000, towards defraying which the Parliamentary Commissioners granted £9000; it contains 2000 sittings, of which 800 are free. The foundation stone of a church called Christ Church was laid by J. P. Plumptre, Esq., in Aug. 1846, and the edifice was consecrated in 1847; it is in the early English style, with a lofty tower and spire, contains 1000 sittings, and cost about £5300. In Chapel-place is a chapel, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. Cavendish chapel, erected in 1840, displays a compound of Saxon and Norman, with some slight admixture of the pointed style; the seats rise one above another, as in a lecture-room: it is capable of holding 1400 persons, and cost about £4000. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinists, and Unitarians; and on the road to Broadstairs is a Jewish synagogue, with a house for the minister, both erected by Sir Moses Montefiore, Knt. A charity school, founded in 1779, and to which George Phillips, Esq., bequeathed £200 in 1817, is now conducted on the national plan; and a spacious building has been erected for it in Chapel-place.

RAMSGRAVE, a township, in the ecclesiastical district of MELLOR, parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Blackburn, on the road to Whalley; containing 453 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward III., Henry, Duke of Lancaster, gave to the monks of Whalley certain lands and tenements here, including 183 acres of pasture, and 200 of wood. The township now belongs to various persons; the land is chiefly freehold. The ancient Hall is a farmhouse.

RAMSHOLT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of WILFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 192 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1600 acres; and the navigable river Deben runs on the west, where is a dock. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Pennington family, with a net income of £17; the great tithes have been commuted for £453, and there are 16 acres of impropriate glebe. The church is an ancient edifice with a round tower. Here are some remains of Peyton Hall, the original seat of the Ufford family.

RAMSHOPE, an extra-parochial district, in the union of BELLINGHAM, S. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Bellingham; containing 8 inhabitants. This wild region is separated from Scotland by Carter-Fell, a mountainous ridge rising 1602 feet above the level of the sea. The Redeswire, a less stupendous barrier, extending from the former to Houndlaw, was the spot where, in 1400, Sir Robert Umfraville gained a victory over the Scots. It was also the scene, in 1575, of a warm conflict between the English warden and the Scottish warden, in which the former, who was the aggressor, being defeated and taken prisoner, was conveyed, with several of the border chieftains, to Dalkeith: the old ballad, "the Battle of Reid Squair," was founded upon the affray. Ramshope comprises by measurement 1467 acres of pasture land.

RAMSHORN, a township, in the parish of ELLASTONE, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Cheadle; containing 142 inhabitants. This is a township of scattered houses, having a hamlet situated on an eminence, and including Wootton Lodge, a mansion romantically seated in the vale of Weaver, and surrounded by a park.

RAMSYDE, or RAMPSIDE, a chapelry, in the parish of DALTON-IN-FURNESS, union of ULVERSTON, hundred of LONSDALE north of the Sands, N. division of LANCASHIRE, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from the town of Dalton; containing 561 inhabitants. This place is delightfully situated at the southern extremity of the large peninsula formed by the Irish Sea on the west side, and Morecambe bay on the east; it is resorted to for sea-bathing, for which there is ample, though not elegant, accommodation, at very moderate expense. Opposite to Ramsyde is Pile or Peel Harbour, a commodious port, protected by Walney Island on the south-west, and where a first-rate ship of war may float at low water. By an act of the 6th of Her present Majesty, John Abel Smith, Esq., was authorised to construct a pier or jetty from Ramsyde to Roe Island, and thence into Pile Harbour, with the necessary wharfs and works for the convenience of shipping and of passengers. The Furness railway was opened in June 1846; it is 14 miles in length, and runs from Pile Harbour, by Ramsyde, past the town of Dalton to Kirkby-Ireleth, where the Whitehaven railway commences. The chapel, standing on an eminence, is a neat whitewashed structure, lately built, and in the later English style, with a tower: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Dalton; net income, £100. A national school has been established.

The Pile (of Fouldrey) is a rocky island, of a few acres, about a mile to the north of the lighthouse on the isle of Walney. Here, according to Camden, one of the abbots of Furness built a castle, in the first year of the reign of Edward III., to guard the entrance to the harbour; the castle was probably intended also as a retreat for the monks and their vassals on the approach of an enemy, and as a place of security for their effects against the Scotch invaders. The strength and magnitude of the structure prove how ample were the means

of the monastic institution by which it was built. In the Burghley Papers, *temp.* Elizabeth, it is stated that "betweene Mylford Haven in Wales, and Carhill on the borders of Scotlande, ther is not one good haven for greate shyppes to lond or ryde in, but one, whiche is in the furthest part of Lancashire, called the Pylle of Folder;" and it is added, that "the same pylle is an old decayed castell of the dowchie of Lancaster, in Furnes Felles." The period when the castle was reduced to ruins is not well ascertained; but it was probably one of the fortresses that fell under the dismantling ordinances of the Commonwealth. Great part of the ruins have been washed away by the sea, and the falling walls only are now to be seen, in solitary grandeur above the waters between Walney lighthouse and the shore at Old Garth below Ramsyde.

RANBY (*St. German*), a parish, in the union of Horncastle, N. division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Horncastle; containing 116 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, and is intersected by the old Roman road from Horncastle to Caistor. The estate was forfeited by the family of Dicconson, at the time of the Gunpowder Plot; but was afterwards restored to them. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and has a net income of £86; the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss A. Otter. The church is a neat structure, lately repaired and beautified.

RAND (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Wragby; containing, with the chapelry of Fulnetby, 147 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Lincoln to Horncastle, comprises about 1000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; net income, £402; patrons, W. Wyld and J. Hall, Esqrs. There are 3 acres of glebe, with a house, rebuilt in 1834. The church is a plain edifice with a tower, and contains several ancient monuments.

RANDS-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish and union of Bedale, wapentake of Hang-East, N. riding of York, 1 mile (N. W.) from the town of Bedale; containing 12 inhabitants, and comprising 344*a*. 3*r*. of land. It was formerly extra-parochial.

RANDWICK (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of Stroud, Upper division of the hundred of Whitstone, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Stroud; containing 979 inhabitants. This was anciently part of the parish of Thornbury; the first notice of it as a parish is in the reign of Edward III. It comprises by measurement about 590 acres, besides land in Standish Park: the pasture consists of rich loam, the arable is light and stony; the surface, for the most part, is hilly, and there are some fine plantations of beech and larch. The summit of the hill on the slope of which the village stands, called Randwick-Ash, commands a beautiful view of the river Severn, of Wales, and the surrounding counties. The Stroud canal passes through the southern part of the parish. Oolite stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Vicar of Standish; appropriator, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £84, and those of the incumbent for £72: there are 56 acres of glebe. The church was considerably improved a few years since, and a new chancel was built by Lord Sherborne. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon. A national school is endowed with about £40 per annum. On a hill called The Castles are traces of an ancient settlement, supposed, from the discovery of a burial-vault of stone, containing human remains, to be of Saxon origin; and in many parts of the parish have been found small balls of stone, rudely turned, indicative of some battle having been fought in the neighbourhood. The petrifaction termed by geologists calcareous tufa abounds, and the ancient porch of the church is constructed of it. The late Professor White, of Oxford, was born near Randwick.

RANGEWORTHY, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Thornbury, W. division of the county of Gloucester, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wickwar; containing 353 inhabitants. This chapelry, which comprises by computation 600 acres, is situated on the road from Wotton-under-Edge, through Cromhall, to Bristol; and the railroad from Gloucester to Bristol runs within a mile of the village. The manufacture of hats employs a few hands. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Vicar of Thornbury; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small edifice with a Norman south door. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

RANSCLIFF, or Ravenscliff, a township, in the ecclesiastical district of Tunstall, parish of Wolstanton, union of Wolstanton and Burslem, N. division of the hundred of Pirehill and of the county of Stafford, 3 miles (N. W.) from Burslem; containing 967 inhabitants. The township contains 375 acres, and abounds with coal and ironstone, which are worked to a considerable extent. The population are principally seated at the village of Kidsgrove, of which the greater part is in this township.—See Kidsgrove.

RANSKILL, a township, in the parish of Blyth, union of East Retford, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Bawtry; containing 333 inhabitants, and comprising 1265 acres. The village is pleasantly situated on the great north road: the common was inclosed in 1805. There is a place of worship for Independents.

RANSTON, a tything, in the parish of Iwerne-Courtnay, union of Blandford, hundred of Redlane, Sturminster division of the county of Dorset; containing 39 inhabitants.

RANVILLS, a tything, in the parish of Romsey-Extra, union of Romsey, hundred of King's-Somborn, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 100 inhabitants.

RANWORTH (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of Blofield, hundred of Walsham, E. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (N. W.) from Acle; containing 290 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1865 acres, and contains several lakes, from one of which a canal has been cut to the navigable river Bure. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Upton united, valued in the king's books at £4; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of

Ely. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £227. 16., and the vicarial for £132; there are 10 acres of glebe. The church, chiefly in the later English style, consists of a nave and chancel, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains six ancient stalls. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

RAPPS, a tything, in the parish of Broadway, union of Chard, hundred of Abdick and Bulstone, W. division of Somerset; with 25 inhabitants.

RASEN, MARKET (*St. Thomas*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Caistor, S. division of the hundred of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 12 miles (N. E.) from Lincoln, and 144 (N.) from London; containing 2022 inhabitants. This parish, which lies on the road from Louth to Lincoln, comprises an area of 725 acres, chiefly in grass; the soil is for the most part a fertile sand, with a great depth of clay underneath, suitable for improving the surface, and for making bricks and tiles, which are the staple commodities of the place. The town is situated near the source of the river Ancholme, on a small stream called the Rase, whence it derives its name; it has a very neat appearance, and the surrounding country is beautiful. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway to Lincoln, 16 miles in length. The market is on Tuesday; and a fair is held on September 25th. The powers of the county debt-court of Market-Rasen, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-districts of Caistor, Horncastle, Lincoln, and Louth. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £223: impropriators, the Earl of Yarborough and others in trust. The tithes were commuted for land in 1779. The church is built of friable sandstone, and is a commodious edifice, with an embattled tower, the upper windows of which are in the later English style; upon the south side of the tower is a representation of Adam and Eve under a fruit-tree, on the trunk of which is the dart of death. There are places of worship for Independents, Ranters, and Wesleyans; also a Roman Catholic chapel. A national school was erected in 1822, at which period the revenue of the free grammar school, amounting to £25 per annum, was appropriated towards its support. Sir George St. Paul, of Snarford, having bequeathed £40 per annum for the maintenance of eight bachelors or widowers, and £100 towards the erection of an almshouse for them, the design was carried into effect by his widow, afterwards Countess of Warwick.

RASEN, MIDDLE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, S. division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Market-Rasen; containing 831 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Louth to Gainsborough, comprises by measurement 3200 acres. There are two livings, both discharged vicarages: that of Tupholm is valued in the king's books at £2. 10. 10.; net income, £89; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln: and that of Drax is valued at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £170; patron, Earl Brownlow. The tithes of both vicarages were commuted for land at the inclosure. The church of Tupholm has a beautiful Norman entrance; in that of Drax is an ancient altar-tomb of an ecclesiastic. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; also a school with a small endowment. At the inclosure of the parish, an allotment of 19 acres of land was made for the poor, now yielding a rent of £18.

RASEN, WEST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, N. division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 3 miles (W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 286 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Rase, and intersected by the road from Bawtry to Louth. It comprises about 3000 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the rest pasture with the exception of a few acres of woodland; the surface is undulated, and the soil partly a rich loam, and partly clay and sand. A fair for horses, cattle, and sheep, is held in November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 10.; net income, £543; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. Cooper. The tithes were commuted in 1803 for an allotment of land, which, with the glebe, comprises between 400 and 500 acres; the rectory-house has been almost entirely rebuilt by the present incumbent. The church has been rebuilt and enlarged at various times from an early period; the tower has four octagonal turrets, surmounted by castellated coronets of larger diameter.

RASKELF, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Easingwould, wapentake of Bulmer, N. riding of York, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Easingwould; containing 548 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 4157*a.* 22*p.*, of which 3103 acres are arable, 999 pasture, and 55 woodland. Here is a station on the York and Newcastle railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £216; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Chester. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a wooden tower; in the windows of the chancel and north aisle are the arms of Neville, Scrope, Dacre, and Percy, probably commemorating benefactors to the erection.

RASTRICK, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Halifax; containing 3482 inhabitants. This chapelry is on the road from Huddersfield to Bradford, and is bounded on the north-east by the river Calder. It comprises by measurement 1252 acres, of which 300 are arable, 900 pasture and meadow, and 52 woodland; the substratum abounds with building-stone of excellent quality. Toothill, the seat of Thomas Firth, Esq., is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated; and from a hill in the rear of it, is an extensive panoramic view of the surrounding country, embracing wood and water, hill and dale. The village is pleasant; it stands nearly opposite to Brighouse, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the several manufactories of woollen and fancy goods established here. The Calder and Hebble navigation skirts the chapelry; and the Leeds and Manchester railway passes through it for nearly two miles, the Brighouse station being situated within its boundary. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, was taken down in 1800, and the present erected on its site; it is in the Grecian style, with a cupola, and contains 800 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents. A school was founded in 1701, by Mrs. Mary Law, who endowed it with property now producing, with subsequent bene-

factions, £51 per annum. A school on the system of the British and Foreign School Society was built in 1837, at a cost of £800; and the late John Clay, Esq., endowed it with the interest of £1000. Mrs. Law bequeathed property yielding £18 per annum, for four widows.

RATBY (*St. Philip*), a parish, in the union of Market-Bosworth, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Leicester; containing, with the hamlets of Botcheston, Groby, and Newton-Unthank, 1274 inhabitants, of whom 663 are in Ratby township. This place, anciently called Rateby, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the *Ratæ* of the Romans, not only from its coincidence in name, but also from its exact agreement with that station in distance from *Vernometum* and other stations mentioned by early writers. The Roman camp here, occupying about twelve acres, is still in a perfect state, the ditches and breastworks being distinctly marked. The parish is intersected by the road from Leicester to Ashby, and comprises an area of 6100 acres; the soil is partly a strong clay, and partly gravel. Bordering on the parish is Charnwood Forest, of which the hills form a prominent feature in the landscape; and the ancient woodlands mingle in the picturesque scenery on the north. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 10.; net income, £174; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770. The church is a large ancient structure of various dates. At Groby is a chapel of ease.

RATCHWOOD, a township, in the parish of Bambrough, union of Belford, N. division of Bambrough ward and of Northumberland, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from the town of Belford; containing 19 inhabitants. It is situated at a short distance east of the road from Belford to Alnwick.

RATCLIFFE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Limehouse, but chiefly in that of Stepney, union of Stepney, Tower division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex, 1 mile (E.) from London; containing 11,874 inhabitants. The name appears to be a corruption of *Redcliff*, an appellation probably derived from the red cliff or bank of the Thames, which river flows on the south. In Camden's time this was only a village inhabited principally by seafaring men, but it afterwards much increased in size and population, and the Highway, a broad street formerly planted on each side with elm-trees, at present consists of lines of houses, and extends to Limehouse. The Eastern Institution, in the Commercial-road, for the promotion of literature and science, was established in 1839 by a proprietary of shareholders: the building is of handsome appearance, with a portico of stone, and comprises reading and committee rooms, with a spacious hall for the delivery of lectures, and the performance of concerts. A district church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1838 by parliamentary grant; it is a neat building of brick, in the early English style, with a low spire, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 360 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.—See Stepney.

RATCLIFFE-CULEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Sheepy-Magna, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Atherstone; containing 219 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1766. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

RATCLIFFE-ON-SOAR (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Shardlow, N. division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Kegworth; containing 224 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres of land; the soil is for the most part clay, and the surface level. The navigable river Soar flows through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 3.; net income, £71; patron and impropriator, Earl Howe. The church has several monuments to the Sacheverell family, who possessed a manor-house here.

RATCLIFFE-ON-THE-WREAK (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of Barrow-upon-Soar, hundred of East Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, 6¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 142 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8., and has a net income of £191; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1774. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower and spire. Here is the Roman Catholic college of the Immaculate Conception, situated on a gentle eminence remarkable for its salubrious air, and commanding a view of rich and extensive scenery. The Fosse-road passes through the parish, and the Leicester and Melton-Mowbray canal touches upon its eastern boundary.

RATCLIFFE-ON-TRENT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Bingham, S. division of the wapentake of Bingham and of the county of Nottingham, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Nottingham; containing 1246 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Bingham to Nottingham, comprises by measurement 1824 acres: the soil is partly clay and partly gravel; the surface is hilly in many places, and where level, some of the land is subject to inundation from the river Trent. Here is a wharf belonging to Earl Manvers, chiefly used for coal, and at which the freeholders of Ratcliffe are allowed to land goods wharfage-free. The manufacture of hosiery is carried on. Near the village is a perpendicular cliff of red clay, from which the parish took its name. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 6.; net income, £170; patron and impropriator, Earl Manvers: there are about 60 acres of glebe. The former church was erected about the time of Henry III., and the present, which is a plain building, about 1795. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school has an endowment of £15 per annum, left by a lady named Parr; and other schools are supported chiefly by the earl.

RATHMELL, a township, in the parish of Giggleswick, union of Settle, W. division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, W. riding of York, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Settle; containing 290 inhabitants. This township, of which notice occurs in the Domesday survey under the appellation of *Rodemell*, comprises about 3070 acres of land, chiefly meadow and pasture. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1836, at an expense of £800, raised by subscription; it is a neat edifice in the early English style, with an embattled tower, and contains 300 sittings,

of which 100 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy endowed with £1000, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon. A school was founded in 1716, by George Clarke, who endowed it with land now producing £20 a year.

RATLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Banbury, Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of Kington, S. division of the county of Warwick, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Kington, on the road to Banbury; containing 397 inhabitants. Within the parish is Edge Hill, which commands a delightful prospect of a fertile country, including the Vale of Red Horse, which skirts its base; the battle of Edge Hill is noticed in the article on Kington. The parish is situated on the borders of Oxfordshire, and comprises, with Upton, 1663 acres. Stone suitable for flagging and for gravestones is quarried. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12.; net income, £110; patron, the Crown; impropriators, the family of Starbridge. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1795: there are 40 acres of glebe. The church is a beautiful structure: in the churchyard is a cross, or rather pillar surmounted by a crucifix, unusually perfect. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, partly supported from the poor's land.

RATLINGHOPE (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Clun, hundred of Purslow, S. division of Salop, 12 miles (S. S. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises 5456 acres, whereof 3756 are arable and pasture, 200 woodland, and about 1500 common; the surface is hilly, and the soil indifferent, mostly very bad: a thin vein of copper-ore is found, but it is not worked. The road from Shrewsbury to Bishop's-Castle passes through. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Robert Scott, Esq.; net income, £97. The church is a small plain structure.

RATTERY, a parish, in the union of Totnes, hundred of Stanborough, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of Devon, 4¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Totnes; containing 485 inhabitants. A vein of lead-ore has been discovered. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 10.; net income, £215; patrons and impropriators, the family of Carew. The church has an elegant wooden screen, and a Norman font.

RATTLESDEN (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Stow, hundred of Thedwastry, W. division of Suffolk, 5 miles (W.) from Stow-Market; containing 1141 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3254 acres, of which 27 are common or waste land. The manor was alienated from the bishopric of Ely in the 4th of Elizabeth, and in the 2nd of James I. was granted to Philip Tyse and William Blake. Here is Clopton Hall, the seat of Captain Parker, moated round on two sides. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½., and in the gift of J. Moseley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £770; the glebe comprises 43 acres. The church is in the decorated style, with a square tower surmounted by an obtuse spire. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a national school is partly supported by an endowment of £16 per annum. Silver and copper coins have been found. Dr. Bedell, rector of Rattlesden, was collated to an Irish bishopric in the early part of the seventeenth century.

RAUCEBY, NORTH and SOUTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Sleaford, wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 3½ miles (W.) from Sleaford; containing 621 inhabitants, of whom 270 are in North Rauceby. North and South Rauceby are about half a mile apart. There are several quarries of soft freestone applicable for all building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 0½; net income, £165; patron, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.; impropriators, the Marquess of Bristol and others. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1788; there are 60 acres of glebe, and a house. The church was erected about 1320, and contains some fine tracery, and remains of stained glass; the steeple, which is of earlier date than the rest of the building, is visible for several miles round.

RAUGHTON, with Gatesgill, a township, in the parish of Dalston, union of Carlisle, ward and E. division of Cumberland, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from the city of Carlisle; containing 318 inhabitants.

RAUGHTON-HEAD, a chapelry, in the parish of Castle-Sowerby, union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland, 7½ miles (S. by W.) from Carlisle. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Vicar of Castle-Sowerby; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The chapel was rebuilt in the year 1678, and enlarged in 1760. A school-house was erected in 1744, by John Head, and rebuilt in 1806.

RAUNDS (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Thrapston, hundred of Higham-Ferrers, N. division of the county of Northampton, 4 miles (N. E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 1653 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Nene, and intersected by the road from Higham-Ferrers to Thrapston: the Blisworth and Peterborough railway also passes through. It comprises 4278*a*. 2*r*. 8*p*. of land, of which about two-thirds are arable; 200 acres are roads, &c.: the soil is chiefly of a clayey quality, but bordering upon the river is lighter and richer, and the surface is undulated. Stone is quarried for building and road-making. Large shoe manufactories employ the principal part of the poor. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £173. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an inclosure act, in 1797; about 215 acres are appropriated to the living, and the vicar receives a rent-charge of £9. 13. out of the tithes of Ringstead. The church is a large handsome edifice, and has a lofty tower and spire, considered the finest specimen of the early English style in the county; similar characteristics predominate in the rest of the building, with some decorated windows, and others of later date. In the churchyard is the base of an ancient cross. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

RAVELEY, GREAT, a parish, in the hundred of Hurstingstone, union and county of Huntingdon, 3¾ miles (S. W.) from Ramsey; containing 312 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Upwood: the church is demolished. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RAVELEY, LITTLE (*St. James*), a parish, in the hundred of Hurstingstone, union and county of Huntingdon, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Ramsey; containing 55 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in

the eastern part of the county, comprises by computation between 800 and 900 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £42; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Sandwich. The church, erected about 1350, was formerly a chapel of ease to Bury. Within the last few years several skeletons have been dug up in a gravel-pit, also a Roman urn of blue earth.

RAVENDALE, EAST (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Grimsby; containing, with the chapelry of West Ravendale, 112 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Grimsby, through the low country, to the Wolds, and also by the old post-road from Grimsby to Lincoln. It comprises by measurement, exclusively of highways, 791 acres, of which 641 are arable, and 150 pasture; the soil consists of chalk, clay, and sand, and the surface is slightly undulated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £58; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: there are 4 acres of glebe. In the chalk-pits are some fossil formations.

RAVENDALE, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish of East Ravendale, union of Caistor, wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Grimsby; containing 51 inhabitants. Here was an alien priory, said to have belonged to the Præmonstratensian abbey of Beaufort, in Brittany. With its materials a mansion was erected for the De Ravendales, several of whom represented the borough of Grimsby in parliament; but the family long since became extinct, and a few large stones only, serve to mark the spot where their residence stood. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Chapter of Southwell; income, £28.

RAVENFIELD (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Rotherham, S. division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. riding of York, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Rotherham; containing 241 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name, anciently *Yr-Avon-Field*, signifying "the field of water," from its situation in the vale of the river Don. The parish comprises about 1200 acres of land, almost exclusively the property of Thomas B. Bosvile, Esq., lord of the manor; the surface is broken and uneven, and the higher grounds command extensive views. About 600 acres are arable, 100 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is generally fertile, and there is a quarry of stone of good quality for Sheffield grindstones, but it is not much wrought. Ravenfield Park, the seat of Mr. Bosvile, formerly belonged to the Westby family, and was purchased in 1749 by Mrs. Elizabeth Parkin, a maiden lady, under whose will it passed to the Braithwell branch of the Bosviles, a very ancient family in the West riding, to whom she was related. The mansion has been greatly improved by the present proprietor, after a design by Mr. Carr, architect, of York; and is situated in a well-wooded deer-park abounding in beautiful scenery. The village is about a mile from the turnpike-road from Rotherham to Doncaster, and about two miles from the Midland railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, Mr. Bosvile. The present church, an elegant structure, was erected in 1756, by Mrs. Parkin.

RAVENGLASS, a sea-port and market-town, in the parish of Muncaster, union of Bootle, Allerdale ward above Derwent, W. division of Cumberland, 54 miles (S. S. W.) from Carlisle, and 282 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 337 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on the sea-shore, near the confluence of the rivers Eske, Mite, and Irt, which form a safe harbour for shipping, even in tempestuous weather. It consists of a long irregular range of well-built houses, and is sheltered by the mountains of Black Combe, between which and the town are some fine meadow lands; the Eske has its source near the foot of a rugged eminence called Hard Knot. The trade is inconsiderable, chiefly consisting in bringing coal from Whitehaven for the limekilns, and in carrying back the oysters taken here, which are thought to be the finest found upon this part of the coast; a little corn and timber is exported, and some small vessels are built. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway from Whitehaven, by Ravenglass, to Furness. The market is on Wednesday; a fair for cattle takes place on the 6th of May, and others, of ancient date, for horses and cattle, on June 8th and August 5th. Near the ruins of Walls Castle, about a mile distant, where is now the mansion-house of Lord Muncaster (a lineal descendant of the Penningtons, who have held the manor since the Conquest), many relics of antiquity, consisting of battle-axes made of flint, heads of arrows, and Roman and Saxon coins, have been discovered. About a mile and a half eastward from Muncaster House, on the opposite side of the Eske, may be traced the ruins of a place called "the city of Barnscar," the origin of which is traditionally ascribed to the Danes. The site is an oblong, about 300 yards in length from east to west and 100 from north to south, and it was intersected by one long street, and several transverse ones; the city was defended by a wall, except at the east end, and, with its suburbs, was nearly three miles in circumference. An ancient road led through it from Ulpha to Ravenglass. On Hard Knot are the ruins of a church and castle; and the remains of a round tower are to be seen on one of the adjacent mounts.

RAVENINGHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Loddon and Clavering, hundred of Clavering, E. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Beccles; containing 281 inhabitants. A college of eight secular priests was founded here in 1343, by Sir John de Norwich, and afterwards removed to Norton-Subcourse, and, in 1395, to Castle-Mettingham, in Suffolk. The parish is on the road from Norwich to Beccles and Yarmouth, and comprises about 2000 acres. Raveningham Hall is the seat of Sir Edmund Bacon, premier baronet of England, whose ancestors were Friar Roger Bacon, and Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal to Queen Elizabeth. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron and impropriator, Sir E. Bacon, whose tithes have been commuted for £518. 8.: there is a glebe of about 7 acres. The church, which is picturesquely situated in the grounds of the Hall, is chiefly in the later English style, with a tower the lower part of which is circular and the upper part octagonal; the chancel is exceedingly rich in monuments to members of the Bacon family.

RAVENSCROFT, a township, in the parish of Middlewich, union and hundred of Northwich, S. divi-

sion of the county of Chester, 1¼ mile (N. by W.) from Middlewich; containing 23 inhabitants. It comprises 120 acres, the prevailing soil of which is clay.

RAVENSDALE PARK, a hamlet, in the parish of Muggington, poor-law union of Belper, hundred of Appletree, S. division of the county of Derby; containing 62 inhabitants.

RAVENSDEN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of Barford, union and county of Bedford, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Bedford; containing 327 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2155 acres; the soil is clay, and the surface rather hilly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, 481; patron, the Duke of Bedford; impropriator, Sir W. Long. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809.

RAVENSTHORPE (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of Brixworth, partly in the hundred of Guilsborough, but chiefly in that of Newbottle-Grove, S. division of the county of Northampton, 10 miles (N. W.) from Northampton; containing, with the hamlets of Coaton and Teeton, 712 inhabitants, of whom 489 are in Ravensthorpe township. This parish is situated about two miles from the road between Northampton and Dunchurch, and comprises by measurement 2807 acres, of which 1435 are in the township; the lands are nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, and the surface is undulated and pleasing. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4.; net income, £243; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes of Teeton have been commuted for £80, and there are 96 acres of glebe, with a house. The church is in the early English style, with a tower. Here is a place of worship for Baptists; also a national school, supported by subscription.

RAVENSTONE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Newport-Pagnell, hundred of Newport, county of Buckingham, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from Olney; containing 415 inhabitants. A small monastery of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here by Henry III., about the 39th year of his reign; in the 16th of Henry VIII. it was valued at £66. 13. 4., and given to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his intended colleges. The parish comprises by computation 2000 acres, of which about 1000 are arable, 800 pasture and meadow, and 200 woodland. The surface in the northern portion is somewhat undulated, but towards the Ouse on the south is generally flat; the soil is in some parts clay, in others stone and gravel, and limestone for building and for the repair of roads is found in abundance. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £88, arising from certain fee-farm rents in the north of England, and a rent-charge in lieu of tithe from the Ravenstone estate; patron and impropriator, G. Finch, Esq. the glebe-house has been rebuilt by the present vicar. The church is an ancient edifice, neatly fitted up, and contains a splendid monument to the memory of Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, and lord high chancellor of England, who died in 1682. A charity school, founded by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, a former vicar, is now conducted on the national system. There are 12 almshouses, founded and endowed by Lord Chancellor Nottingham, for six men and six women, who have each 4*s.* 6*d.* weekly, a cloak at Christmas, and wood for fuel. The Rev. Thomas Seaton, founder of the Seatonian prize poem at Cambridge, and the Rev. Thomas Scott, author of the *Commentary on the Bible*, were respectively vicar and curate here.

RAVENSTONE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Ashby, partly in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, S. division of the county of Derby, but chiefly in the hundred of West Goscote, county of Leicester, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ashby; containing 394 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1084 acres: the soil is chiefly a sandy loam, very rich, and the surface undulated; there is coal under most of the land, but not at present worked. The railway from Swannington to Leicester runs about one mile distant from the village, and the parish is intersected by the Leicester and Ashby road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £300. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770; the glebe altogether consists of 165 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, with a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An hospital was founded under the will of Rebecca Wilkins, in 1712, and the funds were considerably augmented by a bequest of her husband, in 1725, for the maintenance of 30 females above the age of 50, belonging to Ravenstone, Cole-Orton, and Stannington parishes; the endowment consists of about 800 acres of land, producing an income of £930.

RAVENSTONEDALE (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in East ward and union, county of Westmorland, 4¾ miles (S. W.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 973 inhabitants. The manor belonged to the priory of Watton, Yorkshire, and, in common with the other possessions of that monastery, afforded the privilege of sanctuary. The steward and jury of the manor anciently held their court for the trial of felons and other offenders, in the church, near which was an arched vault for the confinement of malefactors; and Gallow Hill, a short distance hence, appears to have been the spot where capital punishment was inflicted. The parish is composed of numerous valleys and fells, among which rise several streams, forming the source of the river Lune; the substratum contains a peculiar kind of red-sandstone, which becomes very hard on exposure to the air. A small market is held on Thursday. A fair takes place on the second Thursday after Whit-Sunday; and there are fairs for horned-cattle and sheep, lately established, on the Wednesdays before the second Thursdays in March and April, on the 29th of August, and the 26th of October. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, as lord of the manor; net income, £110; impropriators, the inhabitants. The church was rebuilt in 1744. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free grammar school was founded about 1688, by Thomas Fothergill, B.D., master of St. John's College, Cambridge, aided by members of his family, natives of the parish; a good school-house was built by contributions in 1758, and the endowment now amounts to £39 per annum. At a place called Rasate are two tumuli, in which, on being opened, human bones were found; and near Rother bridge is a circle of stones, supposed to have been connected with Druidical worship. The family of Fothergill has produced several

distinguished men, among whom have been George, principal of St. Edmund Hall, and Thomas, provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

RAVENSWORTH, a township, in the chapelry of Lamesley, parish and union of Chester-le-Street, Middle division of Chester ward, N. division of the county of Durham, 4¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Gateshead; containing 151 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the adjacent coal-mines. Ravensworth Castle, the magnificent seat of Lord Ravensworth, has belonged to the family of the present noble owner since the reign of James I.; it is surrounded by pleasure-grounds, and well sheltered on the north and west. The rebuilding of this princely edifice, which incorporates two of the old towers, was commenced in 1808, after a design by Nash; it is in the ancient baronial style, and constructed of excellent white freestone raised near the spot. At the distance of half a mile westward, the grounds swell into a mountainous ridge clothed with large forest-trees; and surmounted by lofty pines which skirt the horizon; the southern front overlooks the vale of Lamesley. In the avenue within the park, and close to the castle, are the remains of a cross, to which, during the prevalence of the plague at Newcastle in the year 1645, the country people brought their market goods for sale. Ravensworth gives the title of Baron to the family of Liddell.

RAVENSWORTH, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-Ravensworth, union of Richmond, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of York, 4¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Richmond; containing 332 inhabitants. A castle here belonged to the barons Fitzhugh, who were descended from the Saxon lords of the place before the Conquest, and who flourished till the reign of Henry VII. In the succeeding reign the property belonged to Lord Parre, and subsequently to the crown, until 1629; it afterwards passed successively to the families of Ditchfield, Wharton, Byerley, and Fletcher. The township comprises an area of about 2175 acres, of which the soil is generally fertile, but a portion is high moorland: the village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, a short distance south of the road from Middleton-Tyas to Greta-Bridge, and has several well-built houses round a large green. A place of worship in connexion with the Established Church has been opened by permission of the bishop of the diocese, in which service is performed every Thursday evening. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house; and in 1841, a school was built at a cost of about £170, the master of which has a salary of £24, paid by the wardens of Kirkby-Ravensworth Hospital, for the instruction of 24 children.

RAVENSWORTH, KIRKBY, North riding of the county of York.—See Kirkby-Ravensworth.

RAW, a township, in the parish and union of Rothbury, W. division of Coquetdale ward, N. division of Northumberland, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from the town of Rothbury; containing 38 inhabitants. It is the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The river Coquet passes on the north-east.

RAWCLIFFE, a chapelry, in the parish of Snaith, union of Goole, Lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, W. riding of York, 11 miles (S. E. by S.) from Selby; containing 1506 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by estimation 4258 acres, of which the far greater part is arable, about 40 acres woodland, and the remainder pasture. A considerable tract of low marshy ground has been brought into profitable cultivation by means of warping, a process begun on a small scale about 1760, and much improved upon by the late Ralph Creyke, Esq. The Aire, the Dutch-river, and the Aire and Calder canal, intersect the district. Rawcliffe Hall, a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated in fine grounds verging on the Aire, is the seat of Ralph Creyke, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and proprietor of a great portion of the soil. The village is large, and neatly built round a spacious green; the inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of sacking. About 1¾ mile from the village, on the Dutch-river, is the hamlet of Rawcliffe-Bridge. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patron, N. E. Yarburgh, Esq., who is impropriator of the small tithes; impropriator of the great tithes, Randal Gossip, Esq. The church, rebuilt in 1842, at an expense of £1850, raised by subscription, is dedicated to St. James, and is a handsome structure in the early English style. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A free school, founded in 1697 by Francis Boynton, who endowed it with lands and tenements now producing £42 per annum, is further supported by subscription.

RAWCLIFFE, a township, in the union of York, partly in the parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, city of York, and partly in that of St. Olave, Mary-Gate, wapentake of Bulmer, N. riding of York, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from York; containing 76 inhabitants. The land is arable, and meadow and pasture, in about equal portions. On the navigable river Ouse, which flows on the south, is a convenient wharf called Rawcliffe Ings, where coal, lime, wheat, and other produce, are sent away. The township contains some very superior beds of clay for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and draining-flues.

RAWCLIFFE, OUT, a township, in the parish of St. Michael, union of Garstang, hundred of Amounderness, N. division of Lancashire, 4½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Poulton; containing 728 inhabitants. The manor was vested in the family of Butler, from a very early period, until the rebellion of 1715, in which the Butlers were engaged: the estate, then forfeited, was purchased by Edward Roe, Esq., whose heiress married into the France family; and from the latter it passed to the Wilsons, who assumed the name of France. The township is situated on the north side of the river Wyre, and includes Out-Rawcliffe Moss. A court baron is occasionally held for the manor. Out-Rawcliffe Hall was erected in the 17th century, but has been greatly modernised, and now possesses few remains of its former splendour, except in its old, massive, and heavy timbers, and a deep wood to the east, which has been enlivened by extensive gardens and surrounding copses. A church, St. John's, was built in 1838: the living is in the Vicar's gift; net income, £75.

RAWCLIFFE, UPPER, with Tarnicar, a township, in the parish of St. Michael, union of Garstang, hundred of Amounderness, N. division of Lancashire, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Garstang; containing 671 inhabitants. This was early a possession of the Walters. Theobald de Botiler or Butler appears to have held the manor in the reign of Henry III.: the Southworths, also, were anciently lords, and the family of Kirkby were almost sole owners of the township in 1631, when the Westbys became owners here. Tarnicar was among

the places claimed by the abbot of Cockersand in the 20th of Edward I., when it was named "*Iramkar*;" and like Upper Rawcliffe, it was formerly subject to the feudal regulations of the constablewick of Garstang. The township comprises 2744 acres of land; and within its limits are the parish church and village of St. Michael's, situated on the Wyre, to both sides of which river it extends. The village is formed by a short street of very low dwellings, and the Wyre is crossed by a substantial bridge of stone: the church, the vicarage, and village school are the only striking edifices in the place. White Hall, erected towards the commencement of the 17th century, is now in a state of decay; it contains a secret apartment, which was used as a chapel by Roman Catholics, and as a place of concealment for the priests in dangerous times. A spacious, gloomy farmhouse, called St. Michael's Hall, has lately been rebuilt in an antique style, on a site which is said to have been occupied by the nominal lords of the place from the reign of Edward III. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £152. 1. 9., and the vicarial for £109; there are 25 acres of vicarial glebe, with premises attached.

RAWDON, a chapelry, in the parish of GUISELEY, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (N. W.) from Leeds; containing 2531 inhabitants. The chapelry is bounded on the south by the river Aire, and comprises 1535*a*. 3*r*. 30*p*., of which 1248 acres are pasture and meadow, 177 arable, 82 woodland, and 20 common or waste. The substratum contains coal of inferior quality, which is wrought to a moderate extent; and there are some quarries of excellent building-stone, from which the materials for the construction of the St. Katherine's Docks, in London, were partly supplied. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enlivened with various gentlemen's seats. Layton Hall, for centuries the seat of the Layton family, is now converted into cottages; and Rawdon Hall, which belongs to the family of Rawdon, is in a dilapidated state. The village is situated on the north side of the road from Leeds to Guiseley, and on the brow of a lofty eminence in the valley of Airedale, commanding extensive views. The chapel, with a parsonage, was built in 1651, chiefly at the expense of Francis Layton, Esq., whose son Thomas, the inheritor of his estates, in the year 1652 endowed it with £20 per annum for the minister, and £2 for the clerk, at the same time assigning funds for other purposes. It was thoroughly repaired in 1825. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mrs. Emmott, lady of the manor, and has a net income of £115: there is a glebe of 36 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £88. 12. There are places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a school at Woodhouse Grove, founded in 1812, for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers. The bequest of Mr. Layton in 1652, of which the proceeds amount to £40 per annum, is appropriated, after the payments to the chapel previously noticed, to the apprenticing of children and the relief of the poor. Rawdon gives the title of Baron to the Marquess of Hastings.

RAWLEIGH, a tything, in the parish of WHIMPLE, hundred of CLISTON, union of ST. THOMAS, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON; with 128 inhabitants.

RAWLEIGH, COLYTON, in the county of DEVON. —See COLYTON-RAWLEIGH.

RAWMARSH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Rotherham; containing 2068 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the Conquest, was granted to Walter D'Eincourt; and in the 12th century the manor was divided among the three daughters of his subinfeudatory Paganus, the supposed founder of the ancient church, thus forming the three manors of Rawmarsh, Whetecroft, and Kilnhurst. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Don, and comprises 2449*a*. 29*p*., of which 1587 acres are arable, 20 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is generally fertile. The substratum abounds with coal; and clay of excellent quality for earthenware and pottery is found. The village stands on the ridge of a hill rising from the valley of the Don, and on the road to Pontefract; the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries, and in the manufacture of steel and iron, for which extensive works are carried on in the hamlets of Kilnhurst and Park-Gate. There are likewise some large works for the manufacture of white and coloured earthenware. The Midland railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £402, with a good parsonage-house. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774; the glebe altogether comprises 173 acres. The church, an ancient structure in the Norman style, was taken down and rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1839, at a cost of £2200, raised by subscription, towards which Earl Fitzwilliam contributed £500, the Rev. John James, the then rector, £250, and the Church-Building Society an equal sum. It is a handsome structure in the early English style, and has an endowment in houses and land, producing £30 per annum, for keeping it in repair. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Thomas Wilson, in 1653, conveyed a house, with cottages and land now producing £50 per annum, for the purpose of education; and in 1743, Edward Goodwin bequeathed a farm now yielding a rent of £100, for the instruction of children, and the relief of the poor.

RAWRETH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. W.) from Rayleigh; containing 387 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Crouch, over which is a bridge; and comprises 2367*a*. 3*r*. 23*p*., whereof 1967 acres are arable, 329 pasture, 31 common, 28 roads, and 11 water. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 13. 4., and in the gift of Pembroke College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £750, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a south aisle belonging to the lord of the manor of Beches.

RAWTENSTALL, an ecclesiastical district, partly in the parish of BURY, and partly in that of WHALLEY, union of HASLINGDEN, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE; containing about 5000 inhabitants. This district is formed of part of three townships, viz. Lower Booths, Newchurch, and Coupe and Lenches with Newhall-Hey and Hall-Carr. The scenery embraces a picturesque vale, in Rossendale, through which the river Irwell

flows; and the population is employed in the extensive cotton and woollen mills in the vicinity. The thriving village of Rawtenstall is situated where the roads to Burnley and Bacup separate, eight miles north from Bury. A portion of the East Lancashire railway, extending from Clifton, near Manchester, to Rawtenstall, a distance of 14 miles, was opened in September, 1846; since which, a branch from Rawtenstall to Bacup, and one to Crawshaw-Booth, have been laid down. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Henry Hoyle, Esq.; net income, £100. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in 1837, at a cost of £3000, raised entirely by subscription; and is in the early English style, with a square tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians; and near the church is a national school.

RAYDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of Samford, E. division of Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hadleigh; containing 592 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Reeve: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 43 acres.

RAYDON, a hamlet, in the parish of Orford, union and hundred of Plomesgate, E. division of the county of Suffolk; containing 14 inhabitants.

RAYLEIGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union and hundred of Rochford, S. division of Essex, 14 miles (S. E. by S.) from Chelmsford, and 34 (E. by N.) from London; containing 1651 inhabitants. This place, which was once the head of an honour or barony, was after the Conquest in the possession of Sweyn or Swene, who built a castle here, some ruins of which, with earthworks and ditches, yet remain. The parish is on the road from London to Southend, and comprises 2874 acres, whereof 55 are common or waste; the surface is elevated, and the soil stiff and heavy, with portions of poorer land. The town is situated upon the shore of Hadleigh bay; a brewing and malting establishment affords employment to about fifty persons; a cattle-fair takes place on Trinity Monday and Tuesday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 6.; net income, £774; patron, R. Bristow, Esq. The church is an ancient and stately structure in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a shingled spire. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

RAYNE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Braintree, hundred of Hinckford, N. division of Essex, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W.) from Braintree; containing 355 inhabitants. The parish anciently formed part of that of Braintree. The soil is chiefly a strong loam, and rests on clay, of which there are beds of great depth, worked for the manufacture of white bricks. The village is beautifully situated on the road to Dunmow, and contains several handsome houses; the scenery is enriched with a fine sheet of water. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Essex: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church, rebuilt in 1841, has a lofty tower surmounted by a small shingled spire.

RAYNHAM (*St. Helen and St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Romford, hundred of Chafford, S. division of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Purfleet; containing 777 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 3140 acres, is bounded on the west and south by extensive tracts of marsh land and by the river Thames; the surface is in some parts elevated, and the marshes afford luxuriant pasture in the summer months to numerous herds of cattle. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £412; patron and impropriator, J. C. G. Crosse, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £259, and the vicarial for £430. 15.; the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a square tower of stone, and has some Norman remains.

RAYNHAM, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Gallow, W. division of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Rougham; containing 124 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1635*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, of which 574 acres are arable, 821 pasture and meadow, and 212 woodland. Raynham Hall, the admired seat of the family of Townshend, and which ranks as the third house in Norfolk, was built near the site of an ancient moated hall, in 1630, by Sir Roger Townshend, Bart., from the designs of Inigo Jones; it was enlarged and beautified by Charles, second Viscount Townshend, and further improvements were made by the first Marquess Townshend. The house is of brick and stone, on an eminence commanding delightful views; and contains some fine paintings, particularly the famous picture of Belisarius, by Salvator Rosa, presented to the second viscount by the King of Prussia. The living is a rectory, with that of West Raynham united, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4., and in the gift of the family of Townshend: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £359. 10. The church, picturesquely situated in the park, is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

RAYNHAM, SOUTH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Gallow, W. division of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Rougham; containing 124 inhabitants. A Cluniac priory in honour of St. Mary and St. John, a cell to that of Castle-Acre, was founded here about 1160, by William de Lisewis. The parish comprises 1040*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.*; 701 acres are arable, 173 meadow and pasture, and 138 wood, exclusively of 28 acres of glebe land. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Heloughton, and valued in the king's books at £6: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £185. 5., and the vicarial for £106. 8. The church is chiefly in the early and decorated styles, and has a square embattled tower; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows. The mausoleum of the Townshend family is in the chancel; where are several monuments, one of which, of freestone, is beautifully sculptured, with recesses for figures, &c.

RAYNHAM, WEST (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Gallow, W. division of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Rougham; containing 380 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1370*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.* About 984 acres are arable, 307 meadow and pasture, 39 wood, and 16 highway, together with a lake of $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres, in the park belonging to Raynham Hall. The living is a rectory, united to that of East Raynham, and valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £345. 10., and there is a glebe of about 155 acres.

The church, which has fallen into ruins, is crowned with ivy, and forms a very picturesque object in the village. The Rev. T. D. Whitaker, D.D., the antiquary, was born in the rectory-house in 1759.

REACH, with HEATH, BEDFORD.—See HEATH.

REACH, a hamlet, partly in the parish of BURWELL, hundred of STAPLOE, and partly in that of SWAFFHAM-PRIOR, hundred of STAINE, union of NEWMARKET, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Newmarket; containing 416 inhabitants. This was anciently a market-town, to which ships of considerable burthen had access before the draining of the fens; and it possessed a church. A large fair for horses, granted to the corporation of Cambridge by charter of King John, is held here on Rogation-Monday.

READ, a township, in the parochial chapelry of PADIHAM, parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of LANCASHIRE, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 467 inhabitants. In the reign of Edward III., the heiress of John Clogh de Read, whose family had for some time been proprietors here, married Sir Richard de Greenacres, who in the same reign gave a moiety of the manor of Read to the Nowell family. In this family it continued for 409 years, when, by order of the court of chancery, it was sold to J. Hilton, Esq.; and in 1799 it was again sold to the late Richard Fort, Esq. The township lies on the road from the village of Whalley to the town of Burnley, and comprises 866 acres of land. A court baron is held yearly in October, at Padiham Bridge, for the manor of Read. A Baptist meeting-house was built in 1788; and there is a national school with a small endowment. Dr. Alexander Nowell, the distinguished dean of St. Paul's, was born here in 1508; he died, aged 94, in 1602. Laurence Nowell, his brother, was dean of Lichfield, and a learned Anglo-Saxon antiquary. The late excellent Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, was maternally descended from the Nowell family, his mother Mary being the grand-daughter of Roger Nowell, Esq., who died without male issue in 1734.

*Arms.*

READING, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of READING, county of BERKS, 26 miles (S. E. by S.) from Abingdon, and 39 (W. by S.) from London, on the road to Bristol; containing 18,944 inhabitants. This place is unquestionably of great antiquity, but whether it owes its foundation to the Romans or to the Saxons is a matter involved in great doubt. Its name rather tends to strengthen the supposition that its origin is to be attributed to the latter people, the term Reading being most probably derived from the Saxon words *Rhea*, "a river" or "an overflowing," and *Ing*, "a meadow." It is noticed in 871, by Asser, the biographer of Alfred, as a fortified town which was seized by the Danes, and to which, after their defeat at Englefield by Earl Ethelwolf, they retired and were pursued by that Saxon nobleman, who was killed in attempting to take the town. During the reign of Alfred, and occasionally in the time of his successors, the Danes appear to have again held possession of the place; and on the invasion of Sweyn, King of Denmark, to avenge the massacre of his countrymen in the reign of Ethelred, it was burnt to the ground in 1006, together with the nunnery founded here by Elfrida in expiation of the murder of her step-son, Edward the Martyr. From this calamity, however, it seems to have recovered prior to the Conquest, for in the great Norman survey Reading is noticed as forming part of the royal demesne.

In 1121, Henry I. founded a magnificent monastery for monks of the Benedictine order, which he endowed with an ample revenue, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist; he invested it with the dignity of a mitred abbey, and bestowed on the abbots the privilege of coining money, that of conferring the honour of knighthood, and many other immunities. Henry was a frequent visiter here, and was interred in the abbey church, as was also his consort Adeliza. Stephen, who succeeded him, erected a strong castle at Reading, which after having been one of his garrisons during the contest with Matilda, was in 1153 given up to her son Henry, who, on ascending the throne, ordered this and several other fortresses that had been erected in the preceding reign, to be demolished. This monarch, in 1163, presided at a judicial combat which took place here, on an island to the east of Caversham Bridge, between Henry de Essex, the royal standard-bearer, and Robert de Montfort, who had accused his antagonist of treasonable cowardice in a battle with the Welsh, near Chester; Essex was vanquished, and his estates were forfeited to the crown, but his life being spared, he became a monk in the abbey. Henry II. visited the town on several other occasions, and in 1185 had an interview here with Herodius, patriarch of Jerusalem, who presented to him the keys of the holy sepulchre, and the royal banner of Jerusalem, and endeavoured, but without success, to induce him to undertake an expedition to recover Palestine from the Saracens.

In 1209, the professors and students of Oxford, disgusted with the severity with which they had been treated by the king's officer, in a dispute with the townspeople, retired to Reading, where they continued to prosecute their studies, till, on expiation being made, they returned to their ancient seat. In 1212, a council was held by the legate of the pope, for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between King John and the bishops, whom he had driven into exile; and various other councils, civil and ecclesiastical, took place here in this and the following reign. Edward III. held a grand tournament at Reading in 1346; and in 1359, his son, John of Gaunt, was married in the abbey church, to Blanche, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster. In 1389, a reconciliation was effected between Richard II. and his barons, through the mediation of John of Gaunt, who assembled here a great council with that object. In 1440 and 1451, parliaments were held in the town; and in 1452 and 1466, the grand parliament adjourned to the place from Westminster, on account of the plague. Henry VIII. often visited Reading, and in 1541 took up his residence for some time at the abbey. Edward VI., and the queens Mary and Elizabeth, were also frequent visiters, and

the last-mentioned had a canopied pew appropriated to her use in the parochial church of St. Lawrence. In the beginning of the reign of Charles I., the courts of chancery, king's bench, and common pleas, with the court of exchequer, and the courts of wards and liveries, were held at Reading, in Michaelmas term, 1625, and again in 1635, in consequence of the plague which was then raging in the metropolis; and a commission under the great seal, for putting in force the laws against the popish recusants, was read in the courts here.

At the commencement of the civil war, the town was garrisoned for the parliament, but it was abandoned by the governor on the approach of the royal forces in 1642; after which it was held by the king's troops, till taken by the Earl of Essex, in the following year, after a siege of eight days. After the battle of Newbury, Essex marched to Reading, where he remained for two days; and on his departure it was again garrisoned for the king, who, on a visit in 1644, ordered the military works which had been erected to be demolished: there are still, however, many extensive remains of the outworks in the Forbury. The inhabitants suffered severely from the contributions levied by both parties. In 1688, some Irish and Scottish troops belonging to the army of James II. were posted at Reading, from which they fled on the approach of the Dutch troops under the Prince of Orange; but returning soon after, a skirmish took place in the town, in which the only officer in the prince's army who lost his life in the expedition, was killed. The anniversary of the battle, which was called "Reading Fight," was annually commemorated till about the year 1788, when the ceremony was discontinued.

The TOWN is situated on the bank of the Thames, which separates it from Oxfordshire; and the river Kennet passes through it, and falls, about a quarter of a mile below, into the former river. The houses are in general well built, chiefly of brick, but the more modern generally of Bath stone; the streets are mostly wide, airy, and pleasant, are well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Within the last fifteen years, the town has been considerably extended westward on the road to Oxford, and also towards the east, and houses are still rapidly springing up. The surrounding country, thickly wooded and highly cultivated, is delightful from its rich and beautiful scenery, and its numerous seats. South-east of the town is Whiteknights, with its celebrated gardens, so long the favourite residence of the Duke of Marlborough. This picturesque domain, including the Botanic and American gardens, and the wilderness, and comprising altogether more than 284 acres, was sold in numerous lots by auction, in July 1846: villa residences will be erected on parts of the site. Early Court was the retreat of the late Lord Stowell, and Caversham Park the family seat of the earls of Cadogan; Englefield House is the princely residence of Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq. The Literary Institution, comprising a library, reading-rooms, and a residence for the librarian, is supported by a proprietary of £30 shareholders; the Philosophical Institution was established in 1831. There is a news-room in High-street; and commodious baths have been formed in London-street. The theatre is a small building, opened for five or six weeks in the year, by a very respectable company.





From its situation near the confluence of two rivers, Reading at an early period became a place of COMMERCIAL importance. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was introduced in the reign of Edward I.; and in the legendary history of the town, Thomas Cole, called Thomas of Reading, a rich clothier, is said to have obtained from the crown the standard measure for cloth, the yard being fixed to the precise length of the king's arm. John Kendrick, another eminent clothier in the town, in 1624 bequeathed £7500 in trust to the mayor and burgesses, part of it for building a house for the employment of the poor, which was soon afterwards carried into effect at an expense of £2000. The edifice forms a quadrangle, with a handsome gateway entrance; it was once a great ornament to the town, and from some unknown cause obtained the appellation of the "Oracle." In this establishment the woollen manufacture was conducted for a considerable period, with success; but during the parliamentary war the building was converted into a depôt for military stores. Afterwards, various other branches were carried on at the Oracle, among which were pin-making; the weaving of sheeting, sail-cloth, and sacking; and the manufacture of floor-cloth. The weaving of coarse linen is at present pursued to a small extent; and there are manufactories for silk-ribbons and galloons, which afford employment to from 200 to 300 persons, and for floor-cloth and sailcloth; also some iron-foundries, and several yards for building boats.

The trade of the town, however, is principally in flour, of which 20,000 sacks are annually sent to London; in wheat, oats, beans, peas, and various kinds of seeds; in malt, the business in which has been for some time declining; and in oak-bark, timber, hoops, wool, cheese, beer, &c. The river Thames is navigable for barges of 150 tons' burthen, but none of that size are now used; the Kennet is navigable for barges of 110 tons, and on its banks are wharfs for landing goods. These rivers with the Kennet and Avon canal, which runs from Newbury, and the Wilts and Berks canal, commencing at Abingdon, open a navigable communication with the principal parts of the kingdom. In 1800, a canal was designed by Mr. Rennie, in consequence of the difficult navigation of the Kennet, in part of its course, to the west of the town; but it has not been so far completed as to afford all the advantages anticipated. The Great Western railway, which passes between the town and the river Thames, has a station here; and to the east is one of its chief earthworks, a considerable cutting at Sonning Hill. A railway, called the Berks and Hants line, runs southward for a mile and a half, and then branches off in two different directions; the one portion, 24 miles long, leading to Newbury and Hungerford, and the other, 13½ miles long, leading to the Basingstoke station of the London and Southampton railway. In 1846 an act was passed for a railway to Guildford and Reigate. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for fruit, vegetables, butter, and poultry, and the latter, which is very numerously attended, for corn and provisions. The corn-market is held in the market-place, a convenient area, of which three sides are occupied by shops, and the fourth by the church of St. Lawrence; the market for provisions is in a quadrangular building, with a portico, including shambles, shops, and stalls. There

is also, on Saturday, a market for cattle and store-pigs; and a market is held every Monday for fat-cattle, at Loddon bridge, about four miles distant, on the road to Wokingham. The fairs are on Feb. 2nd, May 1st, July 25th, and Sept. 21st: the three first are principally for horses and cows, and the last for cattle and cheese, of which latter from 500 to 700 tons are annually brought for sale.

*Corporation Seal.*

Reading is a BOROUGH by prescription. It received charters, and grants of valuable immunities, from various sovereigns: from Henry III. in 1253, Edward III. in 1345, Henry VII. in the 2nd year of his reign, Henry VIII. in the 34th, and Charles I. in the 14th of his reign. This last was the governing charter till 1836. By the provisions of the Municipal act, passed in that year, the corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; the borough is divided into three wards, and the number of magistrates is eleven. The council, under the powers of the act, petitioned the crown for a continuance of the court of quarter-sessions, which was granted, and the recorder is sole judge. The borough has returned two members to parliament from the 23rd of Edward I. to the present time; the mayor is returning officer. The inhabitants are exempt from the payment of county rates. The old town-hall was taken down in 1786, and a commodious building was erected over part of the free grammar school; the great hall is a handsome room, 108 feet long, 32 wide, and 24 high, and adjoining it is the council chamber, decorated with several portraits, including an original of Queen Elizabeth by Zucchero, and others of Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas White, the Kendricks, Sir Thomas Rich, &c. The petty-sessions for the Reading division of the county are held in the town every Saturday; the spring assizes and the Epiphany sessions for the county take place here, and the Michaelmas sessions alternately here and at Abingdon. The powers of the county debt-court of Reading, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Reading, Wokingham, and Bradfield, and part of the district of Henley. The borough bridewell is built among the remains of the chapel of the Franciscans or Grey friars, who were established here in 1233; and a very beautiful window of the chapel is still remaining in good preservation. A new county prison, on the plan of the model prison at Pentonville, London, was completed in 1844, at a cost of £33,000.

The town comprises the PARISHES of St. Mary, containing, with the tything of Southcot, without the borough, 8431 inhabitants; St. Lawrence, 4285; and St. Giles, including the hamlet of Whitley, also without the borough, 6805 inhabitants. The living of *St. Mary's* is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes by Queen Elizabeth in 1573, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises one acre. The present church, which is a plain massive structure in the later English style, with a square tesselated tower of stone and flint, was for the most part built about the year 1550, with materials supplied by the conventual remains; the spire of the previous church remained till 1594, when it was blown down by a violent storm of wind, and the present tower was erected. The living of *St. Lawrence's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £276; patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church was rebuilt upon the same site, about the year 1434; the tower is a well-proportioned structure of flint: among the monuments is one with a bust of John Blagrave, an eminent mathematician, who died in 1611, and another in memory of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, for fifty years head master of the grammar school. The living of *St. Giles'* is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £512. During the siege of the town by the parliamentary forces in 1643, the church was much damaged. It was subsequently repaired and improved, although the present spire, which is of Riga fir covered with copper, was not erected until 1790; in 1827 the edifice was considerably enlarged, and an elegant window was opened over the altar. The parish of St. Lawrence formerly contained a chapel, founded and endowed in 1204, by Lawrence Burgess, bailiff of Reading, by permission of Abbot Halias, and dedicated to St. Edmund. In 1826, the Rev. George Hulme, at an expense of nearly £6000, erected a chapel in the parish of St. Mary, on the road to Oxford, capable of containing nearly 1200 persons. St. John's chapel, in St. Giles' parish, built by the Rev. Francis Trench at an expense of about £3000, was consecrated April 28th, 1837, and was endowed with £50 per annum by William Stephens, Esq. In Castle-street is a chapel, erected in 1798: it was originally in the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon; but in 1837 the majority of the congregation appointed a clergyman of the Church of England to be minister. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics.

The *Grammar School*, which attained great celebrity under the late Dr. Valpy, was founded by Henry VII. about the year 1486, after the suppression of the old house of St. John, some of the buildings of which were appropriated to the use of the school, with a stipend of £10 per annum for the master, payable out of the crown rents in the town. Archbishop Laud, in 1640, gave £20 a year to the master, charged upon a farm, and this gift, from the increased value of the property, now amounts to about £40. There are two scholarships to St. John's College, Oxford, on the foundation of Sir Thomas White. The Blue-coat school was founded by Richard Aldworth, who in 1646 bequeathed £4000 to the corporation, in trust, for maintaining a schoolmaster, lecturer, and twenty boys; in 1666, Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., gave £1000 for six additional boys. In 1720, Mr. John West gave £1000, and some annual fee-farm rents, for educating and apprenticing six boys. In 1723, Mr. Malthus left an annuity of £91 for the education of ten Green-coat boys; and in the same year, Mr. John Pottinger gave a sum of £15 per annum for the maintenance of two more.

The almshouses in St. Mary's Butts were founded and endowed in 1476, by John Kendrick, for eight aged persons, and were rebuilt by the corporation in 1775.

Some houses in St. Giles' parish were established in 1617, by Barnard Harrison, and rebuilt by the corporation in 1796. In 1634 a house was founded by William Kendrick, for four aged men and one woman of the parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Giles. Certain houses erected in the same year by Sir Thomas Vachell, for six aged unmarried men, have a revenue of £40 per annum: a house for four aged widows of the parish of St. Lawrence was built in 1653, by John Webb, who endowed it with premises now let for £30 per annum; and some houses founded by John Hall in 1696, for five aged and unmarried women, have a rent-charge of £25. In 1624, Griffith Jenkins gave five houses for persons of the parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Mary. Thomas Cooks, Esq., by his will in 1810, bequeathed £1400 three per cent. consols. in augmentation of the allowance to John Kendrick's almspeople, £875 for William Kendrick's, £1050 for Vachell's, £875 for Hall's, £1400 for Harrison's, and £700 for Webb's; and Robert Hansons, Esq., in 1816 bequeathed a sum which was invested in £3112. 16. 9. three per cents., for the augmentation of the allowance to Harrison's and William Kendrick's almspeople. Archbishop Laud bequeathed £100 per annum, to be appropriated for two successive years to the apprenticing of ten boys, and every third year to be divided in marriage portions among five maidens, natives of Reading; and there are various bequests for other charitable uses. An hospital was lately erected by subscription, on ground presented by the late Viscount Sidmouth, at the entrance to the town from London, at a cost of about £12,000; it is designated the Royal Berkshire Hospital, and is a commodious building in the Grecian-Ionic style, with a light and elegant portico of six columns. The poor-law union consists of three parishes, and contains, with the out-hamlets, a population of 19,528.

Of the castle erected by Henry I. there is not the slightest vestige, and the only memorial is preserved in the name of Castle-street, near which it is supposed to have stood. Of the magnificent abbey, erected by the same king, and which, with the out-buildings, extended nearly half a mile in circuit, there remain the abbey gate, a fine specimen of the early Norman style, in tolerable preservation, and some vestiges in the abbey-mill: the walls were eight feet in thickness. A few years since, the site of the abbey was sold, and a great portion of the remaining walls demolished; but a small share, including part of the walls of the church, and the great hall, was purchased by subscription among the inhabitants, in order to preserve some at least of the ruins from destruction. A considerable portion of the materials of the church was, as before stated, used in erecting the parochial church of St. Mary; and a vast quantity has been employed in walls and buildings in various parts of the town. An hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, for twelve leprous persons and a chaplain, was founded in 1134, by Aucherius, second abbot of Reading; and in 1190, Hugh, the eighth abbot, established an hospital for 26 poor brethren, and for the entertainment of pilgrims and travellers, towards the maintenance of which he appropriated the church of St. Lawrence. Among the eminent natives of the town were, William of Reading, Archbishop of Bordeaux in the reign of Henry III.; and Archbishop Laud, who was born in 1573, his father being a clothier in Broad-street.

REAGILL, a hamlet, and formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Crosby-Ravensworth, West ward and union, county of Westmorland, 3 miles (N. E.) from Shap; containing 163 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Renegill,* was granted by Robert de Veteripont to Shap Abbey, and after the Dissolution was given to Thomas, Lord Wharton, from whose descendants it passed by purchase to Sir John Lowther. There are no traces of the chapel, except in the names of certain inclosures, such as Chapel-Garth, Chapel-Lands, &c. The Rev. Randal Sanderson, in 1733, left £120 for the erection of a free school, to which the commissioners for the inclosure of the waste lands, in 1803, awarded an allotment now let for £25 per annum, for the support of the master, who also receives an annuity of £5, the donation of William Twaytes, Esq.

REARSBY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Barrow-upon-Soar, hundred of East Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 471 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Wreke, and intersected by the road from Leicester to Melton-Mowbray. It comprises 1605*a.* 1*r.* 29*p.*, of which 949 acres are arable: the soil is in some parts a strong clay, and in others of a light quality; the surface is in general level. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. Here is a station of the Syston and Peterborough railway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 7.; net income, £645; patron, the Rev. N. Morgan. The tithes were commuted for land in 1761; the glebe altogether consists of 335 acres. The church is in the later English style.

REASBY, a hamlet, in the parish of Stainton-by-Langworth, W. division of the wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; containing 35 inhabitants.

REAVELEY, a township, in the parish of Ingram, union of Glendale, N. division of Coquetdale ward and of Northumberland, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Wooler; containing 74 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the river Breamish, at a short distance north-east from the village of Ingram; and the road between Morpeth and Wooler runs on the east.

RECULVER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Blean, hundred of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 10 miles (N. E. by N.) from Canterbury; containing 286 inhabitants. It comprises 1248 acres. The living is a vicarage, with that of Hoath annexed, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £9. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$.: the great tithes have been commuted for £575, and the vicarial for £128. The old church, a very handsome structure in the early English style, with two towers at the west end surmounted by spires, not being considered safe from the continued encroachments of the sea, which in Leland's time was more than half a mile distant, was partly taken down, and the materials employed in the erection of a new edifice at Hilborough, a hamlet about a mile off, in 1813. Little more of the ancient structure is remaining than the towers, which are kept in repair by the corporation of the Trinity House, whose property they now are. It was founded in the seventh century, together with a monastery for Black canons, by one Basse, upon some land granted to him by Egbert, King of Kent; and in

949, King Eadred annexed it to Christ-Church, Canterbury: it seems to have been afterwards of some note, and in 1030 was under the government of a dean. Here are also the remains of a flint wall supporting a raised platform, which may have been the ancient *Regulbium*, a Roman fort, within the wall of which a royal palace for Ethelbert and the monastery before mentioned were erected. Roman coins, cellars, cisterns, fibulæ, and a variety of trinkets, with some British and Saxon coins, have been discovered.

REDBOURN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of St. Alban's, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, county of Hertford, 4 miles (N. W.) from St. Alban's, containing 2024 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 4500 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture. Fairs are held on the Wednesday after New Year's day, the Wednesday in Easter-week, and Wednesday at Whitsuntide. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 5.; net income, £296; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Verulam. The church stands about a mile west from the village, and is approached by a fine avenue of elms. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship. Here was a cell of Benedictine monks from St. Alban's, dedicated to St. Amphibalus the Martyr and his companions.

REDBOURNE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Glandford-Brigg, E. division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Kirton; containing 377 inhabitants. The manor was anciently held by the Sothill family, and afterwards by the Carters, whose heiress carried it in marriage to Lord William Beauclerk, who in 1816 succeeded his nephew as Duke of St. Alban's, and died in 1825, when his titles and estates passed to his son, the present duke. A moated area here, called Tunstal, was the site of a small priory of Gilbertine nuns, founded in the reign of Stephen by Reginald de Crevequer, and given by his son Alexander to Bullington priory: another moated area, called the Castle Hill, was the site of a castellated mansion, the residence of the ancient lords of the manor. The parish lies on the road from Glandford-Brigg to Lincoln, near the river Ancholme; and a cut from the latter, about half a mile in length, affords the means of bringing coal within a mile of the village. It comprises 3827*a.* 31*p.*, whereof 2751 acres are arable, 805 meadow and pasture, 145 wood and plantations, 72 in covers, 14 in nurseries and gardens, and 27 river, &c.: the soil is light and gravelly; the surface is level, and the scenery, though interspersed with wood, not of a striking character. Redbourne Hall, a large and handsome mansion near the village, in a finely wooded park, is the chief seat of the Duke of St. Alban's.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 10., and in the gift of the Duke, whose tithes here have been commuted for £528: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £250, and there is a small glebe; the glebe-house is an ancient, ivy-mantled residence. The present church, a remarkably beautiful structure in the later English style, was built, with the exception of some parts of the east end, in 1774, at the sole expense of the Rev. Robert Carter, then possessor of the estate; in 1785, the spire was taken down, and the tower considerably raised. A pillared porch of peculiar neatness forms the chief entrance. The interior of the building has been greatly beautified by the Duke of St. Alban's. In the nave are twelve finely-painted windows having full-length figures of the Twelve Apostles: the upper windows, also, are richly ornamented with stained glass; and over the communion-table is an illuminated window representing the Opening of the Sixth Seal; Rev. vi.; beautifully executed by Collins, from the celebrated picture by Danby. Over the entrance is a gallery, with an organ, built by Smith, and which, though small, is of excellent tone. The chancel contains several tablets in memory of the Carter family, and two of the last Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's; and on the north side is a tomb of an ancient knight, who died in the reign of Henry IV. A handsome school-house and master's residence were built on the Castle Hill, in 1840; and juvenile and adult clothing-clubs have been established, to which the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's are liberal contributors.

REDBRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of Millbrook, union of South Stoneham, hundred of Buddlesgate, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Southampton. This is an extensive and populous village of very remote origin. The early name, according to Bede's ecclesiastical history, was *Reodford*, afterwards changed to *Rodbridge*, and by corruption to *Redbridge*, probably from an ancient bridge which crossed the Test at this place. Here was a monastery in the infancy of the Saxon church; and in 687, Cynbreth, at that time abbot, converted and baptized the two brothers of Arvandus, Prince of the Isle of Wight, preparatory to their execution by command of Ceadwalla, King of Essex. Redbridge has always been a considerable resort for coasting-vessels; the trade inwards consists of coal, pine-timber, slates, and other articles, and the principal export is grain. The village is situated at the head of the Southampton Water, at the termination of the Andover canal; the adjoining country is rich and beautiful, and many strangers resort hither in summer for sea-bathing. The Southampton and Dorchester railway passes by. Ship-building affords employment to several persons; and there is a large brewery.

REDCAR, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Upleatham, but chiefly in that of Marsk, union of Guisborough, E. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, 7 miles (N.) from Guisborough; containing, in 1841, 794 inhabitants. This place, which is on the sea-shore, has, from the advantages of its situation, risen from an obscure and humble village consisting of a few fishermen's huts, into a handsome well-built town and fashionable bathing-place. It is seated in one of the most charming districts of which the county can boast, and overlooks the magnificent Tees bay, enlivened by the numerous vessels trading to the neighbouring ports. The landward prospect reaches to the range of the Cleveland hills, among which Roseberry-Topping stands conspicuous; the easternmost of these hills terminate in beetling cliffs of from 500 to 700 feet in height, the most remarkable of which are Huntcliff, Roacliff, and Staiths Nab, the last forming the south-eastern boundary of the bay. The shore of the bay is here composed of broad sands, extending five miles towards the east, and two or three towards the west, and of such firmness that the wheels of a carriage

scarcely leave an impression upon them. The drives inward, amidst the lovely scenery of Kirk-Leatham and Wilton, and of the vale of Guisborough to Skelton and Upleatham, are rendered still more agreeable by the excellence of the roads, on which there is no turnpike impost for 18 miles in any direction. The town contains some good inns and lodging-houses, with several establishments of warm and cold baths; and in consequence of the formation of a line of railway to Redcar in 1846, parties desirous of enjoying the sea-breezes here, may at a moderate expense and in a few hours reach the town from the midland and even southern counties.

A considerable fishery is carried on, the fish taken being chiefly cod, ling, haddock, turbot, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps, of which great quantities are sent to various parts of the county; but the want of a convenient harbour renders the pursuit somewhat hazardous, and notwithstanding the fishermen's intimate knowledge of the coast, boats and lives are occasionally lost. Some protection, however, is afforded in landing, by the ridges of aluminous schistus rocks, called the Salt Scar and the East Scar, that extend into the sea opposite Redcar for above a mile, and form between them a capacious basin or natural harbour when the water falls below their level, which it does at half tide. These rocks, instead of being a series of irregular heaps, serve as piers, or breakwaters, and might readily be converted by the hand of man into a means of preventing the shipwrecks which are so frequent on this dangerous coast. Mr. Brooks, the civil engineer, conceived the idea of taking advantage of these natural features, and an application was made to parliament for a private bill, to form a harbour of 510 acres, having 30 feet at low water; but the proposition was rejected, on the principle that a measure so largely relating to the protection of life and property, should be undertaken by the nation. The subject is again attracting the attention of the legislature, from the strong recommendation of the committee on shipwrecks: and it is not unlikely that something will eventually be done, as there is no deep-water harbour, or harbour which can be entered at all states of the tide, in the long distance between the Frith of Forth and the Humber. An excellent life-boat establishment is supported by subscription; and here is a coast-guard station.

The chapelry comprises by computation 520 acres, of which about 150, including between 30 and 40 acres of inferior land called the sea banks, are pasture; the surface is level, and the soil various, being on the sea-side a sandy loam, and inland for the most part clay, producing excellent wheat. The Earl of Zetland is lord of the manor, and chief proprietor of the soil. Redcar House, a handsome mansion overlooking the sea, is the residence of James Ewbank, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted by four turrets, and contains 700 sittings, of which half are free; it was erected in 1828, at a cost of £2700, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society, and a donation of £600 from the late Earl of Zetland. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the present Earl, with a net income of £56, and a neat parsonage-house, situated near the chapel. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a parochial school, with a house for the master, built by the first Lord Dundas, is partly supported by the Earl of Zetland, and partly by subscription. The rocks in the vicinity of Redcar abound with fossil remains; and on the East Scar are found ammonites of 20 inches in diameter.

REDDAL-HILL, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of Rowley-Regis, union of Dudley, N. division of the hundred of Seisdon, S. division of the county of Stafford, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Dudley; containing, in 1841, about 6000 inhabitants. The district was formed in September 1844, under the act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37; it is about two miles in length, and comprises numerous mines of coal and ironstone. The Dudley and Netherton canal forms one of the boundaries, and the line of the Stour-Valley railway passes through. The New British Iron Company have extensive iron-works here, and there are several chain-manufactories: the population is also employed in nail-making. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Worcester, alternately; net income, £210. The church, of which the foundation stone was laid by Lady Ward in Oct. 1845, was consecrated in Feb. 1847, and is a stone structure in the early English style, built at a cost of nearly £3300, and having accommodation for 1216 persons. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and other dissenters. A school was built by subscription in 1790, on land given by Viscount Dudley and Ward, under the auspices of the Rev. Christopher Stephenson, for 24 years curate of Rowley-Regis, who left the interest of £300 for its support.—See Rowley-Regis.

REDDENHALL, with Harleston (*The Assumption of the Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of Depwade, hundred of Earsham, E. division of Norfolk, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Harleston; containing 1662 inhabitants, of whom 237 are in Reddenhall proper. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, on the nomination of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £990, and there are 34 acres of glebe. The church is in the later English style, with a lofty and handsome embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by the remains of a beautifully-carved screen. On the north side of the chancel is a sepulchral chapel belonging to Gawdy Hall, in which is a splendid memorial to Mrs. Wogan; and the main building also contains several ancient monuments. The body of the church was built in 1311, by Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, and the tower in 1520; the latter was split by a tempest in 1616, but was braced with iron the same year.

REDDISH, a township, in the parish of Manchester, union of Stockport, hundred of Salford, S. division of the county of Lancaster, 5½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Manchester; containing 1188 inhabitants. This township lies on the river Tame, which here separates the county from Cheshire. Its southern point touches upon the town of Stockport, and the Stockport canal passes through, in a direction from south to north.

REDDITCH, a chapelry, in the parish of Tardebigg, union of Bromsgrove, Upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of Worcester, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Bromsgrove; containing about 4000 inhabitants. This flou-

rishing place, which has the appearance of a small market-town, is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence, near the Warwickshire border. The main street runs for a considerable length from north to south, having a very spacious triangular area near the centre; and on the east and west sides of this street are several other respectable streets and places, many of the houses being handsome and well built. Redditch has long been famous for the manufacture of needles, fish-hooks, fishing-tackle, bodkins, &c., here brought to the greatest perfection, and, with pin-making, lately introduced, affording employment to about 6000 persons in the town and neighbourhood. It has not been ascertained when the business was commenced in this quarter, but in 1770 it had already employed as many as a thousand persons. There are fairs for cattle, on the first Monday in August and third Monday in September. The powers of the county debt-court of Redditch, established in 1847, extend over the parishes of Tardebigg, Ipsley, Beoley, Alvechurch, and Coston-Hacket. The chapelry comprises 2132 acres of land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the vicar of Tardebigg. The chapel, built in 1807, stands in the centre of the town, and is a plain but neat stone structure with a cupola, and contains 900 sittings. There are places of worship for Arminians, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel, a stately edifice, has been built at an expense of about £6000. A national school, the premises for which were rebuilt in the year 1845, is supported by a donation of £70 per annum from the Countess Amherst.

REDE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Thingoe, W. division of Suffolk, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from the town of Bury St. Edmunds; containing 241 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1150 acres: the village is small and very compact. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £286, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. A national school is supported by a bequest producing an income of £12 per annum, with some smaller benefactions.

REDENHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of Fyfield, union and hundred of Andover, Andover and N. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 122 inhabitants.

REDGHILL, a tything, in the parish of Windford, union of Bedminster, hundred of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, E. division of the county of Somerset; containing 344 inhabitants.

REDGRAVE (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hartismere, W. division of Suffolk; containing, with the chapelry and town of Botesdale, 1352 inhabitants, of whom 719 are in the Redgrave portion. The parish comprises 2115*a*. 1*r*. 32*p*., and is bounded on the north by the Lesser Ouse, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. Redgrave Hall, anciently the seat of the Bacons, afterwards of the Holt family, and now of George St. Vincent Wilson, Esq., is a handsome residence. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 7. 1.; net income, £777; patron, Mr. Wilson. The church has a tower of white brick, recently erected, and is in the decorated English style: on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, with enriched canopies; the east window, of seven lights, is ornamented with tracery. There are several monuments of considerable beauty of design and execution, particularly that of the celebrated lord keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and another to the eminent chief justice, Sir John Holt, both of whom resided here. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Cardinal Wolsey was rector of the parish in 1506.

REDHILL, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of Havant, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Havant. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was consecrated in July, 1838, and is a neat cruciform structure, erected at an expense of £600, and containing 272 sittings, of which 232 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £60 per annum, with a neat residence; and is in the gift of the Incumbents of Havant and Warblington, alternately.

REDISHAM, or Redisham Magna (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Wangford, E. division of Suffolk, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Halesworth; containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the impropriator, the Earl of Gosford, with a net income of £50: the tithes have been commuted for £100. The church is chiefly in the early English style of architecture, with a rich Norman doorway on the south.

REDISHAM PARVA.—See Ringsfield.

REDLINGFIELD, a parish, in the parliamentary borough of Eye, union and hundred of Hartismere, W. division of Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Eye; containing 240 inhabitants. A Benedictine nunnery in honour of St. Andrew, was founded here in 1120, by Manasses, Earl of Ghisness, and Emma, his wife; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £81. 2. 5. The remains have been converted into a farmhouse. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron and impropriator, William Adair, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £251. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a low tower.

REDLYNCH, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Bruton, union of Wincanton, E. division of Somerset, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Bruton; containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron and impropriator, Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart. The chapel, which is of plain architecture, and dedicated to St. Peter, was originally a chapel of ease to Bruton. Redlynch gives the inferior title of Baron to the Earl of Ilchester.

REDMAIN, with Isell, Cumberland.—See Isell.

REDMARLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of Great Witley, union of Martley, Lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of Worcester; containing 56 inhabitants, and comprising 2620 acres of land.

REDMARLEY-D'ABITOT (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Newent, and in a detached portion of the Lower division of the hundred of Oswaldslow, Upton and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Ledbury; containing 981 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the southern extremity of the county, being bounded on the west and south by Gloucestershire, and is on the road from Gloucester to Ledbury. It comprises by measurement 3760 acres. One-half of the soil is sand, and the other clay; the surface of the former portion is hilly,

and of the latter level. There are three quarries of red-sandstone, which is chiefly used for the repair of roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Niblet family: the tithes have been commuted for £915, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church is a plain edifice, with a substantial tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RED-MARSHALL (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, partly in the union of Stockton, and partly in that of Sedgefield, S. W. division of Stockton ward, S. division of the county of Durham; containing, with the chapelries of Carleton and Stillington, 272 inhabitants, of whom 48 are in Red-Marshall township, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Stockton. This place anciently belonged to the see of Durham, and was given by Bishop Anthony Beck to his brother John, baron of Eresby in Lincolnshire, who sold it to the Moultons, from whom it passed in the 14th century to the Lisles and Langtons. Since that time the families of Claxton, Morley, Place, Bromley, Spearman, and Vane, have, with others, held property here. The parish comprises 3358*a*. 19*p*., of which 956 acres are in the township; of the latter, 693 are arable, 244 pasture, 9 wood, and 4 common and roads: the surface is slightly undulated, and the soil clay, producing chiefly wheat. The Clarence railway passes through the township of Carleton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Durham: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £377, with a glebe of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and £56. 7. are paid to Sherburn Hospital. The church has a Norman arch leading into the chancel: on the south side are three stone stalls, opposite to which is an arched recess; and in the south porch are two recumbent figures, supposed to represent a male and female of the family of Claxton. The rectory-house appears to have been once fortified; an embattled tower was lately remaining, but it has been modernised.

REDMILE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Grantham, hundred of Framland, N. division of the county of Leicester, 9 miles (W.) from Grantham; containing 518 inhabitants. The parish is intersected on the north-west side by the canal between Grantham and Nottingham. It comprises by measurement about 1700 acres, of which the portions of arable and pasture are nearly equal; the surface is generally flat, and the soil clay, on a lias formation. The lands stretch below the well-wooded ridge of hills on which Belvoir Castle stands. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 2.; net income, £391; patron, the Duke of Rutland. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792.

REDMIRE, a chapelry, in the parish of Wensley, union of Leyburn, wapentake of Hang-West, N. riding of York, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Middleham; containing 288 inhabitants. The lead-mines formerly in operation here have been almost exhausted, but calamine is got in abundance, and in the neighbourhood coal is obtained. In the chapelry is a fine spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, with a convenient well for bathing. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Bolton-Castle: the chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. The tithes have been commuted for £184, and the rectorial glebe here consists of an acre and a half.



There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free school, founded in 1725 by the Rev. Thomas Baynes, who endowed it with lands now producing an income of about £19.

REDRUTH (*St. Uny*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Penwith, W. division of Cornwall, 53 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and $262\frac{3}{4}$ (W. S. W) from London; containing 9305 inhabitants. This ancient town, at one time called Uny, from the saint to whom its church is dedicated, appears to have existed previously to the division of the kingdom into parishes; and to have been a central place for the celebration of the religious rites of the Britons, from which circumstance it received the appellation of *Dre Druth*, or "the Druids' town," now modified into *Redruth*. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, on the great road from Truro to Penzance, and in the heart of a rich mining district; it consists principally of one long street indifferently paved, is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from a spring near Trefula. A subscription reading-room is supported. The prosperity of Redruth, and the rapid increase of its population, have arisen from the opening of some extensive tin and copper mines in the neighbourhood, the produce of which is said to realise nearly one million sterling per annum: sales of copper-ore by ticket take place on Thursday. A large brewery is carried on; and a vast quantity of candles is made, chiefly for the use of the miners. A railroad has been constructed under the provisions of an act obtained in 1824, extending from the town to Point Quay in Restrongett creek, St. Feock, a distance of nine miles, for facilitating the conveyance of the ore for exportation, and of timber and coal for the supply of the mines. In 1846 an act was passed for a railway from the Cornwall railway near Truro, by Redruth, to Penzance, with a branch from Redruth to the Cornwall line a little north of Penryn: this line from Truro to Penzance includes a railway formed a few years ago between Redruth and Hayle. The markets are on Tuesday and Friday, the latter being the principal day; and the fairs, chiefly for cattle, are on Easter-Tuesday, May 2nd, August 3rd, and October 12th. The tolls and dues of the markets, and of the May and August fairs, belong to the successor of the late Lord de Dunstanville, by whom a neat market-house, with shambles and other buildings, was erected. At the entrance of the market-place, a handsome stone tower supported on arches, with a clock having four dial-plates, of which the east and west are illuminated, has been built at the expense of the parishioners. The powers of the county debt-court of Redruth, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Redruth.

The parish comprises 3980 acres, of which 1700 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of Lady Basset: the tithes have been commuted for £480. The church, situated near Cairn-Brea Hill, at the distance of half a mile from the town, was rebuilt in the year 1770. A church in the later English style, was erected in 1828, at an expense of £2367, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector. A church district named Treleigh was endowed in 1846 by the Ecclesiastical Commission: the living is in the gift of

the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter, alternately. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The poor-law union of Redruth comprises eight parishes or places, and contains a population of 48,062. Numerous vestiges of its ancient occupation by the Druids are found in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, consisting of circles, erect stones, basins, cromlechs, cairns, and other relics; and on the eastern side of Cairn-Brea Hill are the ruins of a castle, which appears to have been of very great antiquity. The application of gas to domestic purposes was first made here by Mr. Murdoch, by whom it was soon afterwards introduced with success into the Soho manufactory, near Birmingham.

REDWICK, a tything, in the parish of HENBURY, union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Thornbury; containing, with the chapelry of Northwick, 256 inhabitants. A school is supported by endowment,

REDWICK (*ST. THOMAS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Newport; containing 300 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Bristol Channel, which bounds it on the south; and contains about 2200 acres, consisting chiefly of a sandy loam. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Magor; the glebe comprises one acre. The church is an ancient structure having a nave and chancel, with a central tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

REDWORTH, a township, in the parish of HEIGHINGTON, union of DARLINGTON, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Darlington; containing 351 inhabitants. Redworth House, surrounded by plantations, is the seat of Robert Surtees, Esq., whose family have for centuries been connected with the county, and who is a relative of its historian. The tithes have been commuted for £35. 19., payable to the vicar, and £54. 10. to the Bishop of Chester. Here are the remains of a Danish fortification called Shackleton, surrounded with triple embankments.

REED (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, 1¾ mile (W. by N.) from Barkway; containing 260 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Barkway consolidated in 1800, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Harcourt family; net income, £512. The tithes were commuted for land under an inclosure act, in 1801. The church has a square embattled tower of flint.

REEDHAM (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Acle; containing 614 inhabitants. The Danish king Lothbroc, when driven by stress of weather upon the coast of East Anglia, landed at this place, and was murdered by Bern, huntsman to King Edmund, who then kept his court here. The parish comprises 3282*a*. 1*r*. 9*p*., of which 1057 acres are arable, 2104 marsh and pasture, 37 common lately inclosed, 21 public road, and 43 water, exclusively of Wilton green, which contains 7½ acres. There is a ferry over the navigable river Yare on the south. The Norwich and Yarmouth railway passes through the parish; and here branches off the Lowestoft railway, 11½ miles long. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Freethorpe annexed, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £607; patron, J. F. Leathes, Esq.: the glebe consists of about 96 acres, with a commodious parsonage-house, considerably improved by the Rev. F. Leathes. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with an embattled tower. Here is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

REEDLY-HALLOWS.—See BOOTH, NEW LAUND.

REEDNESS, a township, in the parish of WHITGIFT, union of GOOLE, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Howden; containing 633 inhabitants. The township is situated on the river Ouse, across which is a ferry to Saltmarsh, belonging to the Bishop of Durham. It comprises by computation 2500 acres, of which more than 400 are warp grounds, lately reclaimed from the river. The tithes of the township, and of Swinefleet, were commuted for land in 1759. Here is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

REEPHAM (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 4¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Lincoln; containing 341 inhabitants. It comprises 1837 acres, of which 26 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Mercers' Company, London, the impropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £238. 13., and those of the vicar for £119. 10.; there are 15½ acres of vicarial glebe.

REEPHAM (*ALL SAINTS*).—See HACKFORD.

REEPHAM (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Norwich, and 116 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing, exclusively of certain portions of the town in the parishes of Kerdiston, Hackford, and Whitwell, 389 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Refham*, gave name to a family, one of whom was mayor of London in 1310. The parish comprises, with Kerdiston, 2427*a*. 3*r*. 1*p*., of which 1643 acres are arable, 727 pasture and meadow, and 56 woodland. The town is situated principally in the parish of Hackford, near the small river Eyne, and is neat and well built; in the market-place are several good houses. The chief trade is in malt, and there is a large brewery, noted for its ale: the market, obtained by charter of Edward I., is on Wednesday, and mostly for corn and swine; and there is a fair for horses, cattle, and toys, on June 29th. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Monday. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Kerdiston united, valued in the king's books at £18. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes of Reepham and Kerdiston have been commuted for £816, and there is a glebe of 62 acres, with a good house. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a square tower on the south side. It once contained a celebrated image of the Virgin, which was much enriched by offerings. In the chancel, which has lately been new roofed, is a handsome monument of a Knight Templar, supposed to be of the Kerdiston family; also several sepulchral brasses, one of which, to the memory of W. de Kerdiston and his lady, is well worthy of notice. There were formerly three churches within a single inclosure, one for Reepham St. Mary

and two for the lordships of Whitwell and Hackford: that belonging to Hackford was taken down in 1790, with the exception of a part of the west gable; that of Whitwell, now used for Hackford and Whitwell, is in the later English style, with an embattled tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1834. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship. Richard Westall, R.A., was a native of Reepham.

REETH, a market-town, in the parish of GRINTON, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 9¼ miles (W. by S.) from Richmond; containing 1343 inhabitants. The town is situated on elevated ground, at a short distance from the confluence of the rivers Arkle and Swale, and commands a beautiful view of the adjacent country; it is nearly quadrangular, and is irregularly built. The township comprises 5659 acres, of which 2783 are common or waste land: lead-mines are in extensive operation, upwards of 6000 tons being annually produced. The market, granted by charter in the 6th of William and Mary, is on Friday; and fairs are held on the Friday before Good Friday, on Old May-day, Old Midsummer-day, the festival of St. Bartholomew, Old Martinmas-day, and St. Thomas' day. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The Friends' school here was erected at the expense of George and John Raw, and is endowed with £66 per annum; there is also a school endowed in 1643 by Alderman Hutchinson, and at Fremington a national school has been established. Opposite to Healaugh, in the township, on Harker Hill, are the remains of an intrenchment 100 feet square, called Maiden's Castle; and on the east side of the hill and in the dale are other intrenchments, in one of which some pieces of armour have been found. They are supposed to be Roman.

REIGATE (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the First division of the hundred of REIGATE, E. division of SURREY, 18 miles (E.) from Guildford, and 21 (S. by W.) from London; containing 4584 inhabitants. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, was called in Domesday book *Cherche felle*, and afterwards *Church-field in Reigate*, under which name the church was given by Hamelin, Earl of Surrey, to the priory of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, in the reign of King John. The origin of the name *Reigate* is uncertain: Camden says that, if borrowed from the ancient language, it signifies the course of the stream; while Mr. Bray and others consider it, with great probability, to be derived from the Saxon words *rige* or *ridge*, and *gate*; from a gate, or bar, placed across the road which runs by the high ridge of hill now called Reigate Hill. He is also inclined to think that the gate existed so early as the formation of the Saxon Stane-street; and there are many other places in the vicinity, the names of which terminate in a similar way, all apparently derived from a like circumstance. The inhabitants are recorded to have routed the Danes when they were ravaging the kingdom, on more than one occasion; and Camden has preserved a distich commemorating their courageous conduct in these engagements. The castle was taken by assault by Louis the Dauphin, in the reign of John, in revenge for the adherence of its then owner, William de Warren, to the cause of that monarch in his quarrel with the barons. The manor of Reigate, originally of great extent, belonged in the Confessor's time to his queen, Edith.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on a branch of the river Mole, in the valley of Holmesdale, on the road from London to Brighton; and stands upon a rock of white sand, which, for purity and colour, is said to be unequalled by any in the kingdom, and has been of late extensively used in the manufacture of glass. It consists of two principal and several smaller streets, partially paved, and well lighted with gas; water of very good quality is procured from the rock. A mechanics' institution has been established, with a library and reading-room. A considerable quantity of oatmeal was formerly made here, nearly twenty mills being employed, but the number is now reduced to one; some pits of fullers'-earth have been opened of late years at Redstone. The London and Brighton railway, after quitting the Merstham tunnel, passes on the east of the town, and the South-Eastern railway quits the line near Redstone or Red Hill, taking a direction eastward towards Dovor. In 1846 an act was passed for a railway from Reigate to Dorking, Guildford, and Reading: the first sod of this line was cut, at Betchworth, near Reigate, on Aug. 20th, 1847. A market on Tuesday was granted by Edward III., and in 1679 Charles bestowed a second, on the first Tuesday in every month, which is for cattle, the other being for corn and provisions: the market-house, built by Sir Joseph Jekyll, is convenient. The fairs are on Whit-Tuesday, September 14th, and December 9th; the last is a large cattle-fair. A court leet and baron is regularly held, at which a bailiff and subordinate officers are elected, by whom the local affairs of the town are managed. The borough sent two members to parliament so early as the reign of Edward I., and continued to do so until the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one, and when the boundaries were made co-extensive with the parish, comprising an area of 5415 acres: the bailiff is returning officer. The town-hall is in the market-place, and was built as a prison for felons brought to be tried at the sessions; the Easter sessions are still regularly held here. The powers of the county debt-court of Reigate, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Reigate and Godstone.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 5. 5.; net income, £418; patrons, the family of Snelson. The church, a substantial stone building, with an embattled tower of hewn stone at the west end, and with double buttresses, contains some handsome monuments: here are interred the remains of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and commander of the naval equipment against the Armada. A church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been built at Red Hill, near the town; the cost, towards which £1000 were given by Lord Somers, amounted to £5000, and £1300 more were raised for an endowment. This church was consecrated in September, 1843; it is after a design by Mr. Knowles, and the congregation is accommodated in open seats, and without galleries. The Society of Friends and the Independents have each a place of worship. The free school was founded in 1675, by the inhabitants, and is partly supported from endowments by Robert Bishop and John Parker. There is also a school on the national plan, maintained by subscription; and the parish receives £70 per annum from Henry Smith's charity. The poor-law union of Reigate

comprises 16 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,529.

The origin of Reigate Castle, which stood on the north side of the town, within the precincts of the borough, is generally ascribed to the ancient earls of Warren and Surrey, although some writers consider it to have been of Saxon foundation, with subsequent erections. It is spoken of by Lambarde, in the reign of Elizabeth, as a ruin, but enough of it remained at the time of the parliamentary war to induce a committee sitting at Derby House to take notice of it. The buildings appear to have been soon afterwards demolished, and little now remains except the site, considerably elevated above the town, and surrounded by a broad and deep moat; the area is laid out as a lawn with gravel walks, and without the moat is an antique gateway. In the castle court is an entrance to a cave 123 feet long, called the Barons' Hall, with a stone seat at the extremity. In the castle butts, a spur of extraordinary size was discovered in 1802. The priory of Reigate was founded by William, Earl Warren, for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, about the same period as the presumed erection of the castle; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, and at the period of its dissolution by Henry VIII., was valued at £78. 16. 8. The noble mansion erected on its site retains the name of Reigate Priory. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has been converted into a dwelling-house; and two other chapels, respectively in honour of the Holy Cross and St. Thomas the Apostle, have been demolished.

REIGHTON, a parish, in the union of Bridlington, wapentake of Dickering, E. riding of York, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Hunmanby; containing 224 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2700 acres, and is situated on the road from Hull to Scarborough, and bounded on the east by Filey bay. There are several good limestone-quarries. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., net income, £177; patron, and impropriator, Sir George Strickland, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1811; the glebe consists of 70 acres. The church is extremely ancient.

REMENHAM (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Henley-upon-Thames, hundred of Beynhurst, county of Berks, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Henley; containing 485 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1586*a*. 3*r*. 25*p*., of which 1173 acres are arable and pasture, 311 wood and plantations, 70 water, and 30 in roads and waste: the soil is a loam, resting upon gravel; the surface is hilly, and towards the Thames, which flows by the parish, is subject to flood. Park Place, here, was the residence of General Lord Conway, and subsequently of the Prince of Wales, father to George III.; the former of whom established the growth and distillation of lavender in the neighbourhood. The grounds contain a curious relic of antiquity called The Druids' Temple, brought from Jersey, and consisting of 45 large unhewn stones forming a circle, whose circumference is 66 feet; it was presented by the inhabitants of Jersey to General Conway, in token of their respect and gratitude for his vigilance whilst governor of that island. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 0½., and in the gift of Jesus College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £494, and the glebe consists of 17 acres.



REMPSTONE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Loughborough, S. division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe and of the county of Nottingham, 4¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Loughborough; containing 409 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on the road from Nottingham to Loughborough, and is separated from Leicestershire by a brook. It comprises between 1300 and 1400 acres, of which the portion of arable land is somewhat greater than of pasture; the soil is chiefly composed of gravel and chalk, the surface is hilly, and the scenery in many parts very pleasing. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 6.; present net income, £478; patron, the Master of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, who appoints a member of that college. The tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church, a very plain structure, consecrated in 1773, is situated about half a mile from the site of the former edifice of St. Peter-in-the-Rushes.

RENDCOMBE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Cirencester, hundred of Rapsgate, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 5½ miles (N.) from Cirencester; containing 248 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Pitt: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. Sir J. Wright Guise, Bart., has an elegant mansion and extensive park in the parish.

RENDHAM (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Plomesgate, E. division of Suffolk, 2½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Saxmundham; containing 412 inhabitants, and comprising 1685 acres by measurement. The living is a vicarage; patrons, W. Marsh, Esq., and others; impropriators, the different proprietors. The great tithes have been commuted for £411, and the vicarial for £100; the glebe consists of 15 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with an embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a national school, erected in the churchyard in 1841.

RENDLESHAM (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union of Plomesgate, hundred of Loes, E. division of Suffolk, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing 325 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from Rendilus, King of the East Angles, who is said to have kept his court here; and Camden states that an ancient crown was dug up in the parish weighing about 60 ounces, which was thought to have belonged to some of the kings of the East Angles: it was sold and melted down. Suidhelm, another monarch of the East Angles, was baptized here by Cedda. The parish comprises by measurement about 2000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and there are 53 acres of glebe. Rendlesham gives the title of Baron, in the Irish peerage, to the Thellussons, whose family seat is here. Dr. Leonard Maws, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was a native of the parish.

RENHOLD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of Barford, union and county of Bedford, 3¾ miles (N. E.) from Bedford; containing 468 inhabitants. It is intersected by a tributary of the river Ouse, and comprises 2174 acres, of which 84 are common or waste land; the soil is in some parts gravel, but in the greater portion a strong clay, and the surface is rather hilly.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the gift of J. T. Dawson, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £428. 10., and the vicarial for £125; the impropriate glebe comprises 16 acres, and the vicarial one acre. William Belcher, in 1723, gave £600 for the support of a school; the annual income is about £20. In the neighbourhood are several ancient mounds called the Amphitheatre.

RENISHAW, a township, in the parish of Eckington, union of Chesterfield, hundred of Scarsdale, N. division of the county of Derby, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 721 inhabitants. The population is chiefly employed in an extensive iron-foundry established on the Chesterfield canal, which passes through the township. Thomas Camm, in 1702, bequeathed some land now yielding about £46 per annum, which, with subsequent bequests amounting to £10 a year, are applied to instruction.

RENNINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of Embleton, union of Alnwick, S. division of Bambrough ward, N. division of Northumberland, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Alnwick; containing 245 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1663 acres, mostly arable land of a clayey soil, and, with the exception of 200 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The village lies in a low and sheltered situation, near a stream which shortly falls into the North Sea; and the road between Alnwick and Belford runs at some distance on the east: the place was much improved a few years since. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Embleton. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt by the late duke, in 1830, at a cost of £700, and is in the early English style, with a square tower.

RENWICK (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland, 11 miles (N. E. by E.) from Penrith; containing 319 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 4231 acres, of which 1619 are arable, and 2528 stunted meadow and mountain land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patrons, the Trustees of the late W. Lawson, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1814. The church was rebuilt in 1733, and again, on a larger scale, in 1846. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

REPPS, with Bastwick (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the East and West Flegg incorporation, hundred of West Flegg, E. division of Norfolk, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Acle; containing 314 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Thirne, and comprises by measurement 1226 acres, of which 850 are arable, 346 marsh, and 30 plantation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £156; patrons and impropriators, the Trustees of the Great Hospital, Norwich. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £390, and certain tithes payable to the Dean and Chapter for £18; there are 33 acres of glebe belonging to the hospital. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a tower circular in the lower part, and octagonal above. There was anciently a chapel at Bastwick. Under an inclosure act, 20 acres of land were allotted to the poor.

REPPS, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of North Erpingham, E. division of Norfolk, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Cromer; containing 603 inhabitants. The scenery is exceedingly picturesque; and the views from Tolls Hill, where is a remarkably distinct echo, are very fine, embracing both the ocean and the surrounding country. The road from Norwich to Cromer intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; the tithes have been commuted for £580, and there are 10 acres of glebe, with a house, erected by the late Rev. Thomas Hay, D.D. The church is in the decorated and later English styles, with an embattled tower. A school is supported by the dividends on £1000 three per cent. consols., bequeathed by Dr. Hay in 1830; a neat school-house was erected in 1837. William Rugge or Repps, Bishop of Norwich in the 16th century, was a native of the parish. The late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., died here in 1845.

REPPS, SOUTH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of North Erpingham, E. division of Norfolk, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from North Walsham; containing 813 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2059*a*. 1*r*. 17*p*., of which 82 acres are woodland, 35 common, and the remainder chiefly arable: the village is divided into the Upper and Lower streets, a mile apart from each other. A cattle-fair is held on the second Tuesday after Whit-Tuesday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £666. The glebe-house has been considerably improved by the present rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Glover, who in 1832 had the honour of entertaining the Duke of Sussex for several days; the glebe contains 12 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, and has a handsome embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. On a lofty eminence about a mile from the village, are the remains of an ancient beacon, whence the towns of Norwich and Yarmouth are discernible on a clear day.

REPTON (*St. Wyston*), a parish, in the union of Burton-upon-Trent, hundred of Repton and Gresley, S. division of the county of Derby, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Burton; containing, with Bretby chapelry, 2241 inhabitants, of whom 1943 are in the township of Repton. This place, anciently called Repington, is supposed to have been the Roman station *Repandunum*; under the Saxon dominion it was styled *Repandum*, and was a chief town of the kingdom of Mercia. Before 660, here was a nunnery under the government of an abbess, in which Ethelbald and others of the Mercian kings were interred. The Danes, having expelled Burhred, viceroy of Mercia, from his throne, wintered at Repandum in 874, at which period it is supposed that the convent was destroyed. The manor being possessed soon after the Conquest by the earls of Chester, a priory of Black canons was removed hither in 1172, from Calke, in this county, by Matilda, widow of Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester; its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £118.

The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Trent, and comprises 4917*a*. 2*r*. 14*p*., of which 2649 acres are in Repton township; the soil is strong, and the subsoil gravel and clay. The village is considerable, and contains some very neat houses. There are fairs on the 3rd Monday in April and 3rd Monday

in November; and an annual court leet is held by the lord of the manor. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £123; patron and impropriator, Sir John Crewe, Bart.; there are a glebe-house, and a glebe containing 46 acres. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, about eighty years since. The church is principally Norman, but exhibits portions in the several later English styles; it is a venerable structure consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, and a tower surmounted by a handsome spire 210 feet high: under it is a curious crypt, believed to have been part of the conventual church destroyed by the Danes. At Bretby is a chapel, in the gift of the Earl of Chesterfield. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

In 1556, Sir John Port devised all his estates in Lancashire and Derbyshire, in trust, for the foundation and endowment of a grammar school here, and an hospital at Etwall; and in 1621, the master of the hospital, the schoolmasters of Repton, and the three senior poor men, were made a body corporate. The remains of the conventual buildings, which were principally in the Norman style, have been converted into the schoolroom and offices belonging to the grammar school; and a mansion, to which is attached a brick tower in the later English style, is rented by the governors from the Burdett family, and occupied by the head master. The improved rental of the estates, now about £3000 per annum, long since enabled the governors to increase the number of pensioners in the hospital, and to augment the establishment of the school. The learned divine and Hebraist, John Lightfoot, was appointed first usher, on the original foundation of the school; and amongst the eminent persons educated here, may be noticed, Samuel Shaw, a learned nonconformist divine; Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire; Jonathan Scott, translator of the Arabian Tales; and W. L. Lewis, translator of Statius.—See Etwall.

RESTON, NORTH (*St. Edith*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Louth; containing 32 inhabitants. The parish comprises 700 acres, and is intersected by the road between Louth and Alford. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and impropriators, the Trustees of the late G. Jackson, Esq. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £216. 9., and the glebe contains 20 acres. The church is small, and of modern erection.

RESTON, SOUTH (*St. Edith*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Marsh division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Alford, on the road to Louth; containing 182 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £110. The tithes were commuted for about 100 acres of land in 1771. The church is a small modern structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, built in 1837. The poor have an allotment of three acres, awarded at the inclosure of the parish in 1771, and now let for £3. 10. per annum: the church land consists of three acres and a half.

RETFORD, EAST (*St. Swithin*), a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the North-Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, N. division of the county of Nottingham, 32 miles (E. N. E.) from Nottingham, and 144 (N. by W.) from London; containing 2680 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from an ancient ford over the river Idle, at a spot where the soil was a reddish clay; in Domesday book the name is written *Redeford*, and early in the thirteenth century *Este Reddfurthe*. The town is pleasantly situated, and is connected with West Retford by a bridge across the Idle; it is well built and paved, and the open square, or market-place, is surrounded by good houses. Its position on the great road to York and Edinburgh, gives it some advantages as a place of residence. A newsroom was erected by the corporation a few years since. The Chesterfield canal, which was opened in 1777, is conveyed by an aqueduct over the river, on the south-west of the town; and the company have a warehouse here for the reception of corn, &c. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from Sheffield, by East Retford, to Gainsborough: the railway from London to York will also pass by the town. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with all kinds of provisions; there is also a large market for cheese and hops on the first Saturday in November. The fairs are on March 23rd, for horses, cattle, and sheep; the first Thursday after the 11th of June; the last Thursday in July; October 2nd, for horses, cattle, cheese, and hops, which are brought in great quantities; and the second Thursday in December.

*Seal and Arms.*

East Retford is an ancient borough by prescription, and a royal demesne. It was granted to the burgesses by Edward I., in 1279, at a fee-farm rent of £10 per annum, with the privilege of choosing a bailiff from among themselves: in 1336, Edward III. confirmed their liberties; and in 1424, Henry VI. bestowed a charter empowering the bailiff to hold courts of record, and to execute the duties of escheator and clerk of the market. These immunities were ratified, and others added, by James I. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, concurrently with the magistrates for the county; the income is about £1000 a year. Retford first sent members to parliament in the 9th of Edward II.; in 1330 the burgesses petitioned for a suspension of the privilege, on account of their poverty, and it consequently lay dormant until the year 1571, when it was again exercised. Since that period the town has frequently been the scene of electioneering dissension; and in consequence of the corrupt state of the borough, it was settled by act of parliament in 1830, that the franchise should be thrown open to the hundred of Bassetlaw, the £10 occupiers of which now exercise the right of voting: the mayor is returning officer. General quarter-sessions of the peace, for the northern division of the county, are held in the town-hall, which

was erected in 1755. The powers of the county debt-court of East Retford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of East Retford. The petty-sessions for the division take place on alternate Saturdays, and those for the borough weekly.

The parish comprises by measurement 171 acres, about one-third of which is laid out in pasture or in gardens, and the remaining two-thirds are occupied by buildings, streets, &c. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5.; net income, £200; patron and impropriator, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. The church, a large and handsome structure with a lofty tower, is composed of several styles, and a portion of it is very old. In 1258, it was presented by Roger, Archbishop of York, to his chapel of St. Mary and the Holy Angels, near York Minster. In 1392, it contained two altars (in a chapel at the back), dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, and endowed by the bailiffs of East Retford, who appointed two cantuarists to minister daily: in 1528, the chapel was pulled down to repair the church, both being in a ruinous condition. In October, 1651, the church was greatly injured by the fall of the steeple and tower: a brief was granted by Richard Cromwell, for rebuilding it, which was done by the corporation, in 1658, at an expense of £1500. There are places of worship for General Baptists, Independents, Ranters, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was established by Edward VI., who endowed it with the possessions of the dissolved chantries of Sutton-in-Loundale, Tuxford, and Annesley; the present school-house was built in 1779, and the income is about £500 per annum. Sloswicke's hospital was founded in 1657, by Richard Sloswicke, who gave his dwelling-house to be converted into a *Maison de Dieu*, and endowed it with property from which six men were to receive £3. 6. 8. each annually. It was rebuilt by the corporation in 1806, and is inhabited by aged burgesses and others; the estate now lets for £85 a year. There are nine other almshouses. The poor-law union of East Retford comprises fifty parishes or places, and contains a population of 21,376. In the square of the town was formerly a relic of antiquity called the Broad-stone, supposed to have been part of a cross that once stood in the vicinity of East Retford.

RETFORD, WEST (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, ¼ of a mile (W.) from East Retford; containing 618 inhabitants. The parish is separated from East Retford by the river Idle, and intersected by the Chesterfield canal. It comprises 953 acres. The old Hall was the residence of the family of Denman, from which, by intermarriage, descended Anne, consort of James II. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; net income, £364; patron, J. Hood, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774. The church is a small edifice, with a tower and elegant crocketed spire. An hospital dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded in 1664, by Dr. John Darrell, and endowed for a master and sixteen brethren; part of the original building stood, with some modern additions, until 1832, when the whole was taken down, and the first stone of a new edifice laid on July 5th. The income of the hospital is upwards of £1000 a year.

RETTENDON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wickford; containing 807 inhabitants. It is situated on the navigable river Crouch, and comprises by computation 3363 acres of titheable land, of which 464 are pasture, and 26 wood; the soil is a highly productive loam, and the surface partly hilly, and partly level. Rettendon formerly belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here, which is at present a farmhouse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 6. 3., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £830, and the glebe comprises 84 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice with a square embattled tower, and contains several interesting monuments. A school is endowed with £20 per annum.

REVELSTOKE, a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 7½ miles (S. by E.) from Earl's-Plympton; containing 612 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1497 acres, of which 33 are common or waste land; it is situated on the coast, and bounded on the north and west by the river Yealm. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Yealmpton: the great tithes have been commuted for £139, and those of the incumbent for £115. The church, which is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII., stands close to the rocks of Bigbury bay in the English Channel, within a few yards of the cliff. A building, formerly a dissenting meeting-house, has recently been consecrated as a chapel of ease.

REVESBY (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Bolingbroke; containing 693 inhabitants. An abbey of Cistercian monks, in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Lawrence, was founded here in 1142, by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln; at the Dissolution it had a revenue of £349. 4. 10. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77; patron, J. B. Stanhope, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

REWE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, partly in the hundred of HAYRIDGE, but chiefly in the hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Exeter; containing, with the tything of Up-Exe, 301 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Culm, and intersected by the road from Exeter to Tiverton. It comprises by measurement 1250 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture; the scenery is very fine. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 4. 2., and in the joint gift of the Earl of Ilchester and the family of Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £338, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. At Up-Exe are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

REYDON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1¾ mile (N. W. by N.) from Southwold; containing 433 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2734*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.* On the south runs the river Blyth, upon which is a quay, where coal is imported, and corn, bark, &c., are shipped. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Stradbroke: the great tithes have been commuted

for £410; and the vicarial for £218, with a glebe of 43 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with an embattled tower. In 1827, when digging in a field for loam, several Roman urns were found.

REYMERSTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Mitford and Launditch, hundred of Mitford, W. division of Norfolk, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from East Dereham; containing 274 inhabitants. It comprises 1599*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*, of which 1136 acres are arable, 417 pasture, and 23 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 6., and in the gift of T. T. Gurdon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £461, and the glebe comprises 18 acres; £8. 15. also are payable to the rector of Garveston. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a square tower: the interior is exceedingly neat; the capitals of some of the columns which separate the nave from the aisles, are highly enriched, and the font is handsomely sculptured. The produce of twelve acres of land is applied to beautifying the church. At the inclosure in 1796, fourteen acres were allotted to the poor; to whom, also, the Rev. P. Gurdon, the incumbent, has assigned half of the glebe, in about eighteen parts, as garden-ground.

RHODES, a hamlet, in the township and parish of Middleton, union of Oldham, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Manchester; containing about 2000 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Irk, and on the old road from Middleton to Manchester, by Heaton and Cheetham-Hill. Rhodes Green, commonly called Rhodes, was the abode of a younger branch of the Hopwood family, of Hopwood, in the latter part of the 17th century, and beginning of the 18th: the mansion is a low plain fabric, now divided into cottages. The hamlet is in a very agreeable spot, about a mile west-by-south of the town of Middleton; and in the vicinity are several handsome residences, of which the present Rhodes House, beautifully situated, and overlooking the vale, is the seat of B. Siltzer, Esq. Here are the print and bleach works of Messrs. Salis Schwabe and Company, established about half a century ago, and which have been conducted by the present proprietors for the last fourteen years; they have been very much enlarged, and now employ about 700 hands. The Wesleyans have a preaching-room and a Sunday school; and there is an infant school belonging to the print-works, open to other children also.

RIBBESFORD (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Kidderminster, Lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of Worcester; containing, with the borough of Bewdley, 3465 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Severn, and comprises 1575*a.* 2*r.* 30*p.*, of which 560 acres are woodland, consisting chiefly of oak. The surface is undulated, and the soil runs through several varieties, from a light earth to a strong clay; coal exists, but it is not worked. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 19. 2.; net income, £360; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram. The tithes have been commuted for £130, and the glebe consists of 66 acres. The church is an ancient and curious structure, in a retired situation, surrounded by wooded heights.—See Bewdley; and Forest, Far.

RIBBLETON, a township, in the parish and union of Preston, hundred of Amounderness, N. division of Lancashire, 1½ mile (N. E.) from the town of Preston; containing 178 inhabitants. Avicia de Ribleton held the manor in the reign of Henry III.; and from her grandson, Robert, the Ethelestons or Elstons obtained lands here: Robert Elston, of this family, died in 1662. In the township is a waste of about 70 acres, on the borders of Fulwood, Brockholes, and Preston moors, remarkable as the spot on which commenced the battle, 17th Aug. 1648, between the parliamentarians under Cromwell, and the royal army under the Duke of Hamilton and General Langdale. The township comprises 712½ acres of land, mostly meadow and pasture; the surface is level, and the soil clay. Ribbleton Hall, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, with 110 acres of land, is the property of Thomas Birchall, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £40.

RIBBY, with Wrea, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of Kirkham, union of the Fylde, hundred of Amounderness, N. division of Lancashire; containing, with the township of Westby with Plumptons, 1085 inhabitants, of whom 442 are in Ribby with Wrea township, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Kirkham, on the road to Lytham. This place is mentioned in Domesday survey. Roger de Poictou gave the tithes of "*Ribbi*" to the priory of Lancaster, and the grant was confirmed by John, Earl of Morton; in the reign of Henry III. the manor belonged to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and subsequently to John of Gaunt. The parish comprises 3419 acres, whereof 1368 are in Ribby with Wrea; it is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, and is of a flat surface, with views embracing the river Ribble and the Welsh mountains. A branch here diverges to Lytham from the Preston and Fleetwood railway. The manor-house of Wrea Green, erected about sixty years since, is the property of the Hornby family: Shepherd's Farm or Villa, in Wrea hamlet, with 170 acres, is the property of Thomas Birley, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirkham, endowed with about 70 acres of land. The church, situated in Ribby, was built about the year 1715, and rebuilt in 1847. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £149. 15. payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £34. 5. to the vicar of Kirkham. James Thistleton, in 1693, bequeathed £180 towards the foundation of a school, to which Nicholas Sharples, a native of the township, in 1716 left the residue of his estate, amounting to £850; the income is now about £60 per annum.

RIBCHESTER (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of Preston, partly in the hundred of Amounderness, and partly in the Lower division of the hundred of Blackburn, N. division of Lancashire; containing, with the chapelry of Longridge, and the townships of Alston, Dilworth, Dutton, and Hothersall, 4111 inhabitants, of whom 1727 are in Ribchester township, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Blackburn. Ribchester, in the Domesday survey called "*Ribelcastre*," though now only an obscure village, was unquestionably a Roman town or city; the name, the course of the Roman roads in this part, and the Roman antiquities found here, such as ruins of temples, statues, coins, altars, and inscriptions, all concur in establishing the fact. The first notice of Ribchester in modern times is found in Leland, who de-

scribes it as "a poore thing, that hath beene an auncient towne: great squarid stones, voultes, and antique coynes be founde ther; and ther is a place wher the people fable that the *Jues* had a temple." Subsequent discoveries have served to show that this "fable," like most popular traditions, is partly true and partly erroneous: a temple stood here, but it was a heathen, and not a Jewish, temple. Camden, who visited the place in the reign of Elizabeth, speaks of it as being then a mere village; and Dr. Stukeley, after a personal survey in 1725, states, that "the whole channel of the Ribble at present lies within the precinct of the ancient city;" and laments that the river "runs over innumerable antiquities."

The parish is from five to six miles in length, from Alston to Dutton, and from three to four in breadth, from the summit of Longridge Fell to the Ribble. The fell gives the parish at its northern extremity a barren and sterile appearance; but cultivation has been carried to the summit of this elevated region. In the valley, on the banks of the river, the meadows and pastures are for the most part fertile, and the scenery in many situations is beautifully picturesque: the lands are well wooded, except on the hills, and even there planting has not been wholly neglected. Of 2093 acres in Ribchester township, 1893 are arable and pasture, and 100 waste. There is a very good slate-quarry. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Stidd annexed; net income, £128; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Chester. The church is a rude irregular pile, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, porch, and tower. The last is partly castellated, but being too broad for the height, is deficient in symmetry; each aisle has a projecting wing, and the porch is almost detached from the other part of the building. The Dutton choir on the south is supposed to be of the age of King John, or Henry III. The great tithes of Ribchester township have been commuted for £145, and the small for £30: the bishop has 173 acres of glebe, and the vicar three-quarters of an acre. At Longridge is a separate incumbency. There are a place of worship for Independents, and two chapels for Roman Catholics: one of the latter at Dutton, was built about a century ago; the priest has a house, and 20 acres of land. John Dewhurst, in 1771, founded a free school, the income of which is £20: attached to the Roman Catholic chapel is another school. Of several charities, one, originally consisting of £150 left by James Standford in 1695, and subsequently augmented to £452. 10., laid out in the purchase of land in 1740, now produces £50 per annum. An almshouse for five aged females, who each receive 12*s.* 6*d.* per month, and who have six tons of coal per annum, is supported by George Walmsley, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, as heir to property here.

RIBSTON, GREAT, with Walshford, a township, in the parish of Hunsingore, Upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, 3½ miles (N.) from Wetherby; containing 170 inhabitants. This place was the site of a preceptory of Knights Templars founded by Robert, Lord Roos, and subsequently grated to the Hospitallers: at the Dissolution the revenues were returned at £265. 9. 6. The site and demesnes became the property of the Goodricke family, who converted the monastery into a family residence, and of whom one was created a baronet in 1641. Within the last few years, the Hall and the estate annexed, comprehending almost the whole parish of Hunsingore, have passed to Joseph Dent, Esq. The township comprises by computation 1780 acres, and includes the villages of Great Ribston and Walshford, both beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Nidd. The celebrated apple called from this place the Ribston-pippin, was first grown here; the original tree was raised from a pippin brought from France, and died in 1840. Ribston Hall, the seat of Mr. Dent, is a noble mansion: in the family chapel are several memorials of the Goodricke family, and in the cemetery attached is the sepulchral monument of the Roman standard-bearer of the ninth legion, which was found at York in 1638. The chapel has lately been repaired and beautified by Mr. Dent, and is an interesting object.

RIBSTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of Spofforth, Upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Wetherby; containing 246 inhabitants. The township consists of about 600 acres, and is mostly the property of the Earl of Harewood, and Joseph Dent, Esq.

RIBTON, a township, in the parish of Bridekirk, union of Cockermouth, Allerdale ward below Derwent, W. division of Cumberland, 4½ miles (W.) from Cockermouth; containing 25 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £4. 6. Here are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence.

RIBY (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of Caistor, E. division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Grimsby; containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4.; patron and impropriator, W. E. Tomline, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £130.

RICCALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Selby, wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, E. riding of York, 3½ miles (N.) from Escrick; containing 718 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the site of a formidable encampment of Danish invaders, who, under Harold Harfager, King of Norway, arrived here in 300 ships, in 1066, on the invitation of Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, and brother of Harold II., King of England, and fortified themselves on some rising ground on Riccall common, since called Daneshill, where they were joined by the forces of the earl. The invaders leaving their vessels and their camp in the care of Olave, son of Harfager, proceeded towards York, and having defeated the Saxon Earls Edwin and Morcar in battle at the village of Fulford, made themselves masters of that city, which they plundered, committing dreadful devastation, and taking numerous hostages from the vanquished. But Harold, King of England, advancing against them with his army; encountered the Danes at Stamford-Bridge, when they were routed with great slaughter, and both Harfager and Tosti were killed. A treaty was soon afterwards concluded, in which those who had survived the conflict were permitted, on delivering up the spoils they had taken, to return in twenty of their ships to their native shore, for which they embarked at this place.

The parish comprises 3060*a.* 19*p.*, of which 1269 acres are arable, 736 meadow and pasture, 38 in orchards and gardens, 16 in homesteads and roads, and 1000 common and waste. The soil is rich sand and warp, and with the exception of the common, the lands are in good

cultivation; the surface is generally flat, occasionally rising into mounds of considerable elevation. There are two manors, one of them belonging to the Bishop of Ripon. Wheel Hall, for some time the residence of the family of Masterman, and until lately the property of the see of Durham, has been converted into a farmhouse; the original foundations, and the moat by which it was encompassed on three sides, may still be traced. Riccall Hall, the seat of Mrs. Richardson, is a neat mansion of red brick, with the family arms sculptured over the entrance; it is fitted up with considerable taste, and contains a valuable collection of paintings. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Ouse, and is spacious and well built. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The great tithes have been commuted for £508. 10., and the vicarial for £140; the glebe comprises about an acre and a half attached to the glebe-house, including the churchyard, and there are 22 acres in the township of Hemingbrough. The church is an ancient edifice in the early Norman style, with portions of the early and later English, and a low massive tower; the chancel contains a piscina, and some monuments to the Wormley and Richardson families.

RICHARD'S-CASTLE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Ludlow, partly in the hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, and partly in the hundred of Munslow, S. division of Salop, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Ludlow, on the road to Leominster; containing 656 inhabitants, of whom 343 are in Salop. The parish comprises 4829 acres, of which 2000 are arable, 1500 pasture, 898 woodland, and 183 common or waste: good limestone is quarried. The river Teme separates the lower part from Woolferton; and the Leominster canal passes on the south-east. The higher part of Haye Park runs up to the High Vinealls, which commands most extensive prospects, including the Wrekin to the north, the Black mountains and the Sugar-Loaf on the south-west, the Gloucestershire hills, the Malvern hills, Abberley hills, Clee hills, and the beautiful and rich champagne of Herefordshire and Worcestershire. A charter for a market and a fair was granted by King John, but both have been long disused. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. 3., and in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester: the tithes have been commuted for £650, and there are 109½ acres of glebe. The church, situated in the county of Hereford, is a fine old structure with some beautiful remains of stained glass, and had formerly a spire, which was burned down several years since. A school is supported by the gentry of the parish. Some remains exist of the keep and walls of a castle built by Richard Scrope, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, but they are so embosomed in wood as to be scarcely perceptible: on the declivity of its mount, 2000 royalists under Sir Thomas Dundesford were defeated in the civil war, by an inferior force headed by Col. Birch. A spring in the parish, called Boney well, is remarkable for casting up small fish or frog bones in spring and autumn.

RICHBOROUGH, county of Kent.—See Ash.

RICHMOND (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the First division of the hundred of Kingston, E. division of Surrey, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from London; containing 7760 inhabitants. This place, although not mentioned in Domesday book, is noticed in a record of nearly the same date, under the name of *Syenes*; and it was afterwards called *Shene* or *Sheen*. The manor became the property of the crown in the latter part of the reign of Edward I., who resided here, as also did his successors Edward II. and Edward III.; and the latter monarch either built a palace, or made very considerable additions to one already in existence, in which he ended his days. Since this period the manor has belonged either to the crown or to some branch of the royal family, and has very frequently been the residence of the sovereign. Queen Anne, wife of Richard II., dying here, it so affected the king, that he abandoned the palace, and allowed it to become ruinous; but it was restored to its former splendour by Henry V. In 1492 it was the scene of a grand tournament held by Henry VII.; and having been destroyed by fire in 1498, it was rebuilt by that monarch in 1501, when he changed the name of the place to Richmond, after his title of Earl of Richmond before he was king. Philip I., of Spain, having been driven on the English coast by a storm, was entertained here in 1506, with great magnificence; and in 1509 Henry VII. expired in the palace.

Henry VIII. also held a tournament at Richmond, where his first wife, Catherine of Arragon, bore a son, who was named after him, but died when twelve months old. The same monarch negotiated an exchange with Cardinal Wolsey of this place for Hampton Court, which the latter had recently built; but on the fall of the cardinal, Richmond again came to the crown; and the Emperor Charles V., of Germany, was lodged in the palace, on his visit to England, in 1523. The Princess Elizabeth was confined at Richmond by her sister Mary, and it became her favourite residence after her accession to the throne; she died here in 1603, in which year, and in 1625, the courts of justice were removed hither, on account of the plague. In 1605, Henry, Prince of Wales, resided here; and Richmond was the occasional residence of Charles I., who here formed a large collection of pictures; and of his queen, on whom it was settled. In 1649 the palace was surveyed by order of parliament, and in the following year was sold. Shortly after the Restoration it was delivered to the queen-mother, but in a very dilapidated state; it was soon afterwards pulled down, and private houses erected on the site, the owners of which hold on lease from the crown.

A park appears to have been formed in the reign of Edward I.; and in the time of Henry VIII. there were two parks, distinguished as the Great and the Little, the second having been probably laid out in the reign of Henry V., or Henry VII. These were afterwards united, and called the Old or Little Park by way of distinction from one inclosed by Charles I. The *Old Park*, commencing near Kew-bridge, stretches along the bank of the Thames to Richmond, and comprises the beautiful and extensive royal gardens of Kew, and a dairy and grazing farm, which was cultivated under the immediate direction of George III., who directed the old lodge of Richmond to be demolished, with a view to the erection of a palace, for which the foundation was prepared, but which was never built. The park was given to the lord mayor and citizens of London, during the protectorate, but after the Restoration reverted to the crown. The Observatory in the park, built in 1769 by Sir William

Chambers, is furnished with excellent astronomical instruments, apparatus for philosophical experiments, and some models, and until lately contained a collection of ores from the mines in the forest of Hartz, in Germany, which have been removed to the British Museum; on its summit is a moveable dome, having an equatorial instrument. The *New* or *Great Park*, inclosed by Charles I., is situated southward of Richmond, extending from Richmond Hill to the road between London and Kingston; it is eight miles in circumference, encompassed with a brick wall, and comprises about 2253 acres. The inclosure of this park formed one of the articles of the king's impeachment. In the reign of George II., the Princess Amelia, who was ranger, attempted to exclude the public; but Mr. John Lewis, an inhabitant, recovered the right of way by proceedings at law.

The village of RICHMOND, from its picturesque situation, and the beauty of the surrounding country, possesses attractions of a very rare character. The view from the summit of the hill, though not extensive, includes every thing required to constitute a fine landscape, embracing a fertile and richly-wooded plain, through which the Thames flows in a winding course, with its banks ornamented by numerous mansions and villas, and the prospect being bounded by hills. Its proximity to the metropolis, and the facility of conveyance both by land and water, cause the place to be much resorted to. It in all respects resembles a town, and has a genteel appearance, containing some very good houses, with several inns of a superior description; also a neat theatre, which is opened three or four nights in the week during the summer season; and a literary and scientific institution, established in 1836. The repair of the highways, and the paving and watching of the town, are, by act of parliament, under the control of thirty-five select vestrymen. The Thames, which is here nearly 300 feet wide, is crossed by a handsome bridge of five arches, the central one being 25 feet high from low-water mark, and 60 feet wide; the first stone was laid on the 23rd of August, 1774, and the structure was completed in Dec. 1777, at an expense of about £26,000. A railway to the metropolis was opened in July 1846; it is six miles long, and joins the South-Western railway about two miles from Nine-Elms, Vauxhall, thus making a total of eight miles from Richmond to Nine-Elms. An act was passed in 1847 for extending this railway to Windsor.

The LIVING is a vicarage, consolidated with that of Kingston, by act of parliament, in 1760. The church is a neat brick edifice, with a low square embattled tower; amongst other interesting monuments is a brass tablet, erected by the Earl of Buchan in 1792, to the memory of Thomson, Author of the *Seasons*, who died at Richmond in 1748. A district church dedicated to St. John was built in 1831, on a site given by William Selwyn, Esq., at an expense of about £7000, of which £3500 were granted by the commissioners under the act of the 58th of George III., and the remainder was raised by subscription; it is a handsome edifice in the later English style, containing 1250 sittings, of which 600 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar, with a net income of £150. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; also a Roman Catholic chapel. The *Wesleyan Theological Institution*, erected here in 1842, at an expense of £11,000, is a spacious structure in the later English style, consisting of a central range and two projecting wings, and is 248 feet in length. In the middle of the principal range is a square tower, with octagonal turrets at the angles, rising above the battlements of the tower, and terminating in minarets crowned by figured finials; and the fronts of the wings have angular turrets of similar character with minarets, above the gable. The chief entrance is in the central tower, under a lofty and embattled oriel window; the main building contains about 70 apartments, and there are several additional rooms in the wings.

A school was founded in 1713, by the contributions of several noblemen and gentlemen, and was endowed in 1719, by Lady Dorothy Capel, with part of the rental of an estate, from which it now receives £37. 10.; it has also £3700 new South Sea annuities, and £100 four per cents., the produce of benefactions and donations. *Queen Elizabeth's* almshouses, supposed to have been founded in the year 1606 by Sir George Wright, were originally situated under Richmond Hill; the present building was erected by subscription, in 1767, at a place called the Vineyard, on a piece of ground given by William Turner, Esq.: the income is about £132 per annum, and affords maintenance to eight women. On the hill is an almshouse founded and endowed by *Bishop Duppa* in 1661, the income of which, with some small additional benefactions, is £206, and in which are ten widows. Almshouses were founded in 1695, by *Humphrey Michell*, for ten old men, and the charity was augmented by John Michell and William Smithet, Esqrs.; the tenements were rebuilt in 1810, at an expense of £3014, defrayed out of savings from the revenue, which is at present about £420 per annum. The income of the almshouses founded in 1757 by *Rebecca Houblon* is £280, and nine women are supported in them. *William Hickey*, in 1727, bequeathed certain estates which, with the interest of savings, now produce a rental of more than £750 for the pensioners of the charity; and from the excess of income beyond the expenditure, the trustees, by permission of the lord chancellor, in 1834, erected handsome almshouses for the pensioners, in the later English style, at Marsh-gate, at an expense of about £5800. There is another valuable charity, for repairing the church, the income of which is about £600; of this sum £300 are appropriated to the support of deserving poor, at the discretion of the trustees, who lately obtained from the court of chancery permission to build ten almshouses, for ten men and women. The parish receives £170 per annum from Henry Smith's charity: in 1785, Mrs. Mary New bequeathed £1000 three per cent. reduced annuities for five widows; and there are other bequests to the poor. The union of Richmond comprises five parishes, with a population of 13,558: the union workhouse, formerly the parochial poor-house, was built in 1786, by George III., and, with about thirty acres of land, presented by that monarch to the parish.

A convent of Carthusians, called the House of Jesus of Bethlehem, was erected and richly endowed by Henry V., in 1414, at the hamlet of West Sheen, about a quarter of a mile from the palace; and in 1416, a hermitage for a recluse was founded in this convent.

In the reign of Henry VII., Perkin Warbeck sought an asylum within its walls, when defeated by that monarch; and the body of James IV., King of Scotland, was brought hither, after his defeat and death at Flodden-Field. At the time of its dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £777. 12. 1. It was revived by Queen Mary, but finally suppressed at her death, a few months afterwards. An ancient gateway, the last remains of the priory, was taken down in 1769; and the hamlet of West Sheen was at the same time demolished, the site now forming a part of the royal inclosure. A convent of Carmelites had been established here before the convent of Carthusians, by Edward II.; but it was removed to Oxford, at the expiration of two years from its foundation. Henry VII. is said to have instituted a convent of Observant friars near the palace in 1499, the suppression of which, in 1534, is recorded by Holinshed. A mineral well, discovered at Richmond about 1680, appears to have attracted a great deal of company, and was in considerable repute for about half a century, but it afterwards rapidly declined. In the grounds of the Earl of Erroll is a mount called Henry the Eighth's, on which that monarch is said to have stood waiting the signal to inform him of the death of Anna Boleyn. Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's school, died at West Sheen in 1519. Mrs. Mary Yates, a celebrated actress in the time of Garrick, and Edmund Kean, the eminent tragedian, died and were buried at Richmond: Dr. John Moore, author of *Zeluco*, was also buried here.

*Arms.*

RICHMOND (*St. Mary*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of York, 44 miles (N. W.) from York, and 234 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 3992 inhabitants. The town and castle seem to have been founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by his nephew Alan Rufus, upon whom he bestowed the whole district, with the title of Earl, and who gave the place the name of "Rich Mount," indicating, it is presumed, the value he attached to it. The district had previously belonged to the Saxon Earl Edwin, and the charter, for dispossessing him of his Yorkshire estates, and conferring them on Alan, was granted at the siege of York, in 1069. The castle appears to have been impregnable, from its situation and immense strength, but was suffered to fall into decay at an early period, as when Leland wrote his *Itinerary*, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was in a state of ruin. It has recently been repaired and restored, under the superintendence of Captain Hampton, who has been guided in this important and very difficult undertaking, by a drawing made about the reign of Henry III., and not long since discovered among the Harleian manuscripts. The town, in Leland's time, still retained its walls; but the three gates called French, Finkel, and Bar gates, had been destroyed. The discovery of a great number of Roman silver coins near the castle, in 1720, led to the conjecture that the town is of Roman origin, but there is no further confirmation of the opinion.

Richmond is situated on the declivity of a hill, at whose foot the river Swale winds in a semicircular course; and the valley to which the stream gives name, and the other parts of the neighbourhood, are celebrated for their romantic scenery. It is a neat town, chiefly built of stone, and the society consists in a great degree of persons of independent property; the beauty of the surrounding district, and the moderate rate at which the necessary articles of consumption can be procured, attracting many of this class. The principal streets contain several excellent houses, and the place is lighted with gas. A handsome stone bridge of three arches, crossing the Swale, was erected in 1789, at the joint expense of the corporation and the North riding. In the market-place, where are some very good shops, is a column, under which a reservoir was constructed for supplying the town with water; but being found inadequate to the purpose, a new reservoir, capable of containing 120,000 gallons, has been constructed by the town-council at the head of the Gallowgate, into which water is conveyed by iron-pipes from a spring at High Coalsgarth, about two miles distant: the expense of bringing the water to the town was about £2000.

From the period of its foundation, during several successive reigns, Richmond appears to have been a place of very considerable trade; but the grant of charters for markets to some neighbouring towns, and other causes, interrupted its prosperity, and until recently the want of means of communication (the Swale, from its rocky bed, not being navigable) was much felt. The Richmond branch of the York and Darlington railway, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, was opened in September, 1846; it quits the main line a few miles south of Darlington, and, on approaching Richmond, crosses the river Swale, and terminates on the south side of the river and town. The station is connected with the centre of the town by a new road, which crosses the Swale by a handsome Gothic bridge of four arches of 52 feet span. The business is principally in corn and lead, the latter being brought from the mines about fourteen miles westward; there are also quarries of good stone. A large trade in knitted-yarn stockings, and woollen caps for sailors, was formerly carried on; they were manufactured here, and exported to Holland and the Netherlands, but it has nearly ceased. The market is on Saturday, and great quantities of corn are sold at it to the corn factors and millers of the adjacent grazing and mining districts. There are fairs, on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, granted by Queen Elizabeth, and on the Saturday before the feast of St. Thomas à Becket, and on the feast of the Holy Rood, bestowed by Edward I.; the first and last are for cattle, woollen goods, and various kinds of merchandise, and are numerously attended.

The town, which is a borough by prescription, as well as by various royal grants and charters, was fully incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in the 19th year of her reign; and by a charter conferred by Charles II. in the 21st of his reign, the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, and subordinate officers. The present corporation, however, consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; four justices of the peace have been appointed, and the mayor is a magistrate during his year of office, and for one year after. The limits of

*Corporation Seal.*

the municipal borough are co-extensive with those of the parish. The town first sent members to parliament in the 27th of Elizabeth: the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of the parishes of Richmond and Easby, and the mayor is returning officer. A court of record is held every alternate Tuesday before the recorder, at which actions under £100 may be tried, but causes at issue are generally taken to the quarter-sessions for the borough. A meeting of magistrates occurs every Monday, and a court leet at Easter and Michaelmas. The town-hall is a handsome building, erected by the corporation. The gaol for debtors arrested by warrant from the sheriff of the county, directed to the chief bailiff, belonged to the ancient earls of Richmond, and is now the property of the Earl of Zetland, and rented by the Duke of Leeds as high steward and chief bailiff of the liberty and franchise of Richmond and Richmondshire, in which capacity his grace has peculiar jurisdiction, with power of appointing courts and holding pleas of civil action under 40*s*. There is also a borough gaol. The powers of the county debt-court of Richmond, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Richmond and Reeth.

The parish comprises by admeasurement 2341 acres, of which 425 are arable, 1618 meadow and pasture, and 298 woodland. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 5. 7½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and there is an acre and a half of glebe. The church is thought to have been erected about the time of Henry III., but the variety of additions and alterations it has undergone has left little trace of its original architecture; it contains a few handsome monuments and armorial bearings, a beautiful font, and an excellent organ. The chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the centre of the town, belonged to the abbey of St. Mary at York, but was suffered to become ruinous, and no service was performed in it from the year 1712 until 1740, at which period it was repaired by the corporation. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of about £108: the patronage, formerly in the corporation, has been purchased by L. Cooke, Esq., of Richmond. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel: in a window of the last is a fine painting of the Crucifixion. The free grammar school, which is in considerable repute, was founded and endowed by the burgesses in the reign of Elizabeth, who granted letters-patent authorising its institution; the produce of the endowment is £300 per annum. A rent-charge of £8 was bequeathed by Dr. Bathurst, in 1659, towards the maintenance of scholars going from the school to the university of Cambridge; and in 1730, Dr. William Allen left his estate at Bures St. Mary, in Suffolk, for founding two scholarships at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, with preference to his next of kin, and afterwards to scholars of Richmond school. The Rev. Matthew Hutchinson's fund, bequeathed in 1704, and now producing about £68 per annum, is appropriated chiefly to the education of boys, and the relief of widows. The poor-law union of Richmond comprises 46 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,233.

The ruins in and near Richmond possess extreme interest. Of these, the principal is the castle, the site of which comprises nearly six acres; the remains show the great strength of the building when entire, and the square tower, or keep, supposed to have been built at a rather more recent period than the other parts, and which was repaired in 1761 by the Duke of Richmond, is in good preservation. To the north of the town was a house of Grey friars, of which the tower is remaining; it is a beautiful structure in the richest English style, ornamented with buttresses and pinnacles, and was erected but shortly before the Dissolution, at which time the society consisted of a master and fourteen brethren. The establishment itself was founded so early as 1258, by Ralph Fitz-Randal, Lord of Middleham. St. Nicholas, hospital, for sick and infirm people, and pilgrims, a short distance from the town, is of uncertain origin, but is mentioned in the 18th of Henry II.; the present building is supposed to have been erected soon after the dissolution of religious houses, and contains little of the original edifice. Nearly opposite the castle, on the other side of the river Swale, are the ruins of the priory of St. Martin, founded in 1100, which was granted to the abbey of St. Mary, York, and richly endowed by Whyomar, lord of Aske, chief steward to the Earl of Richmond: some fine Norman arches yet remain. Richmond gives the title of Duke to the family of Lennox.

RICKERBY, a township, in the parish of STANWIX, union of CARLISLE, ESKDALE ward, E. division of the county of CUMBERLAND, 1½ mile (N. E. by E.) from Carlisle; containing 92 inhabitants.

RICKERGATE, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY, city and union of CARLISLE, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 2440 inhabitants.

RICKERSCOTE, a township, in the parish of CASTLE-CHURCH, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, union, and S. division of the county, of STAFFORD, 1¾ mile (S. S. E.) from Stafford; containing 154 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the river Penk, near the Penkridge road, amid scenery highly picturesque, and is distinguished by its valuable spa. The soil is a good light loam; and the low lands, which are mostly in pasturage, have been greatly improved by the formation of embankments, which protect them from inundations.

RICKINGHALL-INFERIOR (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, ¼ of a mile (S. W. by W.) from Botesdale; containing 432 inhabitants. The road from Bury St. Edmund's to Norwich runs through the village. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Rickinghall-Superior consolidated, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 2½., and in the gift of G. St. Vincent Wilson, Esq.: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £1040; the glebe of this place contains nearly 24 acres. The church, which has about 450 sittings, is in the decorated English style, with a tower circular below and octagonal above. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RICKINGHALL-SUPERIOR (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division

of SUFFOLK, ¾ of a mile (S. by W.) from Botesdale; containing 768 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Norwich to Bury St. Edmund's. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Rickinghall-Inferior, and valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 11½.; the glebe comprises about 15 acres. The church is in the decorated English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower; the south porch is remarkably handsome.

RICKLING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (N.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 445 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1356*a*. 31*p*., of which about 1083 acres are arable, 146 meadow and pasture, and 49 woodland. It is separated from the parish of Quendon by the road to Newmarket, on which the village, consisting of several neatly-built houses, is pleasantly situated. The manor-house, about a mile from the church, is a spacious quadrangular embattled structure, with a lofty gateway tower, and still retains much of its original grandeur. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patron, the Bishop of London; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The great tithes have been commuted for £275, and the vicarial for £124; the appropriate glebe comprises 17 acres, and the vicarial 6. The church, an ancient edifice of stone, contains various interesting monumental inscriptions.

RICKMANSWORTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of WATFORD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 24 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hertford, and 18 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 5026 inhabitants. The name of this town, in ancient records, is written *Rykemereswearth* and *Richmeresweard*, signifying "the rich moor meadow." The manor, which, with four others constituted the lordship of Pynesfield, formed part of the demesne of the Saxon kings, and was bestowed by Offa of Mercia on the monks of St. Alban's, who retained it until the Dissolution. It was given by Edward VI. to Ridley, Bishop of London, upon whose martyrdom it was granted by Mary to his successor, Bonner; in the reign of Elizabeth it again became the property of the crown, and ultimately passed into private hands. The TOWN is pleasantly situated in a valley, near the confluence of the Colne and Gade with the Chess; these rivers are much frequented by anglers, being noted for their trout, and the last, which rises in Buckinghamshire, turns several mills. Its short distance from London, combined with an agreeable adjacent country, renders the town a desirable place of residence: it is irregularly built. Within the parish are some flour-mills and six paper-mills, affording occupation to nearly 600 persons; there is also a large brewery. The manufacture of horse-hair seating for chairs, and of straw-plat, is carried on to a considerable extent; and the cultivation of water-cresses for the London market gives employment to many persons. The Grand Junction canal passes through the town, and the London and Birmingham railway a few miles on the east of it. Fairs for cattle are held on July 20th and Nov. 24th, and a statute-fair on the Saturday before the third Monday in September. The parish comprises 9769*a*. 15*p*., exclusively of roads and rivers, 430 acres are common or waste land.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of London: the great tithes have been commuted for £1385, the vicarial for £600, and the glebe comprises 108 acres. The church has a large embattled tower of hewn flints at its western end. The body was a few years since rebuilt of brick, coloured in imitation of weather-stained stone; some ancient ecclesiastical coins, and leaden and stone coffins, were discovered in digging for the foundation. Over the altar is a beautiful window of painted glass, representing the Crucifixion, brought originally from St. Peter's at Rome, and purchased in Paris, in 1800, for £200. A church called Christ Church, erected in the hamlet of Chorley-Wood, chiefly at the expense of James Hayward, Esq., of Loudwater House, was consecrated in November 1845; it is in the style of the 13th century, with a tower, and is of faced flint, with stone dressings: the living is in Mr. Hayward's gift. At West Hyde, also, is a church dedicated to St. Thomas, of which the first stone was laid in May 1844; it is in the Norman style, with a tower, and was built partly by the Church Commissioners: the living is in the gift of the Bishop of London. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Moor Park, a splendid mansion in the vicinity, the property of Lord Robert Grosvenor, has been occupied at different times by Neville, Archbishop of York, in the reign of Henry VI.; by Cardinal Wolsey; by the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II.; and by Lord Anson. On the high ground on the other side of, and close adjoining, the town, is Rickmansworth Park, now unoccupied. The parish was the birthplace, in 1553, of Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of London, who is honourably known as the founder of Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College) and of St. John's College, Oxford; also of Merchant Tailors' school, London; and for his extensive charities.

RIDDELL'S-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 175 inhabitants. This township, which derives its name from the family of Riddell, comprises about 2022 acres of land. Within its limits, near the village of Long Horsley, is an old tower, that belonged in the time of Henry VIII. to Sir Robert Horsley, whose ancestors held the estate at a very early period, probably before the reign of Henry III. There is a small but neat Roman Catholic chapel, and the ancient tower is now used for a priest's house.

RIDDINGS, a township and ecclesiastical district, in the parish of ALFRETON, union of BELPER, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (S.) from Alfreton; the township containing 1841, and the district 4500 inhabitants. This place, with Watnall in Nottinghamshire, formed the half of a knight's fee. It was anciently the property of the Chaworths, and subsequently of the De Ryddinges, who, in the early part of the reign of Henry III., were resident here: the old manor-house was pulled down about the year 1809. The manor is now vested in James Oakes, Esq. Here are extensive iron-works and furnaces for smelting iron-ore, immense quantities of which, and of coal, are obtained in the immediate neighbourhood, affording occupation to a large portion of the inhabitants. The population of Ironville, which is part of Riddings, are

employed in the adjacent mines, forges, &c., of Codnor-Park. At the iron-works in Riddings, called the Alfreton Iron-works, large quantities of ordnance stores are manufactured for the service of the British government and the East India Company. These works were established about 1801, and have greatly increased the population, which prior to that period was but small, although in early ages Riddings was of considerable consequence. The coal formation surrounds the hill on which the village stands, in the shape of an inverted basin, having a dip on every side. There are six workable beds of coal, and at least twelve separate mines, or rakes, as they are technically called, of ironstone: a sandstone rock, very low in the series, yields a large and constant quantity of water, containing about twelve per cent. of common salt, which is not at present applied to any use. The blast furnaces here were the first at which metallic titanium, in the form of brilliant cubic crystals, was found to be produced; and another curious product of these works, of late years, is cyanide of potassium, in a state of great purity: it oozes out of the sides of the furnaces, about three or four feet above the part at which the scoria, or cinder, as it is called, is allowed to escape. The source of the potassium is the peculiar kind of ironstone in use here, which, on analysis, has been found to contain potash: the titanium has a similar origin. A branch of the Cromford canal, connected with Mansfield by a railway, passes through the village.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Vicar of Alfreton. The church, a neat edifice with a tower and spire, in the early English style, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1830 by the Parliamentary Commissioners, the inhabitants subscribing £1000; it affords accommodation to 1000 persons. A parsonage-house was subsequently provided; and schools in connexion with the Church were built in 1844, for about 600 children. The schools are in the Elizabethan style, and are very ornamental to the neighbourhood: they comprise three rooms for the separate instruction of boys, girls, and infants, as also a master's house; and are provided with all the modern improvements for perfect warming and ventilation. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and Sunday schools attached to them. A piece of land called the Chapel Yard, adjoining the residence of the proprietor of the iron-works, indicates the site on which a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene formerly stood.

RIDDLESWORTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Guilt-Cross, W. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from East Harling; containing 70 inhabitants. It comprises 1157 acres, and is separated from the county of Suffolk by the Lesser Ouse river. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Gasthorpe united, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 8½., and in the gift of T. Thornhill, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £116, and the glebe contains 15 acres. The church is in the early English style, with an embattled tower, and in the chancel is a handsome monument to Sir D. Drury.

RIDGACRE, a township, in the parish of Hales-Owen, union of Stourbridge, Upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of the county of Worcester; containing 465 inhabitants.

RIDGE (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Barnet, hundred of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, county of Hertford, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Barnet; containing 409 inhabitants. The parish is watered by the river Colne, and comprises 3607 acres, of which 139 are common or waste; the soil in the hilly parts is a strong clay, and in the lower parts a loamy earth resting on chalk and gravel. The road between Barnet and St. Alban's is less than a mile from the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Countess of Caledon. The great tithes have been commuted for £323. 12., and the vicarial for £242; the glebe-house has been erected by the present vicar. The church is principally in the later English style. Here was a religious house, an appendage to the abbey of St. Alban's, now a private residence.

RIDGEWAY, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of Eckington, union of Chesterfied, hundred of Scarsdale, N. division of the county of Derby, 7 miles (N.) from Chesterfield; containing 1467 inhabitants. The district is co-extensive with the township of Ridgeway with Troway, and abounds in coal, of which two mines are in operation; the inhabitants are employed chiefly in the manufacture of scythes and sickles. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the Rector's gift, endowed with the pew-rents of the church, and a fixed payment of £280 out of the tithes. The church was erected in 1840, at an expense of £1600, raised by subscription, aided by £350 from the Diocesan Church Building Society, and £200 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat structure in the later English style, with a small tower at the east end, and contains 571 sittings, of which 324 are unappropriated. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RIDGMONT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Woburn, hundred of Redbornestoke, county of Bedford, 3¼ miles (N. E.) from Woburn; containing 964 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Segenhoe, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £84; patron and impropriator, the Duke of Bedford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, in 1796. The church of Ridgmont has been enlarged: that at Segenhoe was long since demolished. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

RIDGWELL (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Halsted, hundred of Hinckford, N. division of Essex, 5 miles (N. W.) from Castle-Hedingham; containing 753 inhabitants. The river Colne has its source here, and the parish contains some fine springs. The village, which is on the road to Cambridge, had formerly a market; and a fair is still held on the eve of the festival of St. Lawrence. The hamlet of Ridgwell-Norton consists of a few houses situated on a pleasant green. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £420, and the vicarial for £136; there are 37 acres of impropriate glebe, and 15½ of vicarial. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Ridgwell is supposed to have been a Roman station, and a tessellated pavement has been found.

RIDING, a township, in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew, union of Hexham, E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Hexham; containing 132 inhabitants. A bridge was erected here in 1822, across the dangerous ford of Dipton burn. The Roman Watling-street, and the road from Newcastle to Hexham, pass through the township, and the Carlisle railway in the vicinity.

RIDLEY, a township, in the parish of Bunbury, union of Nantwich, First division of the hundred of Eddisbury, S. division of the county of Chester, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 123 inhabitants. It comprises 1335 acres, of which the prevailing soil is clay. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £100, payable to the Haberdashers' Company, of London. Sir Thomas Egerton, an eminent lawyer, and chancellor under James I., by whom he was created Viscount Brackley, was born here in 1540.

RIDLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Dartford, hundred of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 95 inhabitants, and comprising 814*a*. 11*p*., of which 34 acres are in wood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of William Lambard, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £174. 8., and there are 30 acres of glebe.

RIDLEY, a township, in the parish and union of Haltwhistle, W. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Haltwhistle; containing 258 inhabitants. The township is on the west of the river Allen, and south of the river South Tyne. It comprises 4202*a*. 1*r*. 1*p*., of which a small portion is arable and wood, and a considerable breadth wild moor; the soil is clay on the higher grounds, and gravel or sand in the vicinity of the Tyne, and the open land is occasionally interspersed with woody ravines, from which streams descend into the river. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway runs for about half a mile through the north-east corner of the township. Ridley Hall is mentioned in old documents as the property of the Ridleys of Willimoteswick, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.; in the latter part of the 17th century it had passed into the hands of the family of Lowes, by whom the present mansion was built, towards the close of the last century, and considerable additions were made to it by the late John Davidson, Esq., whose grandmother was named Lowes. It is charmingly situated on ground retiring irregularly from the Tyne; soft green slopes, and a rich garniture of groves, environ it on three sides, and on the south it has a broad and flat lawn, and the deep and thickly-wooded chasm of the Allen full in front. William's-Wyke Castle, which also belonged to the family of the martyred Bishop Ridley, until the year 1652, when the estate was seized by the commonwealth, is now a possession of Sir Edward Blackett's; it stands upon a rather steep eminence, overlooking the lands that intervene between it and the Tyne. The rectorial tithes, belonging to Sir Edward, have been commuted for £43, and the vicarial for £100. In the chapel-yard of Beltingham, in the township, are several fine yew-trees of great age; and near Allen's-Green are some petrifying springs which leave an incrustation upon any vegetable substance brought in contact with them.—See Beltingham.

RIDLINGTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the Tunstead and Happing incorporation, hundred of Tunstead, E. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (E.) from North Walsham; containing 212 inhabitants. It lies between North Walsham and the sea, and comprises about 600 acres, chiefly arable land. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of East Ruston united, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; net income, £208; patrons, Lady Wodehouse and the Canons of Windsor, the latter of whom are appropriators of East Ruston. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by statues of the Four Evangelists as pinnacles.

RIDLINGTON (*St. Mary and St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Uppingham, hundred of Martinsley, county of Rutland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Uppingham; containing 299 inhabitants, and comprising about 2000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3., and in the gift of the Earl of Gainsborough: the tithes have been commuted for £353, and the glebe contains 46 acres.

RIDWARE, HAMSTALL, county of Stafford.—See Hamstall-Ridware.

RIDWARE, MAVESYN (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Lichfield, N. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Rugeley; containing, with the hamlet of Blithbury, 531 inhabitants. The parish is situated between the rivers Trent and Blythe, and comprises by admeasurement 2336 acres of rich land; it is mostly arable, with some fine meadow land on the margin of the Trent. The road from Lichfield to Uttoxeter runs through the parish, and the Grand Trunk canal crosses the road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the hamlet of Hill-Ridware. Petty sessions are held at Hill-Ridware on every alternate Tuesday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11., and in the gift of Hugo Mavesyn Chadwick, and John Newton Lane, Esqrs.: the former is the principal proprietor of the parish. The tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe comprises 13 acres.

RIDWARE, PIPE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Lichfield, N. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Rugeley; containing 100 inhabitants. It comprises an area of about 700 acres, the soil of which is in some parts light, and in others a stiff clay; the river Trent and the Grand Trunk canal pass through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £46; patron, the Chancellor in the Cathedral of Lichfield.

RIGSBY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Spilsby, Wold division of the hundred of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlet of Ailby, 103 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1035*a*. 3*r*. 12*p*. Chalk lying under the soil is burnt for agricultural use, and also applied to the repair of the roads. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Alford: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £223.

RIGTON, a township, in the parish of Kirkby-Overblows, Upper division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Otley; containing 542 inhabitants. The township comprises by

computation 3000 acres: the village consists of a line of scattered houses, irregularly built. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, built by subscription on the waste land.

RIGTON, with BARDSEY.—See BARDSEY.

RILLINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Scampston, 1051 inhabitants, of whom 800 are in Rillington township, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Malton. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Derwent, and comprises by admeasurement 4842 acres, of which 2460 are in the township of Rillington; of the latter, more than three-fourths are arable, and the rest pasture. The soil is generally light. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £105; impropriator, Dr. Simpson. The church, rebuilt in 1825, is a neat structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and comprises 250 sittings. At the village of Scampston is a chapel. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

RILSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BURNSALL, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Skipton; containing 121 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 3050 acres, of which 849 are common or waste; and belongs to various proprietors, of whom the Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor: the soil is rich, and principally in meadow and pasture. Rilston House and Rilston Manor House are both handsome mansions. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat edifice with a square tower. Rentcharges amounting to £72. 10. 8. have been awarded as commutations for the tithes.

RIMMINGTON, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 722 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 3000 acres of land, chiefly the property of G. L. Fox, Esq., who is lord of the manor. It abounds with minerals; a vein of lead-ore, containing a large proportion of silver, was wrought with success for several years, and calamine was also obtained in considerable quantities.

RIMPTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHERBORNE, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Sherborne; containing 223 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the head of the valley of Taunton-Dean, and washed by a small stream tributary to the river Parret. It comprises by computation 1000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 9½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £209, and there are 48 acres of glebe, and a house. The church is a neat edifice of stone, with a tower.

RIMSWELL, a township, in the parish of OWTHORNE, union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 16½ miles (E.) from Hull; containing 143 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1085 acres of land. The village is neat, and lies about a mile to the west of Owthorne. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

RINGEY, or RINGWAY, a chapelry, in the parish of BOWDON, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Altrincham. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £112; patron, W. Egerton, Esq.

RINGLAND (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 7½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Norwich; containing 386 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Wensum, and comprises 1202*a*. 2*r*. 38*p*., of which about 774 acres are arable, 171 meadow, pasture, and marsh, 174 woodland, and 83 common; the surface is marked with numerous verdant undulations, commanding diversified views of the surrounding country. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 0½.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £165, and the vicarial for £105; the glebe contains 11½ acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower: the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen, in the lower compartments of which are representations of the Apostles, painted and gilt; the east window has some ancient stained glass, exhibiting several persons kneeling before a crucifix, and underneath them labels with Latin inscriptions. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by an endowment producing £22 per annum.

RINGLEY, a chapelry, chiefly in the parish of PRESTWICH, partly in the union of BOLTON and partly in that of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of LANCASHIRE, 4 miles (S. E.) from Bolton. This chapelry lies in a populous and rich vale, and has excellent coal-mines and good stone-quarries in operation; also a large paper manufactory, two cotton-mills, some works for calico-printing, and bleach-grounds. The river Irwell, the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, a road between Bury and Bolton, and the East Lancashire railway, all run through the chapelry; and at Stoneclough, half a mile distant, is a station on the Bolton and Manchester railway. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rectors of Prestwich, Bury, and Middleton; income, £260, with a house. The chapel, dedicated to Our Saviour, was rebuilt in 1826, at a cost of £1300, and is in the early English style, with a tower: it is situated in the hamlet of Outwood and township of Pilkington. A school was built in 1640 by Nathan Walworth (founder of the chapel), who endowed it with land now producing £46 per annum; and £10 per annum were left in 1750 by Mr. Baguley, for the poor.

RINGMER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, hundred of RINGMER, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Lewes; containing 1339 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse, and comprises about 4000 acres; the soil is in some parts clay, and in others a chalky marl, and the surface is diversified by some considerable elevations. Broyle, in the parish, was a seat of the archbishops of Canterbury, and had a park of 2000 acres, which is now under cultivation, in pasture. Some artillery barracks were erected during the late war, but they are now disused as such, and a portion occupied as a lunatic asylum. The village is situated on the road from Lewes to Hastings, and that from Lewes to London runs through the parish. The living is a

vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop, valued in the king's books at £13, net income, £299; impropriator, Lady D'Harcourt. The church is an ancient edifice, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with two small chapels, and contains several curious monuments; a modern wooden steeple has been erected in lieu of an ancient one which fell into ruins. There is a place of worship for Independents. The dividends on £2000 bank stock, amounting to £230 per annum, were left by Miss Hay, in 1797, to be distributed among the aged and deserving poor.

RINGMORE, a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Modbury; containing 362 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the shore of Bigbury bay, near the mouth of the Avon; and comprises by admeasurement 1168 acres. Fine building-stone, of a slaty kind, is quarried for covering houses. Small vessels come up the Avon, laden chiefly with coal, and take back hides, potatoes, &c., for the London market. There is also a mackerel and pilchard fishery, which, during the season, employs between 60 and 80 men, besides women. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Gilbert Butland: the tithes, including a small portion of the parish of Kingston, and exclusive of the glebe, have been commuted for £235; the glebe contains 100 acres, with a substantial and elegant house, lately built. The church is a plain structure in the later English style.

RINGSFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Beccles; containing 311 inhabitants. The consolidated parishes of Ringsfield and Redisham Parva lie near the road from Beccles to Halesworth, and comprise about 1700 acres of land, the soil of which is generally heavy, and the surface flat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £488; patron, the Rev. C. Clarkson: the glebe contains about 40 acres. The church is a small building, covered with thatch; the interior is ornamented with paintings and sculpture. Some remains exist of the church of Redisham Parva, and there was anciently a free chapel in Ringsfield belonging to the convent at Norwich, founded in 1174. The dissenters have a place of worship.

RINGSHALL, with INCOMB and WARDS, a hamlet, in the parish of IVINGHOE, union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 217 inhabitants.

RINGSHALL, a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Needham-Market; containing 356 inhabitants, and comprising 2116*a*. 2*r*. 6*p*. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Pembroke College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £562. 10., including those on the glebe, which contains about 93 acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a square tower, the upper part of which was struck by lightning about 30 years since. A wall and a window, now forming part of a farmhouse, are the remains of a chapel founded here in 1174; and near the farmhouse is the site of a mansion which was occasionally the residence of Sir Thomas Gresham, while making preparations for the erection of the Royal Exchange, London. The frame-work for that structure was made here and in the adjoining parish of Battisford, from timber grown upon his estate in each place, and several of the saw-pits where the wood was cut are still to be seen. Fossils of the Saurian species of animals have been found on the glebe.

RINGSTEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of OSMINGTON, union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of the county of DORSET; containing 41 inhabitants.

RINGSTEAD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Thrapston; containing 640 inhabitants. It comprises 2000 acres, and is situated on the eastern bank of the river Nene. The road from Thrapston, through Raunds, Stanwick, and Higham-Ferrers, to Bedford, crosses the parish; and the Peterborough branch of the London and Birmingham railway has a station here, about midway between the stations at Higham-Ferrers and Thrapston. Stone is quarried in many parts for building, and for repairing the roads. A large portion of the male population is employed in shoemaking, and the females are employed in making lace. An inclosure act was passed in 1839. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Denford; impropriators of Ringstead, the Sackville family. The great tithes have been commuted for £384. 18. 6., and the vicarial for £140; there are also rent-charges of £10. 8. and £9. 13. payable respectively to the rector of Shelton and vicar of Raunds. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower and spire, and contains a plain ancient font on moulded shafts. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. About £75, arising from a charity estate, are annually distributed among the poor. At the hamlet of Mill Cotton are the remains of a square Roman camp, consisting of lofty ramparts, defended by a deep moat; and near it is the site of an old town, where fragments and foundations of walls, with a few coins, have been turned up by the plough.

RINGSTEAD, GREAT, a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, 16 miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn; containing 526 inhabitants. It comprises 2650*a*. 3*r*. 38*p*., of which 2370 acres are arable, 146 pasture and meadow, 77 plantation, and 58 common, the last appropriated to the poor for fuel. The parishes of St. Andrew and St. Peter have been consolidated, the former a discharged rectory valued in the king's books at £9, and the latter a rectory valued at £11. 6. 8.; patron, H. L'E. Styleman L'Estrange, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £600, and there are a glebe of 154 acres, and a handsome house considerably improved by the Rev. F. T. W. C. Fitzroy. The parochial church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower: the church of St. Peter was pulled down in 1771, with the exception of the circular tower.

RINGSTEAD, LITTLE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DOCKING, hundred of SMITHDON, W. division of NORFOLK, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn, comprising 600 acres, nearly all arable. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8.; net income, £49; patron, H. L'E. Styleman L'Estrange, Esq. The church has been demolished.

RINGSWOULD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the cinque-port liberty and union of Dovor, though locally in the hundred of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Dovor; containing 637 inhabitants. It comprises 1598*a*. 3*r*. 18*p*., of which about 169 acres are down land, 105 acres free down, 88 pasture, and the remainder arable. Kingsdown, in the parish, lies adjacent to the sea-shore, and from its being noticed in ancient charters, appears to have been a place of considerable importance, though it is at present only a small fishing-village. The fishermen wind their boats on shore by means of a capstan. A market and a fair, granted by Edward II. in the 5th year of his reign, have been discontinued. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. John Monins: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and there are 10 acres of glebe. The churchyard contains two remarkably fine yew-trees, one of which is twenty-one feet in girth. In a valley between two downs in the vicinity are vestiges of an encampment, supposed to be Roman.

RINGWAY, county of Chester.—See Ringey.

RINGWOOD (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Ringwood, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing, with the tythings of North Ashley, Bistern with Crow, Burley, and Kingston, 3700 inhabitants, of whom 2387 are in the town, 20 miles (W. S. W.) from Southampton, and 91 (S. W. by W.) from London. This place is of great antiquity, having been of some importance during the Saxon times. It was originally named *Regnum*, or "the town of the Regni," mentioned by Antoninus; and subsequently *Rinovid* and *Regnewood*, which, by a Saxon termination, denote "the wood of the Regni." The town is situated on the eastern bank of the navigable river Avon, which, dividing eastward into three branches, over each of which is a stone bridge, afterwards collects its waters into a broad expanse, with an island in the middle, crossed by a causeway. It is well built, and consists principally of four streets; the inhabitants are supplied with good water, and the atmosphere is thought to be very salubrious. The manufacture of woollen cloth and stockings was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has declined: here is a large brewery for ale. A railway was completed in 1847, from Southampton, by Ringwood, to Dorchester. The market is on Wednesday: and fairs take place on July 10th and December 11th, mostly for cattle and forest colts. Manorial courts are held twice a year, at one of which a constable is appointed; and petty-sessions for the Ringwood division are holden here. The living is an endowed vicarage, with the parochial chapelry of Harbridge annexed, valued in the king's books at £75. 5. 5.; net income, £960; patrons and impropriators, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient and spacious structure in the early English style, but its beauty has been almost effaced by modern alterations. At Bistern and Burley are other churches. There are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1586, by Richard Lyne, who bequeathed a house, and a rent-charge of £13. 6. 8., which, by subsequent bequests, has been increased to £30 per annum; it has an exhibition of £5 per annum for three years to either of the universities, but the institution approximates in character to a national school. The poor-law union of Ringwood comprises five parishes or places, containing a population of 5355.

RIPE, or Eckington (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of West Firle, hundred of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, E. division of Sussex, 10 miles (S. S. E.) from Uckfield; containing 375 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1770 acres, of which 835 are arable, 679 meadow and pasture, and a considerable portion of the rest woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10., and in the gift of Exter College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church is a handsome structure, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with an embattled tower; the east window is ornamented with stained glass collected from the other windows of the edifice. Here is a powerful chalybeate spring.

RIPLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Pentrich, union of Belper, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Alfreton, on the road to Derby; containing 2515 inhabitants. Ripley is an improving place, lighted with gas. A market was chartered about the reign of Henry III.; it was formerly on Wednesday, and is now held by consent on Saturday: fairs are held on the Wednesday in Easter-week and the 23rd October, and a statute-fair for hiring servants on the 5th November. There is a mill for manufacturing a particular kind of candlewick and for stay-laces. At Hartshay are extensive collieries; and the Cromford canal passes the northern verge of the chapelry, near that place: many of the inhabitants find employment at the Butterley iron-works. The township comprises 2212 acres of good land. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed by grants, and by private donations from the Duke of Devonshire (who is patron) and the Rev. J. Wood: income, about £110. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure, erected in 1820, at a cost of £1300, of which the Incorporated Society gave £375, the patron £210, and the Rev. J. Wood £100. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians; and a national school, built in 1820 by private subscription aided by a grant from the National Society. An urn containing a number of coins of Gallienus, Carausius, Victorinus, and others, was discovered here in 1730.

RIPLEY, a tything, in the parish of Sopley, union and hundred of Christchurch, Ringwood and Southern divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 258 inhabitants.

RIPLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of Send, union of Guildford, Second division of the hundred of Woking, W. division of Surrey, 6 miles (N. E.) from Guildford; containing 851 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Portsmouth, by Kingston; and is a post-town, consisting principally of a long wide street. On its north side is a pleasant common, which, when the other commons of the parish were inclosed, under an act passed in 1803, was left open for the general recreation of the inhabitants; cricket-matches are frequently played here, and they formerly attracted much company. The common is bordered on the west by the respectable residence of Dunsborough, whose

grounds are partly bounded by a tributary of the river Wey. The chapel, which appears to have been founded about the end of the 12th century, is, in a record of the time of Edward II., called the oratory of *Ripelia* or *Ripellee*; and in the 2nd of Edward VI. seems to have been regarded as a chantry chapel. The present chapel was consecrated in November 1846, and cost £1638. There is a place of worship for Baptists. George Ripley, the famous alchymist, and a Carmelite friar, whose works were printed at Cassel in 1549, is stated to have been born here.

RIPLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, partly in the Upper, but chiefly in the Lower, division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York; containing, with the townships of Clint and Killinghall, 1235 inhabitants, of whom 283 are in Ripley township, 23 miles (W. by N.) from York. This place was anciently the property of the Ripley family, by marriage with whose heiress, about the latter part of the fourteenth century, it was conveyed to Sir Thomas Ingilby, whose descendant, William, was created a baronet in 1642: the title, becoming extinct, was revived in 1781, and has passed to Sir William Amcots Ingilby, the present owner of the estate. During the parliamentary war, Ripley Castle was visited after the battle of Marston-Moor by Oliver Cromwell, who passed one night here; it was originally built in 1555, and having been much enlarged and improved during the present century, is a handsome castellated mansion, finely situated in a demesne tastefully laid out. The town or village, which is on the road from Leeds to Newcastle, occupies rising ground, about half a mile north from the river Nidd, and consists of one broad street; the old houses have been taken down, and replaced by others of stone, at the expense of Sir W. A. Ingilby. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and Tuesday, and August 26th, principally for horses, sheep, and cattle. The parish comprises 7260*a*. 2*r*. 20*p*.: the soil about Ripley is good, but rather moory in the township of Clint; the surface is varied, and the higher grounds command some fine views.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 8. 9.; net income, £666; patron, Sir W. A. Ingilby. The tithes of Ripley township have been commuted for £143, and the glebe consists of 57 acres. The church, an ancient and spacious cruciform structure, contains some handsome monuments of the Ingilby family, among which is one to the memory of Sir Thomas de Ingilby, justice of the common pleas in the time of Edward III.; in the churchyard is a curious pedestal of a cross, with eight niches apparently intended for kneeling. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, built in 1847. A free school was established and endowed in 1702, by Mary and Catherine Ingilby; the income is about £120 a year: the school-house was rebuilt in 1850. The school at Burnt Yates was founded by Admiral Long, in 1760, and endowed with property which, with some small additions subsequently made to it, now produces £200 per annum. There are also charitable endowments to the amount of about £40 a year, the principal of which are Lord Craven's and Mrs. Hardy's. Near the town is a spring, accounted beneficial for weakness in the eyes.

RIPLINGHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of Rowley, union of Beverley, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, 2 miles (E. by N.) from South Cave; containing 149 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the road between Hull and South Cave: petty-sessions are held in it weekly.

RIPLINGTON, a township, in the parish of Whalton, union and W. division of Castle ward, S. division of Northumberland, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from the town of Morpeth; containing 30 inhabitants. In 1560 Queen Elizabeth had a moiety of the lands, and since that date property has been held here by the families of Heron, Grey, Cook, and Teasdale. The township comprises 377 acres, and is on the western verge of Castle ward: the hamlet stands on a sweep of the ridge upon which Whalton is situated. A small modus is paid in lieu of tithes.

RIPLINGTON, a tything, in the parish and hundred of East Meon, union of Petersfield, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Petersfield; with 86 inhabitants.

RIPON (*St. Peter and St. Wilfrid*), a city and parish, partly in the liberty of Ripon, and partly in the Lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York; containing 15,024 inhabitants, of whom 5461 are in the town, 23 miles (N. W. by W.) from York, and 212 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is supposed to derive its name from the Latin *Ripa*, on account of its situation upon the bank of a river. The earliest record we find respecting it is of about the middle of the seventh century, when a monastery was founded here by Eata, abbot of Melrose in Scotland, which was subsequently given by Alfred, King of Northumbria, to Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, by whom it was greatly improved, and its church solemnly dedicated. The town at that time consisted of 30 houses; it soon began to increase in extent, and, under the fostering patronage of the monks, grew into distinction. In the ninth century it was plundered and burnt by the Danes, when so complete was the devastation, that only the remaining ruins denoted its former existence; but it regained its importance with such celerity as to be incorporated a royal borough by Alfred the Great, in 886. This prosperity did not, however, long continue. The town shared in the destruction which Edred, in suppressing the insurrections of the Northumbrian Danes, carried through that province; and it had scarcely recovered from this devastation when it suffered from the unrelenting vengeance of William the Conqueror, who, after defeating the Northumbrian rebels, in 1069, laid waste the country, and so effectually demolished this town, that it remained for some time in ruins, and at the period of the Norman survey was still desolate. The monastery, after its destruction by Edred, was rebuilt, chiefly by Oswald and his successors, archbishops of York, and was endowed and made collegiate by Archbishop Aldred.

*Seal and Arms.*

Profiting by a period of comparative tranquillity, Ripon had again begun to revive, when it was once

more exposed to the ravages of war by the progress of the Scots, under Robert Bruce, who, after exacting from the wretched inhabitants all that could be wrung from them, destroyed the town by fire. Aided, however, by donations from the Archbishop of York and the neighbouring gentry, and by the industry of the remaining inhabitants, it so rapidly recovered as to be selected by Henry IV. for the residence of his court, when driven from London by the plague. A similar calamity induced the lord president of York to remove his court hither in 1604. In 1617, James I. passed a night here on his route from Scotland to London, and was presented by the mayor with a gilt bowl and a pair of Ripon spurs; and the town was also visited by his unfortunate successor, Charles I., in 1633. In the civil war it was taken possession of and held for the parliament, by the troops under the command of Sir Thomas Mauleverer, who defaced and injured many of the monuments and ornamental parts of the church; but they were at length driven from the town by a detachment of the king's cavalry, under Sir John Mallory, of Studley.

Ripon is situated between the rivers Ure and Skell, over the former of which is a handsome stone bridge of seventeen arches, forming a commodious approach to the town from the north. The streets are narrow and irregular, but the houses, which are chiefly of brick, are, with a few exceptions, well built; the town is paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with water. The theatre, built in 1792, has for many years been converted into a riding-school. The public rooms at Low Skellgate, erected in 1834, at an expense of nearly £3000, by a proprietary of two hundred, contain a spacious and elegant assembly-room, which is occasionally used for public meetings; a subscription library and newsroom; a mechanics' institute, established in 1831; a dispensary, and various other accommodations, the whole forming a handsome pile, with extensive gardens. The races, which had been long discontinued, were revived in 1837. The surrounding scenery is enriched with the grounds of Studley Park and the magnificent ruins of Fountains Abbey, which are described under the head of Studley-Royal.

The river Ure was made navigable as far as Ripon, by an act passed in 1767; and a second act obtained in 1820, incorporated the proprietors by the style of "The Company of Proprietors of the River Ure Navigation to Ripon:" barges of from 25 to 30 tons' burthen are employed in bringing coal and merchandise of various kinds from Hull, York, and other places, to the town, and are laden in return with lead, butter, &c. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway from Leeds, by Ripley and Ripon, to Thirsk. The place was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of spurs and woollen-cloths, but its present trade is somewhat limited; linen is manufactured to an inconsiderable extent, and during the season there is a weekly market for wool, much resorted to by the manufacturers from Leeds, Halifax, &c. The regular market is on Thursday: in the market-place, a spacious and well-built square, is an obelisk 90 feet in height, erected in 1781 by William Aislabie, Esq., on the top of which are a bugle-horn and a spur-rowel, the arms of Ripon. Fairs are held on the first Thursday after the 20th day after Old Christmas-day, on May 13th and 14th, the first Thursday and Friday in June, the Thursday after August 2nd, the 1st Thursday in November, and November 23rd, for cattle and various kinds of merchandise.

The town, which is a borough by prescription, received charters from James I. and II. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; and the municipal limits have been made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, including a district of 1549 acres. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace. Ripon first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.; the privilege was discontinued in the reign of his successor, and was not revived till the time of Edward VI., since which it has been exercised without interruption: the mayor is returning officer. A court military, for the recovery of debts to any amount, the officers of which are appointed by the lord-lieutenant of the West riding, has jurisdiction within the borough and liberty of Ripon, the latter of which comprises the greater part of the parish of Ripon, and the whole of Nidd with Killinghall. Justices of the peace for the liberty are chosen by the lord-lieutenant, and in conjunction with the recorder they hold sessions for the liberty; petty-sessions take place every Friday under the magistrates for the borough and liberty, and occasionally for the North and West ridings of the county. The powers of the county debt-court of Ripon, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Ripon and Pateley-Bridge. The building formerly used as the town-hall, erected in 1801 at the expense of Mrs. Allanson, of Studley, is a lofty, spacious, and handsome structure of freestone, with a portico of the Ionic order; it has not been used by the corporation since the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act. There are a criminal court and a prison in connexion with the liberty.

*Arms of the Bishopric.*

The collegiate establishment, which, at the dissolution of monasteries, possessed seven prebends and thirteen chantries, was refounded in 1604 by James I., who appointed a dean and six prebendaries, with a sub-dean, and endowed it with £247 per annum. By the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, Ripon was made the head of a diocese consisting of that part of the county of York which was previously in the diocese of Chester, and of a large part of the county previously in the diocese of York. It comprehends the archdeaconries of Richmond and Craven, with 374 benefices. The establishment consists of a bishop, dean, sub-dean, six canons, and two minor canons, with inferior officers; the bishop has an income of £4500, and the Dean and Chapter, who hold the patronage of the minor canonries, possess a net revenue of £633. The dean and chapter have a prison, and are authorised, by charter of James I., to hold a court of pleas, called the Canon Fee Court, in which they appoint their own officers, the charter stating that such authority had long appertained to them. The ancient collegiate church, now the cathedral of the diocese, is a large cruciform building. It has two square towers at the western end, each 110 feet high, embattled, and surmounted with

pinnacles; and in the centre is another square tower, standing upon four pillars with arches, and ornamented with a cupola on its north-western angle. On each of these towers was formerly a spire, those on the towers at the western end being 120 feet in height, and that on the central tower still higher; but the latter having been blown down in 1660, causing considerable damage to the roof, the others were removed. On the south side of the choir is the chapter-house, over which is the library, containing a good collection of ancient works, and portraits of many of the kings and queens of England. Under the nave of the cathedral is a chapel, in which is a place called St. Wilfrid's Needle, said by tradition to have been used for the trial of female chastity. The bishop's throne and the stalls are ornamented with carved work, and the magnificent east window, which is 51 feet by 25, contains the arms of James I., those of England and France, of the dean and chapter, and of the town; there are also many beautiful and curious monuments in the cathedral. The episcopal palace, erected at Bramley Grange, near the city, is a handsome structure, situated in a demesne of about 110 acres.

The PARISH comprises the townships of Aldfield, Aismunderby with Bondgate, Bewerley, Bishopside, Bishopton, Clotherholme, Dacre, Eavestone, Givendale, Grantley, Hewick-Bridge, Hewick-Copt, Ingerthorpe, Lindrick, Markington with Wallerthwaite, Bishop-Monkton, Newby with Mulwith, Nunwick, Ripon, Sawley, Sharrow, Skelding, Skelton, North Stainley with Sleningford, Studley-Roger, Studley-Royal, Sutton-Grange, Bishop-Thornton, Warsill, Westwick, Whitcliffe with Thorp, and Winksley. The tithes of Ripon township have been commuted for £390. A church, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, was erected by the Rev. Edward Kilvington in 1827, at an expense of about £13,000, of which £10,000 had been bequeathed for the purpose by Dr. Kilvington, of Ripon. It is a handsome cruciform structure of freestone, with lancet windows, a richly-groined roof, and a tower surmounted by a beautiful spire; and contains between 900 and 1000 sittings, whereof 200 are free. The fixed endowment is about £24 per annum, with two cottages and three or four acres of land; the income is derived mainly from the letting of pews, and is altogether about £200: the patronage is vested in the Rev. Charles Simeon's Trustees. In the rural parts of the parish are eleven other incumbencies, nine of which are in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. There are two places of worship in the town for Wesleyans, and one each for Independents and Primitive Methodists. The *Free Grammar school* was founded and liberally endowed by Philip and Mary, in 1553; the management is vested in trustees, by whom the master and usher are appointed, the former with a salary of £240, and the latter with one of £90. *Jepson's Hospital* was established and endowed by Zacharias Jepson, in 1672, for boarding and educating twenty sons of freemen, or orphans; the income is about £190 per annum. The hospital of *St. Mary Magdalene*, situated in Stammergate, was founded and endowed by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, early in the twelfth century, and rebuilt by Dr. Hooke, prebendary of Ripon, and master of the hospital, in 1674; it affords an asylum to six widows, and a chapel adjoins the hospital, in which divine service is performed on certain days. The hospital of *St. John the Baptist* was instituted by an archbishop of York, probably so early as the reign of King John, and is a small building, in which two women are lodged: that of *St. Anne*, in Agnes' Gate, was founded in the reign of Edward IV., by one of the family of Neville, and affords an asylum to eight women. At the eastern end of the town is a curious relic of antiquity, called *Alla* or *Ailo's Hill*, a tumulus in the form of a cone, composed of sand, gravel, and human bones, and supposed to derive its name from Ælla, King of Northumbria, who was slain in 867, fighting against the Danes; the circumference of the hill, at the base, is about 3000 yards, and the height of the slope about 74 yards. The town was the birthplace of Dr. Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London. The Right Hon. Fred. John Robinson, Viscount Goderich, was created Earl of Ripon in 1833.

RIPPINGALE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Falkingham; containing 694 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Lincoln, and comprises nearly 4000 acres, of which about 2400 are pasture, and 40 woodland. The surface on the western side of the road is diversified with hill and dale, and agreeably interspersed with wood; on the eastern side it slopes gradually in the direction of the sea, and at length becomes flat. The living is a rectory in three parts, consolidated in 1725; two parts are valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 1., and the third at £7. 3. 9.: net income, £895; patron, Sir G. Heathcote. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803. The church is a large structure with a tower, and contains several fine tombs, much mutilated, the principal of which consists of three full-length figures of the Marmion family; on the floor of the chancel is a well-preserved figure of a Knight-Templar in chain-armour, and under a decorated arch in the south wall is a stone figure of a lady abbess.

RIPPLE, a ward, in the parish of BARKING, union of ROMFORD, hundred of BEACONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 10 miles (E. by N.) from London; containing 467 inhabitants.

RIPPLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Deal; containing 189 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1134 acres; the surface is undulated, and the soil chiefly clay and chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. A. B. Mesham, and C. F. Palmer, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe contains about 10 acres, with a house. The church is in the early English style: in the churchyard are two fine yew-trees. Near the church is a military work, thrown up by Cæsar in his route from the sea to his principal camp on Barham Down; and in another part of the parish is a small oblong intrenchment, inclosing several small mounds.

RIPPLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of UPTON, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, but chiefly in the Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Tewkesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Holdfast and the chapelry of Queenhill, 993 inhabitants, of whom 869 are in Ripple hamlet. The parish is situated on the road

from Bristol to Birmingham, and on the river Severn: it comprises by admeasurement about 2500 acres. Limestone is quarried for building and for the construction of drains. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £42. 6. 4.; net income, £1040; patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1801 and 1812, under inclosure acts; the glebe altogether contains about 580 acres. The church, a handsome structure, was beautified, and its tower raised, towards the close of the last century. At Queenhill is a chapel of ease. There are four almshouses for poor women, who are nominated by the lady of the manor; and some bequests, now producing £120 a year, are appropriated to parochial purposes. A monastery existed at Ripple so early as the year 770, in Bishop Mildred's time; it was granted to the church of Worcester, by Duke Ælfred, about the commencement of the ninth century. Some ancient pottery was discovered at Bow farm in 1838, and it is supposed that here was a station of the Romans, for the manufacture of sepulchral and other pottery from the clay found near the spot. From Bow bridge, which crosses a stream dividing Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, extends a Roman road to near Tewkesbury.

RIPPONDEN, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Halifax; containing 7417 inhabitants. This place, originally called *Rybournden* from its situation on the Rybourne, an inconsiderable stream which intersects the village, and, after long-continued rains, frequently overflows its banks, suffered greatly from an inundation in the year 1722. On the afternoon of the 18th of May, the waters in the valley suddenly rose to a height of 20 feet, bearing down in their course the mills and bridges on the river, sweeping away several houses in the village, destroying part of the chapel, and laying open the graves in its cemetery; twelve persons lost their lives, eight of whom were members of the same family. The chapelry comprises 13,070 acres, principally meadow and pasture land; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery in many parts is very beautiful. The substratum is chiefly sandstone, of which there are quarries in operation. The village is situated on the road from Manchester to Rochdale, and on the eastern side of Blackstone Edge; the Rybourne flows under two bridges of stone close by the chapelyard, and falls into the Calder at Sowerby-Bridge. The present chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was erected partly by a brief, and partly by subscription, in 1737, to replace the ancient structure, which had been injured by the flood; it is of the Tuscan order, with a tower, and the cemetery is inclosed by a very fine hedge of yew, cut into semicircular arches. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Halifax; net income, £150, with a good parsonage-house, of which the older portion was built by the Rev. John Watson, a distinguished antiquary, during his incumbency. On Ripponden bank is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RIPTON, ABBOTT'S (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of Hurstingstone, union and county of Huntingdon, 5 miles (N.) from Huntingdon; containing 344 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 4000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 7. 6.; net income, £457; patron, John Bonfoy Rooper, Esq. The glebe contains about 70 acres, with a house. There is a chapel of ease at Wennington, in the parish.

RIPTON, KING'S (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of Hurstingstone, union and county of Huntingdon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from the town of Huntingdon; containing 229 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 19. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £179.

RISBOROUGH, MONKS' (*St. Dunstan*), a parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Prince's-Risborough; containing 1083 inhabitants, and comprising 2872*a.* 2*r.* 19*p.* The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £30, and having a net income of £353: the tithes, excepting those on woods, were commuted for land and a money payment in 1830. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. £100 bequeathed by the Rev. Dr. Hody in 1706, and £150 by the Rev. Dr. Quarles in 1727, are invested in land producing £32 per annum, chiefly appropriated to apprenticing children. A great cross called White Leaf Cross, cut on the side of the chalk hills near the village, is supposed to be a memorial of some victory obtained by the Saxons over the Danes.

RISBOROUGH, PRINCE'S (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of Wycombe, hundred of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Great Missenden, and 37 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 2206 inhabitants, of whom 926 are in the town. This place, which is situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, and on the road from West Wycombe to Aylesbury, derives its distinguishing appellation from having been the residence of Edward the Black Prince, whose palace is supposed to have stood on a spacious area surrounded by a moat, now dry, in a field adjoining the churchyard. The manor was at an early period given by the crown to Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, who died in 1272: at a later date it was assigned to Katherine, queen of Henry V., for her dower; and in 1637 was sold by Charles I. to certain citizens of London. The parish comprises 4670*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.*, of which about 425 acres are meadow and pasture, 413 woodland, and the rest arable. The town is abundantly supplied with water from wells. There is a small theatre. The market, which is on Thursday, was established by charter of Henry III., who also granted to the inhabitants exemption from attendance at assizes, sessions, &c.; it is a pitched market for corn, and pigs and sheep are also sold. There is a fair for cattle on May 6th. The market-house, a small brick edifice, was built in 1824. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £145; patron, the Duke of Rutland: the tithes, with the exception of those on certain woods, were commuted for land and a money payment in 1820. The church is an ancient structure with a neat spire, and contains some monuments of crusaders or Knights Templars, and other interesting relics. A church, dedicated to St. John, was completed at Lacey-Green in 1825. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

RISBRIDGE, MONKS', an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of Risbridge, W. division of Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Clare; containing 10

inhabitants, and comprising 120 acres. This place gives name to the hundred, and to the poor-law union of Risbridge, which comprises 26 parishes or places, whereof 21 are in Suffolk, and 5 in Essex, the whole containing a population of 17,440.

RISBURY, a township, partly in the parish of Humber, and partly in that of Stoke-Prior, union of Leominster, hundred of Wolphy, county of Hereford, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Leominster; containing 252 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a Danish camp, inclosing an area of about 30 acres.

RISBY (*St. Bartholomew*), with Roxby, a parish, in the union of Glandford-Brigg, N. division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from the town of Glandford-Brigg; containing 339 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united in 1717 to that of Roxby, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.

RISBY, a hamlet, in the parish of Walesby, poor-law union of Caistor, S. division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; containing 49 inhabitants.

RISBY (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Thingoe, W. division of Suffolk, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Bury; containing 360 inhabitants, and comprising 2734*a*. 1*r*. 30*p*. The living is a rectory, with that of Fornham St. Geneveve united, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and there are 21 acres of glebe. The church has a round tower and other marks of antiquity.

RISBY, a hamlet, in the parish of Rowley, union of Beverley, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York; with 49 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £290.

RISCA (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and division of Newport, hundred of Wentlloog, county of Monmouth, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport; containing 1072 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in collieries and fire-brick works. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron, the Vicar of Bassaleg; appropriator, the Bishop of Llandaff. The great tithes have been commuted for £80, and those of the incumbent for £49. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RISE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Skirlaugh, N. division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. riding of York, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from Hull; containing 181 inhabitants. The family of Fauconberg were lords of this manor for nearly 400 years; after the restoration of Charles II., it came to the Bethell family, the present owners. The parish comprises 2012*a*. 2*r*. 5*p*., of which about 897 acres are arable, 931 pasture, and 184 wood; the surface is level, and the soil chiefly clay, producing wheat, oats, and beans. The mansion-house of Rise, the seat of Richard Bethell, Esq., is a large and handsome structure, completed in 1820 on the site of a more ancient edifice, and in the Grecian style, with an interior of exceedingly elegant design; it stands in a finely-wooded park, and the scenery in the vicinity is attractive and varied. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £537. 15.; the glebe consists of 53 acres, with a rectory-house, rebuilt in 1809, surrounded by grounds partaking of the beauties of the locality. The present church, consecrated by the Bishop of Bangor in November 1845, was erected at the expense of Mr. Bethell; the interior is well arranged, the ceiling painted blue, and studded with gilt stars, and there are four stained-glass windows.

RISEBROUGH, THORNTON, a township, in the parish of Normanby, union of Pickering, wapentake of Ryedale, N. riding of York, 3¼ miles (W. by S.) from Pickering; containing 33 inhabitants. It is situated on a bold acclivity on the east side of the river Seven, and comprises about 700 acres of land. There was formerly a village, of which no remains now exist except the foundation stones: it is not improbable that it was destroyed in the reign of the Conqueror, who commanded the whole of this riding to be laid waste.

RISEHOLME (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Lincoln; containing, with the extra-parochial district of Grainge-de-Ligne, 98 inhabitants. Riseholme Hall, a large mansion with well-wooded and picturesque grounds, the seat of Francis Chaplin, Esq., was lately purchased, with the surrounding estate, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the Bishop of Lincoln, for whom they have erected a palace. The episcopal mansion comprises part of the old Hall, with new external walls, all of beautiful masonry, in the Doric order: the south front is 86 feet long, with a colonnade the whole length; the west front is 66 feet long, and lighted by handsome windows. The grand entrance is in the north front, through a fine vestibule, 20 feet by 18, beyond which is the entrance hall, 20 feet square, lighted from the roof, and having a stone gallery round it. The building is of two stories, with a beautiful medallion cornice and balustraded pediment, and the interior has many spacious and elegant apartments. The parish comprises 1000 acres of land, and there are 700 in Grainge-de-Ligne. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the patronage of Balliol College, Oxford.

RISHANGLES (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Hartismere, W. division of Suffolk, 4 miles (S.) from Eye; containing 261 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 1½.; net income, £323; patron and incumbent, the Rev. T. Carew Elers. The glebe contains 70 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with an embattled tower on the south side; the font is of Caen stone, and elaborately sculptured.

RISHTON, a township, in the parish and union of Blackburn, Lower division of the hundred of Blackburn, N. division of Lancashire, 3½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Blackburn; containing 917 inhabitants. This place was styled a manor in the time of Edmund de Lacye, who died 42nd Henry III. Before the reign of Edward I. it had given name to a family who held a moiety of it, the other moiety being held by the Talbots, of Bashall, who had the privilege of free warren in the township. Henry, grandson of Henry de Blackburn, took the name of Rishton or Rushton: the Walmsleys purchased the moiety held by this family, and it has been latterly enjoyed by their representative, George Petre, Esq., of Dunkenhalgh. The township is a large, dreary, barren tract, intersected by the road from

Blackburn to Burnley, and containing the villages or hamlets of Tottleworth, Cunliffe, and Cowhill-Fold. The Leeds and Liverpool canal also passes through, and here is a spacious reservoir belonging to that navigation.

RISHWORTH, a township, in the chapelry of Ripponden, parish and union of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, W. riding of York, 7 miles (S. W.) from Halifax; containing 1710 inhabitants. The township comprises about 6190 acres. Nearly two-thirds of the land are uncultivated moor, bordering on the Blackstone and Booth Dean ranges of hills, upon the confines of Lancashire; the surface is boldly undulated, and on the summits of some of the hills are Druidical remains, and traces of encampments. Near the Rockingstone is a mineral spring called the Booth Dean Spa. The village is situated on the old Manchester road, and consists of many scattered houses: there are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A free grammar school was founded in 1727, by John Wheelwright, Esq., of North Shields, who endowed it, for the maintenance, education, and apprenticing of children, with all his property in the county of York, except £8 per annum payable to the parish of Dewsbury. From the great increase in the value of the property, the income in 1824 was found to be £1939 (and is now considerably more), exclusive of £7476. 7. 9. three per cents., and £1521. 10. in the hands of the trustees. Under a decree in chancery, made in that year, a large sum was appropriated to the erection of a spacious school-house, with houses for the masters of the grammar school; and to the erection of a preparatory school for 25 boys and 15 girls, under a master and mistress. In the grammar school, 30 boys are maintained, and instructed in all the branches of a classical and commercial education. £100 per annum are now paid to the school at Dewsbury; and the surplus income is appropriated to founding two exhibitions of £150 per annum at Oxford or Cambridge.

RISINGHAM, in the parish of Corsenside, union of Bellingham, N. E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, 17 miles (N. by W.) from Hexham. This place is the site of the celebrated Roman station *Habitancum*, supposed to have been founded by Julius Agricola in the year 79 or 80. It is situated on a small brook, near the east margin of the river Rede, and about half a mile from the beautiful hamlet of Woodburn: the ancient Watling-street passes close to it on the west. The walls of the fort inclose an area of nearly four acres of rich dry ground: on the east and south it was defended by ditches, and on the west by a natural slope of the land, and the bed of the Chester burn; and though it is overlooked by higher grounds at short distances on the east and south-west, yet its position is very strong. Many antiquities were discovered here, and were removed to Conington, by Sir Robert Cotton, by whom they were bequeathed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Sir Walter Scott makes mention of Risingham in the notes to his *Rokeby*.

RISLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of Stodden, union and county of Bedford, 5¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kimbolton; containing 971 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2300 acres. The soil is in some parts a strong clay, and is divided between rich pasture and good corn land; the surface is undulated, and the village is situated in a valley through which a road passes from Kimbolton to Bletsoe. A fair is held on Shrove-Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6.; net income, £177; patron and impropriator, Lord St. John. The glebe contains 26 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure with a square tower, and has been repewed, and enlarged by the building of galleries. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a Moravian establishment. Near Melchburne House, here, the seat of Lord St. John, are the remains of the old castle from which the family derive their title.

RISLEY, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Sandiacre, and partly in that of Wilne, union of Shardlow, hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, S. division of the county of Derby, 7½ miles (E. by S.) from Derby, on the road to Nottingham; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises 1100 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable and the remainder pasture; the land is well wooded. The Rev. J. H. Hall is lord of the manor and principal owner, the property having come into the possession of his family by purchase about 1770. The Sawley station of the Midland railway, and the Stapleford station of the Erewash railway, are distant each about a mile and a half. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Breaston annexed; net income, £119; patron, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The tithes have been commuted for £287. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, was enlarged and thoroughly repaired in 1841, at a cost of £545, raised by subscription, and is a neat edifice consisting of a nave, chancel, and handsome pinnacled tower. Two schools were built in 1718, by Elizabeth Grey, who endowed them with land now producing, with a rent-charge of £13. 6. 8. previously bequeathed by Catherine Willoughby, an income of £340. These schools are free to several parishes, the children of which are entitled to a classical and general education according to the principles of the Church of England. The Rev. H. Banks Hall, LL.B., is the present head master: the appointment is in the gift of Trustees, subject to the approval of the lord of the manor. There is a house for the head master, and another for the second master. At Silver Hill a silver dirk was found, now in the British Museum. Sir Hugh Willoughby, who was employed to discover the North-West Passage, and was frozen to death with his crew on the coast of Lapland in 1554, was a native of this place.

RISSINGTON, GREAT (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Stow-on-the-Wold, Lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 5¾ miles (S.) from Stow; containing 483 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2500 acres. The surface is in some parts hilly, with a soil light and stony; but the lower grounds, through which the Windrush flows, are clayey and gravelly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 0. 5.; net income, £647; patron, Lord Dynevor. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812; the glebe altogether contains 500 acres.

RISSINGTON, LITTLE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Stow, Lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 3¾ miles (S.) from Stow; containing 318 inhabitants. The parish is separated on the west from that of Bourton-on-Water by the river Windrush, and the road from Burford to Stow runs along its eastern boundary. It comprises 1300 acres, whereof about 500 are arable,

and 800 meadow and pasture, some of which is very rich land; the upper stratum of the hills is oolite limestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 1½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £294. The tithes of the parish, except those upon a meadow of 27 acres, called Temple-ham, formerly belonging to the Knights Templars, were commuted for 175 acres of land about the year 1712. The chancel of the church has lancet windows.

RISSINGTON, WICK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Stow-on-the-Wold, Lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 3 miles (S.) from Stow; containing 207 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 2. 6, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £230. The tithes have been commuted under two inclosure acts; by the first a payment of £80 per annum was agreed upon for a part, and by the second, upwards of 100 years since, 80 acres of land were awarded. The church has been enlarged.

RISTON, county of Norfolk.—See Ryston.

RISTON, with Brompton, a township, in the parish of Church-Stoke, hundred of Chirbury, S. division of Salop, 7 miles (N. W.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 190 inhabitants, of whom 71 are in Riston.

RISTON, LONG (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of Skirlaugh, N. division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. riding of York, 6½ miles (E. N. E.) from Beverley; containing, with part of the township of Arnold, 403 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, one-sixth of which is pasture, and the rest arable, with a little ornamental wood; the surface is level, and the soil a strong clay. The village is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence. The living is a rectory, united to the vicarage of Hornsea: the glebe contains 160 acres. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a parochial school, partly supported by £12 per annum left by Peter Neville, Esq., in 1807.

RITTON-COLT PARK, a township, in the parochial chapelry of Nether Witton, union of Rothbury, W. division of Morpeth ward, N. division of Northumberland, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Rothbury; containing 50 inhabitants. In the time of Henry I. the convent of Newminster received a grant of *Rittun*, and with that establishment the estate continued till the Dissolution, since which time the property has belonged to various families, including those of Scudamore, Widdrington, Allgood, and Trevelyan. The township consists of three farms called respectively Ritton, Colt Park, and Birkheads-moor; and comprises about 907 acres. The land is principally occupied for breeding and grazing sheep and cattle, and has been much improved by plantations, which break the sweeping north and west winds from the Rothbury hills. Excellent coal is obtained in the north of the township. The river Pont flows on the south-west.

RITTON-WHITEHOUSE, a township, in the parochial chapelry of Nether Witton, union of Rothbury, W. division of Morpeth ward, N. division of Northumberland, 5¾ miles (S.) from Rothbury; containing 26 inhabitants. In 1663, Ritton-Whitehouse and Roughlees are stated to be the property of Sir Thomas Riddell, of Cheeseburn Grange; after which, a family named Forster held the estates; and subsequently, the Kerrs and the Trevelyans came into possession. The township comprises about 616 acres, and consists of three farms. The land is high, and much exposed to the winter blast from the hills to the north and west.

RIVAULX, a township, in the parish of Helmsley, union of Helmsley, wapentake of Ryedale, N. riding of York, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Helmsley; containing 257 inhabitants. An abbey, the first of the Cistercian order in Yorkshire, was founded here in 1131 by Walter L'Espee, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £351. 14. 6. The venerable ruins of this once sumptuous monastery are situated near the village of Rivaulx, in a sequestered valley through which winds the river Rye, encompassed by heights crowned with majestic woods. The principal remains, which are those of the church and the refectory, exhibit a mixture of Norman and early English architecture: the choir, in particular, is a beautiful composition, still in good preservation, 144 feet long by 63 wide; the transept is 118 feet by 33, and the length of the nave is 166 feet. These dimensions entitle the church to rank amongst the largest abbey churches in the kingdom. Adjoining the village, on the top of a hill, is a terrace nearly half a mile in length, and of ample breadth, from which the ruins of the abbey beneath, together with the valley which contains them, are seen to great advantage. At one end of this magnificent lawn, is a circular temple with a Tuscan colonnade, and at the other, a similar building with an Ionic portico; on the ceiling of the latter edifice is painted a copy of Guido's *Aurora*, from the pencil of Bernice.

RIVENHALL (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Witham, N. division of Essex, 2¾ miles (N. by E.) from Witham; containing 722 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 5. 5., and in the gift of the family of Western: the tithes have been commuted for £950, and the glebe comprises 136 acres. The church, an ancient edifice, with an embattled tower surmounted by a shingled spire, was re-roofed and beautified by the late Lord Western. Thomas Tusser, author of the popular work *Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*, was born here about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

RIVER (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Dovor, hundred of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, E. division of Kent, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Dovor; containing 516 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to London, and comprises 1181 acres, of which 750 are arable, 230 pasture, and 125 plantation. The manufacture of paper is extensively carried on; and upon the river Doure, which flows through the parish, are some extensive flour-mills. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 0½.; net income, £136; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has been enlarged. Upon a hill on the north side of the parish, several tumuli have been opened, each of which contained a skeleton, the head of a spear, and a sword about three feet long and two inches broad.

RIVER-GREEN, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Morpeth, W. division of Castle ward, S. division of Northumberland, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 48 inhabitants. The principal families who have held property here, are those of

Cambo, Herle, Heron, Delaval, Wallis, Lisle, and Ridley; and the last-named, represented by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., are the present owners. The place once belonged to an ecclesiastical body, but to which is a matter of doubt, although it is supposed, with some probability, that it was the priory of Brinkburne. The township is bounded on the north by the river Wansbeck, and comprises about 460 acres of land: the scenery is very beautiful. The mansion-house is a building of the seventeenth century.

RIVERHEAD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Seven-Oaks, hundred of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, W. division of Kent, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 1563 inhabitants. A chapel was erected and endowed in 1831, by the late Lord Amherst, and M. Lambard, Esq., aided by a grant of £700 from the Incorporated Society. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, the Vicar of Seven-Oaks. A house for the minister was also built by Lord Amherst, aided by the commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty.

RIVINGTON, or Rovington, a chapelry, in the parish of Bolton, union of Chorley, hundred of Salford, S. division of the county of Lancaster, 8 miles (N. W.) from Bolton; containing 1972 inhabitants, of whom 471 are in the township of Rivington. This was doubtless a member of the barony of Manchester, though in the ancient survey of the barony the name of the lord of Rivington does not occur. A branch of the Pilkington family early became the principal proprietors, and few families in the county are more closely interwoven with its history than the members of this knightly house. The battle of Bosworth-Field proved almost as fatal to the fortunes of the parent stock of the Pilkingtons, as to the power of the royal tyrant Richard: and in the grant made by Henry VII. under the great seal, to Thomas, Earl of Derby, of divers manors and lands in Lancashire, forfeited by Sir Thomas Pilkington, was this manor. The chapelry comprises the townships of Rivington, Anglezarke, and part of Sharples; and is about eight miles in length, and four in breadth. It consists chiefly of moors; and the range of hills called Rivington Pike and Anglezarke moors, form a conspicuous object to those travelling along the high road, being 1545 feet above the level of the sea, and from six to seven hundred feet above the general plain of the surrounding country, commanding a prospect which for extent and variety is unequalled in this part of the kingdom. Within the circle of vision, towns, villages, and hamlets, parks and mansions, with manufacturing establishments and towering chimneys, multiply around, and fill up an amphitheatre in the centre of Lancashire, having a clear radius from the hill of about thirty miles. In the time of the civil wars the Pike served as a watch-tower, and it still forms a good sea-mark. Anglezarke and the Pike are a favourite resort for the Manchester folk at Whitsuntide, and also in summer for pic-nic parties. Coal exists in the chapelry, in small quantities, and good stone is obtained: hand-loom weaving is carried on to some extent by the cottagers and small farmers. The Leeds and Liverpool canal and the Bolton and Preston railway pass about two miles from the church; and the chapelry is crossed at its south-western extremity by the Bolton and Preston road.

The township of Rivington comprises 2538 acres, of which 1692 are inclosed, and 846 are moorland; its population has diminished 48 persons during the present century, having been in 1801, according to the then census, 519. Rivington Hall is the seat of Robert Andrews, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and owner of the greater part of the township. The Living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patrons, the Inhabitants: the incumbent has a house. The chapel is a plain structure, supposed, from a monumental inscription, to have been erected about the year 1530, or a little later, by Richard Pilkington; but the pulpit, the screen separating the nave from the chancel, and the font, from their elaborate construction and total dissimilarity of character, are thought to be of much higher antiquity. The Unitarians have a place of worship, with a house for the minister, and a small endowment. The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth was founded in 1566, pursuant to letters-patent granted on petition of James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, a native of Rivington Hall: the original endowment amounted only to £30 per annum; the present income is about £320, of which the three masters receive £200. John Shaw, of Anglezarke, in the year 1627 gave to the poor £6. 13. 4. per annum; George Shaw, of the same township, prior to 1650 gave £290, stock; and George Shaw, of Blackburn, about the same period gave £220, also in stock. These sums were laid out in land at Swinton (near Manchester), at Lower Darwen, and other places, and now yield a rental of £327 per annum, which is distributed on Good-Friday to the poor of Rivington, Anglezarke, Heath-Charnock, and Anderton. There are several chalybeate springs; and in the Dean-Wood is a waterfall with a descent of thirty-two feet, forming an object of curiosity.

RIXTON, with Glazebrook, a township, in the parish and union of Warrington, hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Warrington; containing 843 inhabitants, of whom 410 are in the hamlet of Rixton. In the reign of John this was the seat of a family of the local name, the last male descendant of whom was Alan Rixton, in the reign of Edward III. His heiress married Sir Hamon Massey, second son of Hugh Massey, of Tatton, Cheshire; and this family held the lordship until 1760, when Francis Massey died, leaving three co-heiresses: the eldest of these married into the Tempest family, of Broughton, Yorkshire, who became the principal owners here. The township is situated on the Mersey, and comprises 2692 acres, of which 650 are common or waste land. A quarry of rough stone produces a good material for flooring. The road from Liverpool to Manchester passes through. A small collection of dwellings here is called Fisherton, or Fishertown, the "Piscaria of Glazebrook" frequently mentioned in ancient inquisitions. Hollin's Green, formerly called Hollingfare or Hollinferry, is a rural village in the township, on the bank of the river; and gives name to a chapelry, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Warrington; income, £136. The chapel was erected in 1835, and is a plain edifice of brick. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship; and a school is supported by subscription. A chalybeate spring here is strongly impregnated, but it is not much used.

ROACH, or Roche (*St. Gomonda*), a parish, in the union of St. Austell, E. division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 7 miles (S. W.) from Bodmin; containing 2041 inhabitants. It is supposed to have derived its name from some remarkable rocks in the parish, on the principal of which are the remains of a small oratory or chapel dedicated to St. Michael, anciently the habitation of Conan, a celebrated hermit who afterwards removed to the see of St. Germans. The parish comprises 6080 acres, of which 2916 are common or waste. The surface is undulated, rising in some parts into bold eminences; and Hamsborough, one of the loftiest elevations in the county, in which the river Fal has its source, is partly within the parish. In the streams that descend from this eminence, grains of pure gold are occasionally discovered, some of them of considerable size. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tin stream-works, of which here are several: the tin is washed from the soil by artificial waterfalls. A tin-mine was opened in 1831, which from its situation near the rock is called the Rock mine; and great quantities of china-clay are raised in the parish, and sent to Liverpool for the potteries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Trustees of the late John Thornton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church, rebuilt in 1822, has a fine Norman font; in the churchyard is an ancient cross. There are several places of worship for Wesleyans and Bryanites. A mile and a half to the north of the rock, is Holy Well, said to be efficacious in curing diseases of children, of whom great numbers are brought for that purpose on Holy-Thursday.

ROAD (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Frome, E. division of Somerset, 4½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Frome; containing 861 inhabitants. This parish, formerly called *Rode*, is bounded on the west by the river Frome, and comprises by computation 1500 acres. The soil is generally light and thin, but deeper towards the meadows, which are esteemed very rich; the surface slopes gradually to the river, and in some parts is subject to flood. The manufacture of cloth is carried on. A fair for cattle and cheese is held on the Monday after the 9th of September. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Woolverton consolidated, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4., and in the gift of A. Starky, Esq.: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £455, and the glebe contains 85 acres. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a school which is supported by subscription.

ROADE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Hardingstone, hundred of Cleley, S. division of the county of Northampton, 6 miles (S.) from Northampton; containing 716 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1500 acres; and is intersected by the London and Birmingham railway, which occupies 70 acres in addition, and has a station here. The manufacture of lace, and shoe-making, afford employment to a part of the population. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £104, with a glebe-house, erected in 1845; patrons, the Duke of Grafton and the Rector of Ashton. In the parish are 57 acres of glebe, and in Warwickshire 24. The church is a very ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

ROBERT'S-BRIDGE, or Rother-Bridge, a village and posting-place, in the parish of Salehurst, union of Ticehurst, hundred of Henhurst, rape of Hastings, E. division of Sussex, 5¾ miles (N.) from Battle, and 50 (S. E.) from London. It takes its name from a bridge over the river Rother, and consists chiefly of one long street upon the road from London to Battle. A large flour-mill has been established for many generations; and here is a branch of the Hastings bank. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house. An abbey in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for Cistercian monks, was founded at this place in 1176, by Alfred de S. Martino, the revenue of which at the Dissolution amounted to £248. 10. 6.

ROBOROUGH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Torrington, hundred of Fremington, Great Torrington and N. divisions of Devon, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Torrington; containing 588 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3114*a*. 3*r*. 30*p*., of which 2200 acres are arable, 420 meadow and pasture, and 380 wood. There is some good land, but the prevailing quality of the soil is inferior; the ground lies high, and is much exposed to easterly and other winds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 9.; net income, £193; patron, the Rev. Thomas May. The church is supposed to have been built in the fifteenth century.

ROBURNDALE, a township, in the parish of Melling, hundred of Lonsdale south of the Sands, N. division of Lancashire, 8½ miles (E. N. E.) from Lancaster; containing 191 inhabitants. This is a wild and mountainous tract, stretching beyond the remotest sources of the rapid and often swollen river Roeburn or Roburn. It seems to have anciently been, as its name imports, a haunt of the larger species of deer; and in a fine of the 37th Edward III., between Robert de Swilyngton, plaintiff, and Walter Tebaud, parson of Burghwaleys, and John de Nevill, deforcers of the castle of Hornby and manor of Melling, the chase of Roburndale is specially excepted. A dyke of considerable extent, which bore the name of the Harrington dyke, is traceable on the barren heights which form the limits of Hornby and Bowland.

ROBY, a township, in the parish of Huyton, union of Prescot, hundred of West Derby, S. division of Lancashire, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Prescot; containing 444 inhabitants. This place, the *Rabil* of the Domesday survey, was the property of the Lathoms soon after the Conquest; and in the 32nd of Edward I., Robert de Lathom had a market and fair, as well as free warren, chartered for his manor of *Robye*. The Earl of Derby is now lord of the manor, which is subject to the court at Knowsley. The township is beautifully situated, and comprises 1032 acres, of very good land, undulated, and well wooded. The soil is various, and in some parts rich; the air salubrious and healthy; and the scenery embraces views of the Cheshire hills and the Welsh mountains. The features of the country around have of late undergone, and are still undergoing, great improvements through the liberality of the Earl of Derby. There is a red-sandstone quarry. The Liverpool and Manchester railway has a station here. Roby Hall, with 98 acres of freehold land, is the seat and property of Richard Edwards, Esq., a magistrate of the county. The Hall has a central projection formed of three sides of an octagon, and is flanked by two small but neat

greenhouses, presenting a pleasing termination to the line of the front: a light iron balustrade runs partly across the first story, affording access to the French windows which open to the lawn. This handsome structure is seated on the side of a vale that separates it from the beautiful village of Childwall. Edenhurst, with 30 acres of land, is the property and residence of Richard Earle, Esq., also a magistrate, and who is agent to the Earl of Derby. Holly Grove belongs to William Jameson, Esq. Whitfield-House Academy, established in 1820, is successfully carried on by Mr. John Theophilus Baron. A school for about 60 children is supported by subscription.

ROCESTER (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Uttoxeter, S. division of the hundred of Totmonslow, N. division of the county of Stafford, 4½ miles (N. by E.) from Uttoxeter; containing 1136 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called *Rocetter*, or *Roucestre*, comprises about 2370 acres; the soil is very good, consisting for the most part of rich meadow and pasture. The Churnet and Dove rivers unite a little below the village: in 1838, an act was obtained for building a bridge over the latter. A canal from Uttoxeter to the Potteries passes here, by which coal and lime are brought for the supply of the neighbourhood, as also goods from Liverpool and Manchester. A large cotton-mill built by Sir Richard Arkwright is now employed for doubling lace-thread. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £69; patron, George Alsop, Esq.; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, an ancient edifice, has been enlarged. There are places of worship for Baptists and Methodists: and a national school. An abbey for Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1146 by Richard Bacoun, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £111. 11. 7.: no traces now remain.

ROCHDALE (*St. Chad*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the hundred of Salford, S. division of the county of Lancaster, but partly in the Upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, W. riding of York, 50 miles (S. E.) from Lancaster, and 198 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 84,718 inhabitants, of whom 24,091 are in the borough. This place, which takes its appellation from the river Roche, appears, from the name of a part of the vale below Castle Hill, which is called Kill-Dane field, to have been celebrated for the slaughter of the Danes, who, having in their predatory incursions penetrated into this district of the county, met with a signal overthrow. The castle, from which the township of Castleton has its name, but of which there are no traces, was one of the twelve Saxon forts probably destroyed in the frequent conflicts that occurred between the Saxons and Danes in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The Roman Watling-street, leading from *Mancunium* to *Cambodunum*, traversed the Yorkshire part of the parish.

Rochdale is noticed in the Conqueror's survey, in which it is recorded that the Saxon thane Gamel was permitted to retain his estate here: part of it seems afterwards to have reverted to the crown, as Henry II. made grants of land in the district. Roger de Lacy, lord of Rochdale, made similar grants from 1193 to 1211, at which time there were mesne lords of the manor under the crown and the Lacys. Previously to 1224, John de Eland, and John de Lacy of Cromwellbotham, were coparceners in the mesne manor, probably by inheritance from Gamel. In 1250, Edmund de Lacy, *valettus regis*, obtained a grant of a market and fairs, which was confirmed, with free warren, to Henry de Lacy in 1291. In 1351, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, whose mother Alice was heiress of Henry de Lacy, possessed the manor; and through him it merged into the crown estates in 1400: in 1505 Henry VII. was in possession, and in 1520 John Savel or Savile, held lands here under Henry VIII. Of this family was Sir Henry Savile, at whose decease, without issue, the manor once more reverted to the crown. In 1543 Sir John Byron, Knt., is mentioned as steward of the manor to Henry VIII.; he afterwards leased it from Queen Elizabeth. In 1625 Charles I. granted it to Sir Robert Heath, who in 1638 sold it to Sir John Byron; and in this latter family it remained until purchased from George Gordon, Lord Byron, in 1823, by the late James Dearden, Esq., of Rochdale.

This place owes its importance to the extent of its manufactures, of which those of cloth and woollens were considerable in the parish even in the reign of Henry VIII.; and to the mines of coal, and quarries of flags and other stone, with which the district abounds. The town is comprised within the townships of Castleton, Spotland, and Wardleworth in Hundersfield. It is pleasantly situated in a valley on the banks of the river Roche, and consists of several streets, which were formerly narrow and inconvenient, but have been widened, and in other respects greatly improved, under the provisions of an act obtained in the 50th of George III. In 1824 a company was formed for the purpose of widening the principal street, and the road from Yorkshire into Lancashire; in effecting which, and in erecting a market-house and town-hall, and making other public improvements, it has expended more than £40,000. There is a stone bridge of three arches over the Roche: within a few paces to the east of it, a handsome iron bridge has been constructed, for the accommodation of foot passengers; and about a quarter of a mile to the west, is a stone bridge of one arch, connecting the town meadows with Pinfold, by a new line diverging from the old Manchester and Bury road. The houses are chiefly built of brick, but several of the most substantial and respectable in the town and its vicinity are of the fine freestone from the neighbouring quarries. The place is well paved, and lighted with gas by the commissioners of police: the gas-works were erected in 1824, at an expense of £12,000; and in 1847 an act was passed for the better supply of the town with water. The environs are pleasant, abounding with fertile vales, sheltered by the range of high hills called Blackstone Edge, and containing many handsome villas and agreeable walks. From Summer Castle, a modern mansion, a very extensive view is obtained of the town, and the surrounding hills and dales. The public subscription library and newsrooms are well supported: a small theatre is occasionally opened; concerts take place in the public hall, a large and commodious building erected in 1844; and races are held in August.

Among the principal branches of manufacture are those of baise, coatings, and kerseys; calicoes and strong cotton goods are made to a very considerable extent, and within the last few years the spinning of cotton has been

introduced with success. The making of hats also constitutes an important part of the trade. Since the American tariff came into operation the flannel business has much declined, but the other branches of manufacture are prosperous: the woollen trade in the town and neighbourhood employs 12,000 persons, and about 8000 pieces are produced weekly; in the cotton trade about 9000 persons are engaged. A station of the Manchester and Leeds railway is situated here; and in 1846 an act was passed for making a branch from Rochdale to Bacup, 8¼ miles in length. The Rochdale canal, communicating with the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Manchester, and with the Calder and Hebble navigation, affords a facility of intercourse with the ports of Liverpool and Hull; on its banks are convenient quays and wharfs, and the basin and warehouses are capacious. The market-days are Monday and Saturday, the former for cotton, wool, and manufactured articles of flannel, and the latter for provisions of all kinds. The fairs are on May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; and a mart for wares, on the first Monday in every month, is generally well attended.

The town was constituted a borough in 1832, with the privilege of sending one member to parliament, the right of election being vested in the £10 householders; the boundaries comprise 1130 acres, and the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff of the county. It is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; the lord of the manor holds a court leet twice a year, and a court baron every third week, at which latter debts under 40*s.* are recoverable. The powers of the county debt-court of Rochdale, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Rochdale. The town-hall is a neat and substantial edifice of brick, containing an elegant saloon, in which the merchants and traders meet for the transaction of business. The gaol for the town, called the New Bailey, is a convenient building adjoining the workhouse. The civil parish is wholly in Lancashire, and is divided into seven townships, namely, Castleton, Butterworth, Spotland, Wardleworth, Wuerdale with Wardle, Blatchinworth with Calderbrook, and Todmorden with Walsden: the four last townships form the division of Hundersfield. Ecclesiastically, Rochdale includes also the parochial chapelry of Saddleworth, in Yorkshire, which in a civil point of view forms a distinct parish.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 9½.; net income, £1730; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church stands on a lofty eminence, to which there is an ascent of 124 steps from the lower part of the town, and is a spacious and venerable structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; the interior has some few remains of Norman character. St. Mary's church, Hundersfield, consecrated in 1740, is a brick building, of neat interior: the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with an estate at Shaw producing £50 per annum, and in the patronage of the Vicar. St. James's, Hundersfield, a handsome edifice of stone, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, was erected in 1820: the living is a perpetual curacy, also in the patronage of the Vicar; net income, £200, arising entirely from the pews. At Healey, Littleborough, Milnrow, Saddleworth, Smallbridge, Spotland-Bridge, Todmorden, Walsden, and Whitworth, are other incumbencies. In the town are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, the Wesleyan Methodists Association, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics. In 1823 the late James Dearden, Esq., purchased of Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., of Belfield Hall, the ancient Trinity chapel, for the sum of £650. This chapel was erected in the time of Henry VII., by the Marlands, of Marland, and Butterworths, of Belfield, both places in the parish of Rochdale; the moiety of the former family was bought by the latter in Charles II.'s reign, and the whole passed by will to the Townleys in 1728, on the death of the last Mr. Butterworth.

The Free Grammar school was founded in 1565, by Archbishop Parker, and the premises were erected on ground given by Richard Midgley, the then vicar. It has an interest, in turn with the schools of Middleton, in Lancashire, and Steeple-Aston, in the county of Oxford, in two scholarships founded at Brasenose College, Oxford, by Dr. Radcliffe, principal of that college. The building from the first appears to have been an humble structure of one story, constructed of rough stone, and strongly indicative of the rude state of the town when it was built; a new school-house is now about to be erected by subscription, and the proceeds of a bazaar, and several gentlemen of influence have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose. The Moss school, so called from its situation on Vicar's Moss, was founded in 1769, by Mrs. Jane Hardman, whose son endowed it with £500, which were fortunately expended in land: the master's salary is now £100. A national school was erected in 1814, and a much larger one in 1843; and there are several other schools, among which are the British school, and the Sunday and infant schools connected with the Church: for the latter schools, a house has been lately built. Numerous bequests have been made for the relief of the poor: £1000 were given in 1840 by Jonathan Fildes, Esq., to the Ladies' charity, and £1000 to the dispensary, an institution which is well supported. The union of Rochdale comprises six townships, and contains a population of 60,577. About a mile and a half fron the town, on the banks of the Roche, is a romantic spot called "Tyrone's bed," where, according to generally received tradition, the Earl of Tyrone was concealed, when he fled from Ireland, in 1603, after his unsuccessful efforts to release his countrymen from the English yoke. Near Rochdale, in 1820, was found a small iron box containing a rouleau of brass coins of the Lower Empire in good preservation.

ROCHE, county of CORNWALL.—See ROACH.

ROCHESTER, an ancient city and port, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of MEDWAY, locally in the lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 8½ miles (N.) from Maidstone, and 29 (E. S. E.) from London, on the road to Dovor; containing, with part of Chatham, and part of Strood Infra, 11,743 inhabitants. This place, the *Durobriva* of the Romans, and one of their stipendiary towns, was by the Saxons called *Hrove ceastre*, from which by contraction its present name is derived. The Roman Watling-street

*Arms.*

ROCH

from Canterbury passed through it; and the city was defended by walls built, according to the Roman custom, in the direction of the cardinal points, and extending for half a mile from east to west, and about a quarter of a mile from north to south. Little of its history has been recorded previously to the Saxon era, in the early period of which, Ethelbert, King of Kent, having been converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Augustine, to whom he gave large possessions at Canterbury, founded a church in this city, and thus laid the foundation of its subsequent importance. In 676, Ethelred, King of Mercia, making an irruption into Kent, plundered and nearly destroyed the place, which also suffered from repeated attacks of the Danes, who committed the most barbarous outrages. In 839, these ferocious invaders having landed at Romney, and defeated the troops sent to oppose them, plundered Rochester, and massacred its inhabitants; and in 885, another party of them, under their leader Hasting, sailed up the Medway, and laid siege to the city, before which they threw up a strong intrenchment; but on this occasion the inhabitants opposed a vigorous resistance, till Alfred, coming to their aid, obliged the enemy to raise the siege, and retire to their ships with considerable loss. Athelstan, about the year 930, established three mints at Rochester, at that time one of the chief ports in the island; two of these mints were for the use of the king, and one for the bishop. On another invasion of the Danes, in 999, the inhabitants, struck with terror at their approach, abandoned the city to their fury.

At the time of the Conquest, Rochester was given by William to his half-brother, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, whom he created Earl of Kent, and who, in the reign of William Rufus, having headed a conspiracy against that monarch, in favour of Robert, Duke of Normandy, was besieged in the castle here, and deprived of his possessions, which reverted to the crown. In 1130, Henry I., with several of his nobles, attended at the consecration of the church of St. Andrew, in Rochester, by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury: during the ceremony a dreadful fire broke out, which raged with such fury that the city was nearly reduced to ashes. In 1137, it was again burnt; and it had scarcely recovered from that calamity, when a third destructive fire spread with so great rapidity and to such an extent, that traces of its devastation were visible for ages. In 1141, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, chief general and counsellor of Matilda, after having effected that queen's escape, was himself taken prisoner at Winchester, and confined in the castle of this city; but he was soon afterwards exchanged for King Stephen, who had been made prisoner by Matilda's party. In 1215, the barons seized the castle, which they held against King John, who, investing it with a large body of troops, obtained possession after an obstinate defence, and ordered many of the garrison to be forthwith hanged.

The castle was considerably repaired, and the walls strengthened, in the reign of Henry III., and by that monarch's liberality the city was restored from the dilapidation it had suffered. Henry held a grand tournament here in 1251, in which the English knights entered the lists against all foreigners, without exception. In 1254, the castle was besieged by Simon de Montfort, on the part of the confederate barons, and was successfully defended for the king by Edward, Earl Warren; during this siege the bridge, and the tower upon it, both constructed of wood, were burnt. On the insurrection of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II., a party of the rebels assaulted the castle, and took away by force one of their comrades, who had been placed there in confinement. Edward IV. repaired the castle and the walls of the city, and bestowed several privileges upon the inhabitants. In 1522, Henry VIII., accompanied by the Emperor Charles V., visited Rochester; and in 1573, Queen Elizabeth, during her tour in Kent, remained here for five days, and conferred many marks of her favour on the citizens, by whom she was hospitably entertained. On the restoration of Charles II., that monarch, on his arrival from the continent, passed through the city on his route to the metropolis, and was joyfully received by the mayor and corporation, who presented him with a silver basin and ewer. In 1688, James II., on his retreat from the capital, embarked privately at this port on board a tender lying in the Medway, which conveyed him to France.

The CITY occupies rather a low point of land bounded on the west by the Medway, which, pursuing a northern course till it has passed the town, suddenly bends to the south-east, thus environing the town nearly on three sides. Over the river is a stone bridge of numerous arches, connecting the city with Strood, built on piles, chiefly at the expense of Sir Robert Knolles and Sir John de Cobham, who, with several others, bequeathed estates fully adequate for keeping it in repair; it is 560 feet long, and defended by a stone parapet and balustrade. The bridge chamber, in which the records of the Bridge Corporation are kept, and the business of that trust transacted, is a neat building of Portland stone, with a handsome portico, occupying the site of a chapel erected near the east end of the bridge by Sir John de Cobham. An act was passed in 1846, for taking down the bridge and building a new one. The approach from it is peculiarly striking; the remains of the stately castle, on an eminence which rises abruptly from the Medway, and the view of that noble river, expanding to a considerable breadth, immediately beyond the bridge, with Chatham lines, and the martello towers ranged along the shores, contribute to heighten the effect. The town consists principally of one spacious street, intersected by several smaller streets, and is bounded on the east by St. Margaret's Bank, connecting it with Chatham; the houses are in general respectable and of ancient appearance, interspersed with some timber and brick buildings. The city is paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water conveyed from an excellent spring near a field called the Vines. An horticultural society has been formed under the auspices of the nobility and clergy of the neighbourhood: the theatre, a small building, is opened occasionally; and assemblies are held. The Rochester and Chatham Literary and Philosophical Institution is of recent establishment. The environs are extremely pleasant, and contain several handsome villas; on the north-west, on an easy ascent, are several streets of neat modern houses, called, from the owner of the estate, Troy Town. The air is salubrious, and on the banks of the Medway are beautiful promenades. The city, with Chatham and Chatham dockyard, is strongly fortified on the south side, with works which are mostly of modern construction, having been erected since the peace of Amiens.

As regards mercantile pursuits, the place enjoys a favourable situation on the river Medway. Most of the vessels belonging to the port are colliers or coasting-vessels, which bring supplies for Chatham; the number of those of above fifty tons' burthen is eighty-six, and their aggregate tonnage 6972. A railway, commencing at Strood, was opened to Gravesend in 1845. The trade arises from the great number of persons employed in the dockyard, and the temporary residents connected with the army and navy, in addition to a small degree of ship-building: the victualling-office has been removed to Sheerness. An oyster-fishery is carried on, and large quantities of oysters are sent to London. The market, on Friday, is supplied with fish and provisions of every kind, and a corn-market is held on Tuesday; the fairs, which are on May 30th and Dec. 11th, have nearly fallen into disuse, but there is a well-attended cattle-market monthly, on Tuesday.

*Corporation Seal.*

*Obverse.* *Reverse.*

Rochester received its first charter of INCORPORATION from Henry II., in 1165; and other charters, chiefly confirmatory, were granted by subsequent monarchs till the time of Charles I. At present the government is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of magistrates is 10. The borough is divided into three wards, and the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, including an area of 2821 acres. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the mayor is returning officer. The freedom is inherited by birth, or obtained by servitude. Petty-sessions occur twice a week. The corporation has jurisdiction over the oyster-fisheries in the river, and in the creeks and branches of the Medway, under an act of the 2nd of George II.; and the mayor and aldermen, assisted by a jury of free dredgers, formerly held a court of admiralty, in which they made regulations for the opening, stocking, and shutting of the oyster-beds; but the admiralty jurisdiction has been lately abolished. The free dredgers are governed by the same act, and no one can be free who has not served an apprenticeship of seven years to one of that body. The powers of the

*Admiralty Seal, now disused.*

county debt-court of Rochester, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Medway and Hoo, and part of those of North Aylesford, Milton, and Malling. The town-hall, erected in 1687, is a handsome brick building supported on duplicated columns of the Doric order. The hall is commodiously fitted up, and its ceiling enriched with trophies, together with the city arms, and the arms of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, at whose expense it was embellished. At the upper end are full-length portraits of King William and Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and the apartment contains also portraits of Sir C. Shovel, Sir John Jennings, Sir Thomas Colby, Sir Joseph Williamson, Richard Watts, Esq., and various other benefactors to the city. The area underneath the edifice is paved with Purbeck stone, and appropriated as the market. The dock-house, a neat building, was erected on the site of the old guildhall (in which the assizes for the county were anciently held), at the expense of Sir C. Shovel, in 1706.

The SEE of Rochester was founded in 600, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, who, at the persuasion of St. Augustine, erected a church in the city; and, establishing a monastery for secular priests, appointed for their bishop, Justus, who had accompanied Augustine into Britian. Until lately the diocese comprehended the western division of the county, forming the deaneries of Rochester, Malling, and Dartford, separated from the see of Canterbury by the river Medway; but under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it consists of the city and deanery of Rochester, of the county of Essex (except those few parishes which remain in the diocese of London), and of Hertfordshire. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, four archdeacons, five (till lately six) canons or prebendaries, six minor canons, a chancellor, eight choristers, a grammar master, twenty scholars, six poor bedesmen, and subordinate officers. The bishop has the appointment to the archdeaconries, chancellorship, and 25 benefices, with a revenue of £5000; the dean and chapter possess the patronage of the minor canonries and 30 benefices. The patronage of the canonries is in the Crown.

*Arms of the Bishopric.*

The CATHEDRAL, dedicated to St. Andrew, and rebuilt by Bishop Gundulph in 1080, is a spacious and venerable structure in the form of a double cross, with a central tower, once surmounted by a spire, which has been taken down. The west front is a fine specimen of Norman architecture, elaborately enriched with sculpture, but the great window over the entrance is an insertion in the later English style, as are many of the windows in the nave and other parts of the building. On each side of the west door is a square tower: that on the north side has been lately rebuilt, and has a niche in which is a statue supposed to be that of Gundulph. A descent of several steps leads into the nave, which, with the exception of the windows, and a part near the transepts, is Norman; the finely-groined roof is supported on massive piers and circular arches, and, though now flat, has evidently been much loftier. From

the nave an ascent of ten steps leads through the arch of the stone screen into the choir, which is in the early English style, the roof groined, and the columns, formed of marble from the quarries near Petworth, in Sussex. The altar-piece is decorated with a painting, by West, of the Angel appearing to the Shepherds; and on the north of the altar, within the railing, are two very ancient tombs, thought to have been erected for Bishop Lawrence de St. Martin and Bishop Gilbert de Glanville. Of the several chapels, are, the Lady chapel, where the bishop holds his consistory court; St. Edmund's, a square chapel, from which a door, now closed up, led to the chapter-house; a small chapel in the south aisle of the choir, with a beautiful window in the decorated style; and, at the north end of the eastern transept, the chapel of St. William, whose shrine is still preserved in it. On the east side of the north transept is a building called Gundulph's Tower, but the style scarcely warrants the supposition of its having been built by Gundulph. The crypt, under the eastern part of the cathedral, is a fine specimen of the early English style; the roof is plainly groined, and in that part of it which extends under the north aisle, the architecture is scarcely to be distinguished from Norman. There are numerous ancient monuments, but they are much mutilated, and the inscriptions are for the most part obliterated; among them is a statue in red-veined marble of Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, Oxford. There are also memorials to Lord Henniker and his lady, by Bacon, Jun. A sepulchral effigy of John de Sheppy, bishop in the fourteenth century, was discovered in 1825; he was buried in 1360, and his tomb forms a magnificent specimen of the state of monumental sculpture at that period. Some restorations were effected in the cathedral in 1845. The priory of secular priests was re-constituted in 1087, by Bishop Gundulph, who placed in their stead Benedictine monks, whose revenue at the Dissolution amounted to £486. 11. 5. The ancient chapter-house, now in ruins, still displays the remains of several fine Norman arches; and the prebendal houses contain many relics of the monastic buildings.

The city comprises the parishes of *St. Margaret* and *St. Nicholas*, the former containing 4908, and the latter 3331, inhabitants: the parish of St. Margaret comprises 2480*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*, of which 201 are common or waste. The living of St. Margaret's is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £389; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, and contains several monuments, and an antique font. The living of St. Nicholas' is a vicarage, with that of St. Clement's annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 8. 9., and in the gift of the Bishop; net income, £160. The church, which has been extensively repaired at different times, is a substantial and commodious edifice, principally in the later style, with a square embattled tower at the north-west angle: the roof of the nave is supported by lofty columns and finely-pointed arches; there are some monuments, and a very ancient stone font. The churches of St. Clement and St. Mary the Virgin have been demolished. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians.

The Royal free grammar school, founded by Henry VIII. for 20 boys, forms part of the establishment of the cathedral, and is under the superintendence of the Dean and Chapter. There are four exhibitions of £5 per annum each, two to each of the universities, which, on taking the degree of master of arts, are augmented to £6, and subsequently to £6. 13. 4.: the institution has also, with that of Maidstone, two of four exhibitions of £15 per annum each, with chambers, in University College, Oxford, founded by the Rev. Robert Gunsley. A free school was established in 1701, by Sir Joseph Williamson, who bequeathed £5000 for its erection and endowment; the income is about £600 per annum, and about 80 boys are instructed in the ancient and modern languages, the mathematics, astronomy, and navigation. Several distinguished naval characters have been educated here. Sir John Hayward having, in 1635, devised certain estates for charitable uses, his trustee, Mr. Francis Barrell, in 1718 appropriated £33 per annum to purposes of education; and by order of the court of chancery in 1824, a house of industry was built from the produce of the bequest, for the residence of twelve respectable single men, who are boarded in the house. Near the site of the ancient market-cross is a house founded by Richard Watts, Esq., for the reception of poor travellers; six travellers may claim a lodging for the night and fourpence each. The funds left, then amounting only to £36, now produce £2500 per annum; the annual expense averages about £82, and by a decree of the court of chancery the surplus is appropriated to the support of the parochial poor. St. Catherine's hospital, founded in 1316, by Simond Potyn, for the maintenance of lepers and other diseased persons, is now assigned as an almshouse for aged females; the buildings comprise fourteen dwelling-houses. There are various further bequests for distribution among the poor.

The remains of the CASTLE, which was erected after the Conquest, on the site of the ancient Roman fortress, consist principally of the keep, or great tower, in the south-west angle of an inclosed quadrangular area 300 feet in length. It was built by Bishop Gundulph, and is considered one of the most entire and curious specimens of Norman military architecture now remaining. The tower is square, with angular turrets, is 104 feet high, and 70 feet in breadth at the base; the walls are 12 feet in thickness, and a winding staircase in the east angle, connected with every story, leads to the summit, from which a most extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. The state apartments are on the second story, communicating with which is an arched gallery in the thick wall, extending round the whole tower. The walls of the castle and of the keep are of Kentish ragstone, cemented with mortar which by time has been rendered harder than the stone itself; and the whole fabric has acquired such a degree of solidity, as to have baffled an attempt to demolish it, which was made for the value of the materials, about the beginning of the last century. Some parts of the city walls remain entire, and the north-east angle, in particular, displays the height, form, and embrasures. Near Minor-Canon-row is a small embattled tower, through which was the entrance into the cloisters of the priory, whereof some parts are still remaining. At Boley Hill, to the south of the city, the Romans are thought to have had a cemetery, and sepulchral urns and lachrymatories have been found there in great numbers; a part of the hill, however, is supposed to have been thrown up by

the Danes when they besieged the city in 885. Under an elm-tree on the hill the corporation hold a separate court leet for this small district, at which the recorder presides as steward, and appoints an officer called the Baron of Boley: a court of pie-poudre is also held here.

ROCHESTER-WARD, a township, in the parish of Elsdon, union of Bellingham, S. division of Coquetdale ward, N. division of Northumberland, 12 miles (N.) from Bellingham; containing 437 inhabitants. This district is eleven miles in length, and about three in average breadth, and comprises by admeasurement 22,068 acres, of which about 213 are arable, 138 woodland, and the remainder pasture, whereon large flocks of excellent Cheviot sheep are kept. At Horsley, a mile to the east of Rochester, a chapel of ease has been erected, which will accommodate 182 persons; and at Byrness, in the township, near the extremity of the parish, is a small chapel with a separate endowment. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. A village called High Rochester, situated on the brow of a rugged eminence, occupies the site of *Bremenium*, the strongest of the Roman stations in the north, and previously the chief fortification of the Ottadini. Portions of the walls on the west and south-west sides still remain; they were seven feet in thickness, chequered with ashlar-work, and defended by triple ramparts of earth. The hypocaust was in the north-eastern part of the walls, and the conduits leading to it were, a few years since, in a tolerably perfect state. Numerous altars, urns, and other relics, have been found; and in the neighbourhood are several rude sepulchral monuments of the ancient Britons, which prove that it must have been the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between the Ottadini and the Romans, before the conquest of the former.

ROCHFORD (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Rochford, S. division of Essex, 19¼ miles (S. E.) from Chelmsford, and 40 (E. by N.) from London; containing 1722 inhabitants. It is situated on the small river Roche, from which it is supposed to derive its name, and is an irregularly-built town, supplied with water by a stream that runs through it, and from a pump erected in the market-place. The trade is principally in corn. The river Crouch is navigable to Broomhills, within about a mile of the town, and affords great facility for the conveyance of corn, coal, and other merchandise, by vessels of from 100 to 200 tons' burthen. The market is on Thursday; and fairs take place on the Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter-week, and the Wednesday and Thursday after September 29th, chiefly for toys. The magistrates for the hundred hold sittings on Thursday, once a fortnight, and occasionally weekly, for general business. The powers of the county debt-court of Rochford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Rochford, and four adjacent parishes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Earl of Mornington: the tithes have been commuted for £565, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is a plain edifice, with a lofty tower of very fine old brickwork; a gallery was erected in 1827, and the church was repaired and beautified in 1828. There is a place of worship for Independents. A workhouse for 300 inmates has been erected for the union, which comprises 24 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,617. Rochford Hall, the greater part of which was destroyed by fire about eighty years since, was the birthplace of the unfortunate Anna Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII.

ROCHFORD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Tenbury, Upper division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and W. divisions of Worcestershire, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Tenbury; containing 227 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 1400 acres of fertile land, of which a small quantity is laid out in hops. It is intersected by the road from Tenbury to Worcester. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Misses Wilkinson; income, £400. The church exhibits some beautiful specimens of early architecture. In 1753, John Turner bequeathed £100, the interest to be distributed among the poor; and in 1802, Philip Morres invested £164 in the 3 per cent. consols., for the same purpose.

ROCK, a chapelry, in the parish of Embleton, union of Alnwick, S. division of Bambrough ward, N. division of Northumberland, 4¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Alnwick; containing 227 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, of which the greater part is arable; the lands are interspersed with plantations, and the scenery embraces fine sea-views, and views of Bambrough Castle, Dunston, and Holy Island. Limestone and sandstone are obtained, and there is coal, but not at present wrought. Rock Hall, the seat of the Bosanquet family, owners of the soil, was repaired and enlarged some years since; the remaining portion of the old mansion, covered with ivy, has a venerable appearance. The great north road runs through the township. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Embleton; net income, £50. The chapel, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, consists of a nave and chancel, with a Saxon doorway, and contains a handsome monument to Col. Salkeld, a former proprietor of the place; the edifice was repaired in 1805. Curious fossils have been dug up from the limestone-quarry.

ROCK (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of Cleobury-Mortimer, Lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 4¾ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bewdley; containing, with the chapelry of Heightington, 1397 inhabitants. The parish comprises 7400 acres, and is situated near the right bank of the river Severn: the roads from Tenbury to Kidderminster and from Cleobury-Mortimer to Worcester cross each other here, at a place called the Finger Post. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the family of Severne; net income, £1100. At Heightington is a chapel of ease. A free grammar school was established by Edward VI., who endowed it with £5. 14. per annum, which is regularly paid out of the crown rent; another school is partly supported by some ladies. An almshouse for six widows was endowed with £20 per annum, by the Rev. Dr. Walls, in 1724.

ROCKBEARE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of St. Thomas, hundred of East Budleigh, Woodbury and S. divisions of Devon, 7 miles (E.) from Exeter; containing 513 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Exeter to Honiton, and comprises by computation 1500 acres, of which about 700 are arable,

500 pasture, and 300 common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £148; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impropriators, T. Porter, Esq., and others: the glebe comprises about 20 acres. The church is a plain edifice. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

ROCKBURNE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Fordingbridge, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Fordingbridge; containing 469 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 3798 acres. The soil is partly clay, but chiefly a chalky loam; the surface is hilly, and about 1000 acres are down land, similar to that of Salisbury Plain, of which the parish may be considered as the southern boundary. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Lady Coote; impropriator, the Rev. W. J. Yonge: the tithes have been commuted for £675, and there is a glebe of 116 acres. The church is an ancient structure; the chancel was rebuilt by Lady Coote in 1830. The Baptists have a place of worship. Sir Eyre Coote, the captor of Pondicherry, in the East Indies, and his nephew, bearing the same name and title, both distinguished soldiers, resided and were buried here. There are some remains of an old chapel, with a very ancient doorway.

ROCKCLIFF, a parish, in the union of Carlisle, ward and E. division of Cumberland; containing 824 inhabitants, of whom 353 are in the township of Church-Town, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Carlisle. The parish comprises 4017 acres, of which 1384 are common or waste land. It is bounded on the north by the river Esk, on the north-west by the Solway Frith, and on the south-west by the river Eden, which is navigable to the village of Rockcliff, situated to the east of Port Carlisle. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Within reach of the tide is a remarkable spring, with a scum floating on its surface, which turns paper to a complete golden hue.

ROCKCLIFF, CASTLE, a township, in the parish of Rockcliff, union of Carlisle, ward and E. division of Cumberland, 5 miles (N. W.) from Carlisle; containing 471 inhabitants. The river Eden is here crossed by an iron bridge of three arches, on the road to Gretna-Green, three miles distant. Some remains are still visible of a small castle built by the lords Dacre, which was garrisoned by Leonard Dacre, when in rebellion against Elizabeth, in 1570, and was taken by Lord Hunsdon for the queen.

ROCK-FERRY, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of Bebington, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of Wirrall, S. division of the county of Chester, 1 mile (S.) from Birkenhead, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles (S. S. W.), by water, from Liverpool. About twenty years ago, a large tract of land here was purchased, together with the right of ferry across the Mersey, by a gentleman of Liverpool, who much improved the ferry, built a large and excellent pier, formed roads, and encouraged the erection of buildings. A company was subsequently established, by whom the Hotel was enlarged to its present extent; new pleasure-grounds were added, and more commodious ferry-boats were employed. Several members of the company purchased lands on the margin of the river, and these, with others, were formed into a park, planted, and laid out in a picturesque manner. No part of the shores of the Mersey has since undergone a more rapid or pleasing transformation. The district comprises about 500 acres, of a stiff clay soil, and is chiefly laid out for the country residences of the Liverpool merchants, professional gentlemen, &c. The allotment called Rock Park contains a number of substantial mansions, and is embanked by an esplanade to which the river flows up at high water, and which forms a delightful promenade: to the west is Highfield Park, also consisting of detached houses; and on the south is a large plot of land laid out for villas. The river has a lake-like appearance at high water towards the south-east, at which point the views include Aigburth, Speke, Runcorn, Delamere Forest, Beeston Castle, &c.; while on the north-east is seen the town of Liverpool, with the entire range of docks and piers to the mouth of the Mersey. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Trustees, with a net income of £160, and a house: first and present incumbent, the Rev. Thos. F. Redhead. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1841-42, at a cost of £3500, and is a cruciform structure in the Romanesque style, with a tower and spire, forming an interesting object from the river: the interior is very neat, and the east window and transept windows are of painted glass.

ROCKFIELD (*St. Kenelm*), a parish, in the hundred of Skenfreth, union, division, and county of Monmouth, 2 miles (N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 270 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north-east, with the exception of a very small portion, by the river Monnow, and is intersected by the old road from Monmouth to Abergavenny. It comprises by computation 1993 acres, of which 1034 are arable, 797 pasture or meadow, and 162 woodland; the surface is considerably undulated, and the views from the higher grounds are extensive and picturesque. Rough stone for farm-building, and for roads, abounds. Perthyre House, here, is an ancient moated mansion. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Rev. John Harding (the impropriator), with a net income of £43: the great tithes have been commuted for £198. 4., and the vicarial for £19. 15. 6. The church, an old edifice with a low tower, was thoroughly repaired and repewed in 1842.

ROCKHAMPTON (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of Thornbury, Lower division of the hundred of Langley and Swinehead, W. division of the county of Gloucester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Thornbury; containing 208 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1207*a.* 35*p.* of land. The soil for the most part is clay and sand, and about 200 acres are boggy; the surface is in some places hilly, and where flat, much subject to flood: there are plantations of oak, ash, and elm. The road from Bristol to Gloucester passes at the distance of a mile from the church, and the parish is bounded on the west by the river Severn. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of the Rev. Mr. Tufnell: the tithes have been commuted for £283, and there are nearly 21 acres of glebe.

ROCKINGHAM (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of Uppingham, hundred of Corby, N. division of the county of Northampton, 25 miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 291 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the forest of Rockingham, is of con-

siderable antiquity: a castle was erected by William I., on the summit of a hill, for the protection of the extensive iron-works at that time carried on in the adjacent woodlands. In 1094, a grand council of the barons, bishops, and clergy, was held here, for the purpose of settling the differences which had arisen between William Rufus and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the right of episcopal investiture. During the war in the reign of Charles I., the castle was garrisoned for the king by Sir Lewis Watson, afterwards created Lord Rockingham, and was besieged by the parliamentarian forces, who at the same time destroyed the tower and part of the nave of the church: the only remains of the castle are the two massive bastions that defended the entrance gateway.

The parish comprises 887*a*. 2*r*. 21*p*., of which 112 acres are arable, 234 forest, 76 wood, 65 meadow, and 379 inclosed pasture; the soil, for the most part, is a strong clay. The village, formerly a market-town, is situated at the base of the hill on which the castle stood, and on the right bank of the Welland, which is here crossed by a bridge. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Hon. Richard Watson, the present proprietor of Rockingham Castle: the tithes have been commuted for £150, and a neat parsonage-house has been recently built by the patron. The church is a neat structure in the early and later English styles: in the chancel is the mausoleum of Lord Sondes. A spacious school has been built at the expense of Mr. Watson, by whom it is entirely supported; it affords instruction to 80 boys and 40 girls of this and the neighbouring parishes.

ROCKLAND (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Henstead, E. division of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 473 inhabitants. It comprises 1257*a*. 3*r*. 26*p*. of land, whereof 850 acres are arable, 25 pasture, 315 marsh, 10 woodland, and 56 garden and glebe: the clay found in the parish is of excellent quality for bricks, of which great quantities are made. Here is a lake of 100 acres, navigable to the river Yare. The living is a rectory, with a mediety of the rectory of Holverstone consolidated, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and a modus of £5. 5. is received for Holverstone; the glebe comprises 33 acres, with a house erected in 1839 by the Rev. T. Dewé. The church is principally in the early and decorated English styles. In the burial-ground are some slight remains of a second parish church, dedicated to St. Margaret.

ROCKLAND (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Wayland, hundred of Shropham, W. division of Norfolk, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Attleburgh; containing 352 inhabitants. The joint parishes of Rockland All Saints and St. Andrew comprise 1630*a*. 3*r*. 4*p*. The living is a discharged rectory, with the livings of Caston and Rockland St. Andrew, and valued in the king's books at £10. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. B. Barker. The income is about £1002; the glebe comprises 31 acres, and the rector receives a rentcharge of £6. 15. out of the tithes of Rockland St. Peter. The church is an ancient structure in the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a square tower. The poor have 28 acres of land, allotted at the inclosure. The union workhouse is in the parish.

ROCKLAND (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Wayland, hundred of Shropham, W. division of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Attleburgh; containing 124 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Rockland All Saints: the church has long been a ruin, and only part of the tower is left.

ROCKLAND (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Wayland, W. division of Norfolk, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Attleburgh; containing 392 inhabitants. It comprises 999*a*. 1*r*. 38*p*., of which 838 acres are arable, and 160 meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. H. Bird: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 20 acres, with a handsome parsonage-house in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1841. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a circular tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. At the inclosure, fifteen acres were allotted to the poor.

ROCK-SAVAGE, Cheshire.—See Clifton.

ROCLIFFE, a township, in the parish of Aldborough, Lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 239 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1900 acres; clay of good quality for brick-making is found, and there are works for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. The village is on the south side of the river Ure. A church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1844, by Andrew Lawson, Esq., by whom it has been in great part endowed.

ROD, with Little Brampton and Nash, a township, in the parish of Presteign, union of Knighton, hundred of Wigmore, county of Hereford, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Presteign; containing 162 inhabitants. The township comprises 1968 acres, and is watered by a tributary of the river Lugg, and intersected by the roads from Presteign to Hereford and to New Radnor.

RODBORNE, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of Malmesbury, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of Wilts, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Malmesbury; containing 139 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Rood.

RODBORNE-CHENEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Highworth and Swindon, hundred of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Swindon and N. divisions of Wilts, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Swindon; containing, with the tythings of Even Swindon, Haydon, and Moredon, 838 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2700 acres of land, and abounds with limestone, which is quarried for burning into lime. The Cheltenham and Great Western railway, and the North Wiltshire canal, which connects the Wilts and Berks line of navigation with the Thames and Severn canal, pass through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17; net income, £96; patron and impropriator, the Rev. A. Evans: the glebe consists of 21 acres. The church is an ancient structure with a central tower, and has evidently been of much greater dimensions. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school endowed with £20 per annum.

RODBOROUGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Stroud, hundred of Longtree, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 1 mile (S. W. by W.) from

Stroud; containing 2147 inhabitants. This parish comprises by measurement 1380 acres, whereof 300 are arable, 600 meadow and pasture, and 480 wood and common. Its surface is varied with hills and valleys; the soil on the high lands is thin, but in the valleys forms luxuriant pasture, and the prevailing scenery is picturesque. The village is situated on the south bank of the river Stroud; the manufacture of woollen-cloth is carried on extensively at six mills. The living is a rectory, lately formed, in the gift of D. Ricards, Esq.; income, £300. Here is also a morning lectureship, endowed with land by Edmund de Rodborough and Hugh de Noteling, and in the patronage of Brasenose College, Oxford. The Independents have a place of worship; and a school is endowed with thirty-four acres of land, and with the interest of £770 in the funds. Richard Clutterbuck, who, though blind, was endowed with an extraordinary mechanical genius; and Sir Andrew Halliday, physician to the king, and whose ancestors for 700 years resided here, were natives of the parish.

RODDAM, a township, in the parish of Ilderton, union of Glendale, N. division of Coquetdale ward and of Northumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Wooler; containing 110 inhabitants. It comprises 1200 acres of land, with about 200 acres of plantation; the surface is undulated, and the soil light, with a gravelly substratum. Roddam Hall is a handsome modern mansion, standing on a bold eminence which on the north forms the bank of a deep romantic dell watered by a tributary of the Till. A stone coffin and an urn were dug up here in 1796.

RODDEN, a parish, in the union and hundred of Frome, E. division of Somerset, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Frome, on the road to Warminster; containing 270 inhabitants. The population are chiefly employed in the manufacture of kerseymere. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £240; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Edward Edgell. The church was built by order of Archbishop Laud, in 1640, at the expense of the parishioners, and was enlarged in 1832, by the late incumbent, the Rev. J. M. Rogers, aided by a grant of £50 from the Incorporated Society.

RODDINGTON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Wellington, Wellington division of the hundred of South Bradford, N. division of Salop, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wellington; containing 466 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Roden, and the Shrewsbury canal. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £247. The glebe formerly comprised about 48 acres, but 13 have been sold, and the produce applied to the erection of a glebe-house. The church was rebuilt in 1798. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A rental of £17. 17., arising from legacies, is distributed among the poor.

RODE, NORTH, a township, in the parish of Prestbury, union and hundred of Macclesfield, N. division of the county of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Congleton; containing 287 inhabitants. The area is 1498 acres; the soil is clay. Here is a living in the gift of J. Daintry, Esq.; and a school is supported partly by an endowment of £16. 10. per annum.

RODE, ODD, a township, in the parish of Astbury, union of Congleton, hundred of Northwich, S. division of the county of Chester, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Congleton; containing 1518 inhabitants. It comprises 3034 acres, of which the soil is sand, with rocky brine. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township. Near the hamlet of Scholar-Green is the chapel of Holy Trinity, built many years ago by Mr. Dobbs, and lately purchased by Mr. Wilbraham, of Rode Hall. A rent-charge of £379. 5. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. Schools for boys and girls are supported partly by endowment, and partly by the liberality of the family of Wilbraham.

RODING, county of Essex.—See Roothing.

RODMARTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Cirencester, hundred of Longtree, E. division of the county of Gloucester, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Cirencester; containing, with the tything of Calkerton, 431 inhabitants. It comprises nearly 4000 acres. The soil is chiefly light, with good pasture for sheep, and a small portion of rich meadow land; the surface is generally flat, with some slight undulations. The substratum abounds with stone of the oolite formation, which is quarried for inferior buildings. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 1. 3.; net income, £476; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Lysons. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792; the glebe altogether comprises nearly 600 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire. The Akeman-street passed near the south-eastern boundary of the parish; and in a field called Hocbery, a tessellated pavement, with coins of Antoninus and Valentinian was discovered in 1636. A farmhouse at Hasleden, in the parish, is supposed to have been a monastery; and attached to the old manor-house at Tarlton are the remains of a chapel. Samuel Lysons, author of the splendid work on Roman antiquities entitled *Reliquiæ Britanniæ Romanæ*, was born here in 1763: his brother the Rev. Daniel Lysons, author of the *Environs of London*, was also a native, and rector of the parish. The *Magna Britannia* was their joint performance.

RODMELL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Newhaven, hundred of Holmstrow, rape of Lewes, E. division of Sussex, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Lewes; containing 360 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Ouse, and comprises by estimation 1882*a.* 1*r.*, of which 1100 acres are meadow and pasture, and 782 arable; the soil is generally a hazel loam, and the surface hilly. The road from Lewes to Newhaven passes through the parish, which is also intersected by a branch of the Ermin-street. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester; the tithes have been commuted for £480. The church is principally in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and some remains of Norman architecture. There was formerly a chapel at Northese.

RODMERSHAM (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Milton, Upper division of the lathe of Scray, E. division of Kent, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Sittingbourne; containing 328 inhabitants. It consists of 1231 acres, of which 135 are in wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; patrons, the Drawbridge family. The great tithes have been commuted for £412, and the vicarial for £142; the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is a large and handsome edifice in the early Eng-

lish style, with an embattled tower built of square bricks; in the chancel are four elegant canopied stalls.

RODNEY-STOKE.—See STOKE, RODNEY.

RODSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of LONGFORD, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Ashbourn; containing 207 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £61. 10. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of PUTNEY, union of WANDSWORTH and CLAPHAM, W. division of the hundred of BRIXTON, E. division of SURREY, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 595 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated at the western extremity of Putney Heath, and comprises several handsome villas of the nobility and gentry. Roehampton Grove, formerly called Putney Park, in the reign of Charles I. belonged to the Earl of Portland, and was subsequently the property of Christiana, Countess of Devonshire, a lady distinguished for her talents, and said to have had some share in the restoration of Charles II., who frequently visited her. A chapel attached to the mansion, erected by Lord Portland, was taken down in 1777, by Thomas Parker, Esq., then proprietor of Roehampton Grove, who built a new chapel at a short distance. The district church of the Holy Trinity was consecrated in February 1843; it is in the early English style, and is built of Kentish ragstone, with ornamental parts of Bath stone. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London. This place suffered great injury from a violent hurricane which occurred October 15th, 1780, and extended from Lord Besborough's mansion to Hammersmith, tearing up trees in its course, and driving them to a considerable distance; some buildings were unroofed, and a windmill was thrown down.

ROFFORD, a liberty, in the parish of CHALGROVE, poor-law union of THAME, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 4¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Tetsworth; containing 23 inhabitants.

ROGATE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of DUMPFORD, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Midhurst; containing 1023 inhabitants. The parish borders on the county of Hants, and is pleasantly situated on the road from Midhurst to Petersfield. It abounds in limestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £212; impropriators, eight of the landowners. The church is in the early English style, and was enlarged in 1841. There is a place of worship for Independents. At Durford are some small remains of an abbey founded in 1160, by Henry Hoes, for Præmonstratensian canons, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist: the revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £98. 4. 5.

ROGERSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of BASSALEG, union and division of NEWPORT, hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, 2¾ miles (W.) from Newport; containing 949 inhabitants.

ROGIETT, a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Chepstow; containing 31 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the Bristol Channel, and is intersected by the road from Chepstow to Newport; it consists of about 1170 acres, of a sandy and loamy soil resting upon limestone. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Ifton united, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 0½., and in the gift of Sir C. Morgan, Bart. The tithes have been commuted for £65. 17.; there is a glebe, with a small cottage, and 4 acres of land in the contiguous parish of Llanvihangel also belong to the benefice. The church consists of a nave and chancel, and is in the early and decorated English styles; the font exhibits marks of Saxon origin.

ROKEBY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 162 inhabitants. This place belonged to the Rokebys, a Saxon family, who had a fortified mansion here, which was almost wholly destroyed in the incursion made by the Scots after the battle of Bannockburn. The owner of Rokeby having become proprietor of Mortham, in the parish, by marriage with the heiress of the Manfields, built a dwelling there about the beginning of the reign of Edward III.; and the principal branch of the family made it their residence until the period of the Commonwealth, when they declined. Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., built the present Rokeby Hall, planted the park and grounds, and added to the estate the manor and lands of Eggleston Abbey, which he purchased from the Lowthers. He afterwards disposed of the whole to John Sawrey Morritt, Esq., of Cawood, who removed hither, and died in 1791, leaving it in the possession of his son, the late J. B. Sawrey Morritt, Esq.

Rokeby is situated at the confluence of the Tees and the Greta. It has always been distinguished for the beauty of its river scenery, and has been celebrated by the poetry of Mason and Scott, both friends of the late owner, and the former of whom made it his favourite retreat. The Hall is in the Palladian style, adopted from Lord Burlington's designs, and after the model of the Italian villa; it contains some rare marbles, relics of high value, and pictures, chiefly collected by Sir Thomas Robinson. The parish comprises by measurement 1110 acres, of which 348 are arable, 705 grass-land, and 57 wood and plantations; the soil is generally a rich loam, and the majestic woods and verdant pastures on the banks of the rivers are proofs of its fertility. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £151, and the glebe consists of 5 acres, with a good parsonage-house. The church, situated near the manor-house, was completed in 1778, by Sir Thomas Robinson, in lieu of one demolished in 1730; it is a small plain edifice, with an open belfry, and arched windows. A Roman road led through the parish; and here are vestiges of an encampment, near which various inscribed stones and other Roman relics have been found. In a close adjoining the embattled keep of Mortham, the ancient residence of the Rokebys, is a large tomb, removed thither from Eggleston Abbey, and the sides of which are ornamented with shields.

ROLLESBY (*St. George*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 5¼ miles (N. E.) from Acle; containing 589 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1639 acres, of which 1226 are arable, 212 meadow and pasture, 25 woodland, and 156 water. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £17; patrons, the family of Ensor. The tithes have

been commuted for £644, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a circular tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The sum of £15, the rental of land awarded under an inclosure act, is annually expended in coal for the poor.

ROLLESTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Billesdon, hundred of Gartree, S. division of the county of Leicester, 10 miles (E. by S.) from the town of Leicester; containing 43 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John.

ROLLESTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Southwell, partly in the N., and partly in the Southwell, division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Newark; containing, with the township of Fiskerton, 718 inhabitants, of whom 316 are in Rolleston township. The village is situated on the river Trent, which receives a smaller stream that bounds the parish on the west. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3.; income, £246; patrons, the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell.

ROLLESTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Burton-upon-Trent, N. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Burton; containing, with Anslow township, 797 inhabitants, of whom 519 are in the township of Rolleston. The parish is situated near the river Dove, and comprises by measurement 1196 acres, of which 199 are arable, 915 meadow and pasture, 56 wood and osier-beds, and 26 road and waste. The soil of the high lands is a marly loam, and of the lower rich pasture; the scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enriched with wood. The chief proprietor of land in the parish is Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., whose seat Rolleston Hall has been much enlarged and beautified by him. It is built on the site of a house that belonged to William de Rolleston in the reign of Henry III.; the estate was sold by Gilbert Rolleston to Sir Edward Mosley, Knt., attorney-general of the duchy of Lancaster, in 1617, and has since continued in the Mosley family. The gardens and pleasure-grounds attached to the mansion are very extensive, and contain many choice trees and plants; in the fine park is a splendid piece of water. Petty-sessions are held every Monday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 19. 7.; net income, £664; patron, Sir Oswald Mosley. The tithes of Rolleston township have been commuted for £225, and the glebe consists of 79 acres. The church has a handsome spire, and is neatly pewed, entirely with oak; it contains some ancient monuments of the Rolleston family, and one of Sir Edward Mosley, with more modern ones of his successors. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was founded about 1520, by Robert Sherbourne, Bishop of Winchester, who endowed it with an annuity of £10, to which subsequent benefactions have been added, producing together £37 a year. A school for girls, recently erected, is supported by subscription; and there are ten almshouses called the Hospital, for aged people, endowed in 1672, by Mr. Rolleston, with rent-charges amounting to £100 per annum, since increased by bequests.

ROLLRIGHT, GREAT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Chipping-Norton, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 459 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2400 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the pasture is rich, and the parish is noted for its corn and turnips, and its breed of sheep. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 9. 4½.; net income, £250; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1775. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower, in the west face of which are elegant windows; on the south side of the church are a Norman doorway and porch, near which is an ancient cross. The interior is finely arranged; part of the ancient rood-loft is remaining, and a portion of the image of the Holy Rood is also preserved. There is a chapel belonging to the Rev. Mr. Bulteel; likewise a place of worship for Baptists.

ROLLRIGHT, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of Chipping-Norton, hundred of Chadlington, county of Oxford, 2¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 25 inhabitants, and comprising about 600 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £130; patron, Sir John Reade, Bart. The church is a small edifice, with a tower built in 1617 by William Brower, Esq., lord of the manor. Within the parish, at the extreme verge of the county, are the Rollright Stones, supposed to be the remains of a Druidical temple; they are set up in the form of a circle, the diameter of which is thirty-five yards, and vary from five to seven feet in height. At the distance of about eighty yards, in Warwickshire, is a stone eight feet and a half high, seven feet broad, and twelve inches in thickness, called the King Stone; and about 300 yards from the circle are five stones called the Whispering Stones.

ROLLSTONE, or Rowleston (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Amesbury, forming a detached portion of the hundred of Elstub and Everley, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of Wilts, ½ a mile (S.) from Shrewton; containing 49 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Salisbury to Devizes, and comprises about 900 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 5½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £169, and the glebe contains 5 acres. The church is a plain ancient structure, There is a bequest of £10 per annum for apprenticing a boy.

ROLVENDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Tenterden, hundred of Rolvenden, Lower division of the lathe of Scray, W. division of Kent, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tenterden; containing 1411 inhabitants. It consists of 5622 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The great tithes have been commuted for £558, and the vicarial for £43. 10.; the glebe comprises 8 acres, with a house. The church is principally in the later English style; galleries have been erected. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Major John Gibbon, in 1707, bequeathed £921 three per cent. consols., for education.

ROMALD-KIRK (*St. Romald*), a parish, in the union of Teesdale, wapentake of Gilling-West, N. riding of York; containing, with the townships of

Cotherstone, Holwick, Hunderthwaite, Lartington, Lune, and Mickleton, 2379 inhabitants, of whom 338 are in Romald-Kirk township, 6 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle. This is a very extensive parish, occupying the extreme north-western portion of Yorkshire, bounded on the north-east by the county of Durham, and on the south-west by that of Westmorland. It stretches from the immediate vicinity of Barnard-Castle, along the bank of the Tees, to the source of that river; the district embraces numerous romantic features, and is diversified by lofty acclivities and pleasant streams. The township of Romald-Kirk comprises about 1470 acres of land, mostly cultivated. The village is neat, built round a verdant green, and is a polling-place for the election of the parliamentary representatives of the riding. Cattle-fairs are held on the first Thursday in April and in September. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £58. 14. 2.; net income, £773, with a handsome rectory-house; patron, J. Bowes, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1811. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a large square tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains several monuments. There is a chapel at Laith-Kirk. John Parkin, in 1682, bequeathed £300, now producing £20 per annum, for instruction; and in 1698, an hospital for six pensioners was founded by William Hutchinson.

ROMANBY, a township, in the parish and union of NORTHALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, ¾ of a mile (S. W.) from Northallerton; containing 371 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2250 acres of land, the property of various owners: the Bishop of Ripon is lord of the manor. The village is pleasantly situated on the *Roman* road from Thirsk to Catterick, from which circumstance it derived its name. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £147. 3. 10., and the vicarial for £85. 16.

ROMANSLEIGH (*ST. RUMON*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH MOLTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of the county of DEVON, 3¼ miles (S. by E.) from South Molton; containing 239 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 14. 9½., and in the gift of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises 150 acres.

*Corporation Seal.*

ROMFORD (*ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the liberty of HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, S. division of ESSEX, 17 miles (S. W.) from Chelmsford, and 12 (E. N. E.) from London; containing 5317 inhabitants. It is supposed by Dr. Stukeley to occupy the site of the Roman station *Durolitum*, and he considers its name to be a contraction of Romanford, in which opinion he is supported by the eminent antiquary, Smart Lethuellier: others, however, derive the name from a ford over a small stream running into the Thames, called the Rom, which intersects the town, and is crossed by a bridge. The town is situated on the road from London to Norwich, and consists chiefly of one long and wide street, which is paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are tolerably good, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. A brewery for ale and porter has been established for nearly a century. The Eastern-Counties' railway crosses the road near the town; and in 1836, an act was passed for making a railway from Romford to Shell haven, and for constructing a tide-dock at its termination: the act was renewed in 1846. The market, granted in 1247, is on Wednesday, and is a general market for all kinds of agricultural produce, cattle, &c.; there is also one on Tuesday for calves, and one for hogs was formerly held on Monday. A fair takes place on Midsummer-day for horses and cattle, and a statute-fair for hiring servants on the market-days next before and after September 29th.

The parish, which, with the parishes of Hornchurch and Havering, constitutes "the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower," was once considered a ward of Hornchurch; but by an act of parliament passed for the regulation of the poor, in 1786, it is recognised as a separate parish, although, as regards ecclesiastical affairs, it is still partly dependent on Hornchurch. The earliest charter was granted by Edward the Confessor. The government is vested in a high steward, deputy-steward, and justice, who are a corporation exercising magisterial authority, and have a patent authorising them to hear and determine, every three weeks, all actions for debt, trespasses, ejectments, and replevins, in a court of ancient demesne. The tenants of the liberty claim exemption from toll every where throughout the realm, both for goods and cattle sold, and provisions purchased; from payment towards the county expenses; and also exemption from being empanelled on juries and inquests, save within their own liberty; with various other privileges. The court-house is in the market-place, and beneath it is a small gaol for the liberty. The powers of the county debt-court of Romford, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Romford, and part of that of Orsett.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, to whom all the tithes were given by William of Wykeham. The church was erected in 1407, and consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower at the west end. In the east window is the figure of the patron saint, in fine old painted glass. There are several ancient monumental tablets and effigies, of which the most remarkable are, a monument to Sir Anthony Coke, ambassador to Elizabeth, who died in 1576, and was interred here; and two others to the memory of Sir George Hervey, Knt., and his daughter. The edifice was repewed in 1841, and 680 additional sittings were obtained, of which 534 are free in consideration of a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society. A new church has been erected at Noak Hill, in the parish; it was consecrated in Oct. 1842. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school for children of both sexes was erected in 1728, and has been endowed with various benefactions, amounting to more than £1300; it is further supported by subscription, and is on the national plan. An almshouse was founded by Roger Reed, in 1483, for the support of five men and their wives, and was rebuilt in 1784; the value of the endowment is £422. 10. per annum. The union workhouse was erected at an expense of £10,000; the union

comprises ten parishes or places, and contains a population of 22,216. Here were anciently a guild and a chantry, the revenue of the former of which was valued at the Dissolution at £4. 10. 2., and that of the latter at £13; also an hospital, a cell to that of Mount St. Bernard, in the Savoy, London, founded at an early period, and dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Bernard. In the park of Gidea Hall is a mineral spring of some repute among the poor. Francis Quarles, the poet, author of *The Divine Emblems,* who was cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, and afterwards secretary to Archbishop Ussher, was a native of Romford.

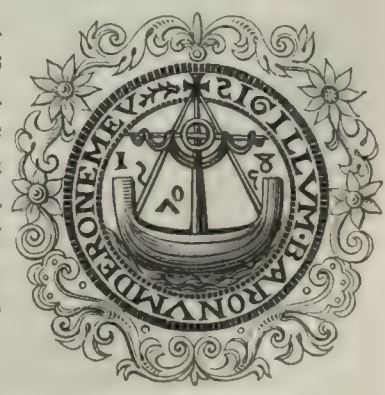
ROMILEY, or CHAD-KIRK, a chapelry, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (E.) from Stockport; containing 1465 inhabitants. It comprises 1089 acres; the surface is undulated, the soil clay, with a little sand, and the scenery beautiful. Coal is found at a great depth, but is not wrought; and there is a stone-quarry. Several large cotton-mills are in operation. The river Etherow here takes the name of Mersey; and the Peak-Forest canal, and the Sheffield and Heybridge tramway, pass through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Rector of Stockport, whose tithes here have been commuted for £52. 10. The chapel, dedicated to St. Chad, was rebuilt by subscription in 1746. The manor was anciently in the Stockport family, from whom it descended to the Etons and the Warrens: in the seventeenth century it was held under the Warrens, by the Davenports.

ROMNEY-MARSH, a liberty, and the head of a union, in the lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, lying on the southern coast of the county, between the uplands and the sea-shore. Although the name is usually given to the whole level between Hythe and Rye, comprehending the districts of Walland Marsh, Denge Marsh with South Brooks, and Guildford Marsh, yet *Romney Marsh,* properly so called, contains only about 24,000 acres, and is not more than ten miles in length from east to west, and four in breadth at the broadest part. A charter of incorporation was granted by Edward IV., incorporating a body under the style of the "Bailiff, Jurats, and Commonalty of Romney Marsh;" and the management of the drainage is vested in the lords of twenty-three manors in and adjoining the Marsh, who, with the bailiff, jurats, and commonalty, are called Lords of the Marsh. Scarcely any place in England has equal privileges with this corporation, the charter empowering them to purchase lands and tenements, to have a common seal, to hold a court every three weeks, and pleas of action, real and personal, civil and criminal; to choose yearly four justices of the peace, besides the bailiff; and to have the benefit of all writs, fines, forfeiture, and amerciaments; with exemption from many charges. These immunities were bestowed, as the letters-patent mention, to invite persons to inhabit the marsh, then much deserted on account of the danger of foreign invasion, and the unwholesomeness of the soil and situation. The Marsh is defended against the sea by an artificial wall called Dymchurch Wall, extending in length 1060 rods, and forming the sole barrier that prevents the sea from overflowing the whole of the level. The poor-law union comprises nineteen parishes or places, with a population of 5200: the workhouse is at New Romney.

ROMNEY, NEW (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a decayed market-town, a cinque-port, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of ROMNEY-MARSH, E. division of KENT, 34 miles (S. E.) from Maidstone, and 68 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 955 inhabitants. This place, the name of which is probably derived from the Saxon *Rumen-ea,* "a large watery expanse, or marsh," arose from the decay of Old Romney. At the time of the Conquest it was a town of considerable importance, divided into twelve wards, and containing five parochial churches, of which that of St. Nicholas is the only one now remaining. It was given by William the Conqueror to his brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, whom that monarch created Earl of Kent; and was subsequently made a cinque-port, to which the towns of Old Romney and Lydd were added as members, though not included within its jurisdiction. In return for such privileges, it was charged with the duty of supplying five ships of war for the service of the king. In the 15th of Edward I. an irruption of the sea inundated an extensive tract of land, destroyed the populous village of Bromhill and a considerable part of the town, diverted the course of the river Rother, and ruined its fine haven on the western shore; since which time it has shared the fate of its predecessor, and, though still respectably inhabited, has fallen into decay as a port. On several occasions, as a cinque-port, it furnished a complement of five ships duly manned and equipped for naval engagements, especially in the reigns of John, Edward III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII. The town is situated on rising ground near the centre of Romney Marsh, and consists of a broad well-paved street, with a smaller one intersecting it almost at right angles. The chief trade arises from the grazing of cattle; and there is a considerable fair for live-stock on Aug. 21st.

*Arms.*

New Romney, a borough by prescription, received its first charter of incorporation from Edward III., under the style of "Barons of the town and port of Romney:" a new charter was granted by Elizabeth, by which the corporation consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and common-councilmen, with a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, and other officers, under the title of "Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty." A court called a Brotherhood and Guestling, connected with the business of the various cinque-ports and their members, is held, when necessary, on the Tuesday next after St. Margaret's day; sessions occur quarterly, and by adjournment every six weeks. The powers of the county debt-court of Romney, established in 1847, extend over nearly the whole of the registration-district of Romney-Marsh. The guildhall is a neat structure of brick cemented so as to resemble stone. Two representatives, under the




*Corporation Seal.*

title of Barons, were returned to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when the borough was disfranchised. The parish comprises 2929 acres, of which 555 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 3., and in the patronage of All Souls College, Oxford, with a net income of £160: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £87. 13., and the impropriate for £42. 7.: there are 20 acres of glebe. The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of three aisles and three chancels, and a square tower at the west end, with several portions of Norman architecture, and a variety of monuments and brasses. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. An hospital was founded in 1610, and endowed with land by John Southland, for the maintenance of a governor, who must be a scholar of Oxford or Cambridge, four poor persons, and two children.

ROMNEY, OLD (*St. Clement*), a parish, in the cinque-port liberty of Romney, union of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, E. division of Kent, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by N.) from New Romney; containing 122 inhabitants. The town had a good and much frequented haven prior to the Conquest; but in the reign of Edward III. it sustained considerable damage from violent tempests, and its harbour became choked up and obstructed. The parish comprises 2535 acres, of which a small part is arable and the remainder pasture. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £15. 19. 2.; net income, £260. The church is a neat structure. An hospital for lepers, founded by Adam de Chorring, and dedicated to St. Stephen and St. Thomas à Becket, was in the fourteenth century converted into a chantry, and in 1481 was annexed to the college of St. Mary Magdalene, in Oxford. There was also a cell subordinate to the abbey of Pountney, in France.

*Seal and Arms.*

ROMSEY (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of King's-Sombourn, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of Southampton, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Southampton, and 75 (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 5347 inhabitants, of whom 1919 are in Romsey Infra, and 3428 in Romsey Extra, which includes the tythings of Capernham, Lee, Mainstone, Ranvills, Spurshot, Stanbridge, Woodbury, and Wools. This place, which derives its name from the Saxon, was selected as the site of an abbey for nuns of the Benedictine order by Edward the Elder, whose daughter Elfleda was the first abbess. The foundation was augmented in 967, by Edgar, whose son Edmund was interred in the abbey church; all the early abbesses were of royal birth, and eminent for their sanctity. About the year 992 it was plundered by the Danes, but the nuns, with the relics, and other articles of the greatest value, had been previously removed to Winchester, through the precaution of Elwina, the abbess. In 1085, Christina, cousin to Edward the Confessor, took the veil here; and to her was entrusted the education of Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and subsequently wife of Henry I. In the reign of Stephen, Mary, daughter of the king, became abbess, and was induced to quit her charge by Matthew, younger son of Theodore, Earl of Flanders, to whom she was married, which step so excited the indignation of the Papal see, that she was compelled to return to her conventual duties after having borne two children. The benefactors to the abbey were numerous, and its revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £528. 18. $10\frac{1}{4}$.: in the 35th of Henry VIII., the site was granted to the inhabitants of the town, and three years afterwards to John Bellew and R. Bigot.

The town is situated on the road from Southampton to Bath, and on the river Test, which falls into the Southampton Water at Redbridge, about six miles below. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, and by fertile and pleasant meadows, which are rendered more productive by the occasional overflowing of the river. There are several good streets, which are paved under the provisions of an act of parliament; the town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. A newsroom and some book clubs are supported, and concerts and musical festivals are sometimes held. The clothing-trade was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has long since declined: employment is given to nearly 300 persons in three paper-mills, a flax-mill, and three sacking-manufactories; there are also some tanneries, malting establishments, and several corn-mills upon the river. The inhabitants are supplied with coal by means of the canal from Redbridge to Andover, which passes through the town; and the Bishop's Stoke and Salisbury branch of the South-Western railway, completed in 1847, has a station here. The market, which is on Thursday, is chiefly for corn, and on alternate Thursdays is also supplied with cattle; the fairs are on Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 26th, and Nov. 8th, for horses, cattle, cheese, cloth, and other articles of merchandise.

The inhabitants were first incorporated by charter of James I., which was confirmed and extended in the 10th of William III.: the corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; and the number of magistrates is four. The corporation hold a court of record every Thursday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £40, though very little business is transacted; and petty-sessions occur weekly. The powers of the county debt-court of Romsey, established in 1847, extend over the registration-districts of Romsey and Stockbridge. The court-house, or town-hall, in which public meetings and assemblies are held, is situated in the abbey precinct, and was built by the corporation in 1820: near it is a gaol. The parish comprises 9651*a.* 33*p.*, of which 5011 acres are arable, 2389 meadow and pasture, and 2249 woodland: the soil in the valleys is rich, but on the hills light and gravelly; the country is finely wooded.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £365; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester; impropriator, John Fleming, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, which belonged to the abbey, is a magnificent cruciform structure, with a low tower rising from the intersection. The principal portion was erected in

the middle of the tenth century, and exhibits some fine specimens of the Norman style, consisting of various round arches, with zigzag and other ornaments; the less ancient parts of the edifice are early English. The interior contains several memorials of abbesses who were interred here; a neat tablet to the memory of Sir William Petty, a native of the town, and ancestor of the present Marquess of Lansdowne; and a remarkable monument, with effigies and a curious inscription, to the family of John St. Barbe, Esq., one of the representatives of the county in parliament in 1654. At the angle of the southern transept are the remains of a fine Norman doorway, and in its western wall is a very ancient image of Christ on the Cross, in basso-relievo. The west end is separated from that part of the building appropriated to divine service by a curious oak screen. The only vestiges of the abbey, exclusively of the church, are a few fragments of the walls. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Sandemanians. A free school was endowed in 1718, from the estate of John Nowes, Esq., with an income of £30 per annum; another has a rent-charge of £25, under the will of Sir John St. Barbe. Almshouses for six widows were founded in 1692, by John Hunt, Esq.; and six others for single women, in 1809, by John Bartlett, Esq., who endowed them with £6700 three per cent. consols. The poor-law union comprises 12 parishes or places, 10 of which are in the county of Southampton, and two in that of Wilts; the whole containing a population of 10,387. Giles Jacob, author of the *Law Dictionary*, was born here in 1686.

ROMSLEY, a liberty, in the parish of Alveley, union of Bridgnorth, S. division of Salop, 8 miles (S. E.) from Bridgnorth; containing 110 inhabitants. This place was until lately part of the borough of Bridgnorth, but being detached from the main portion of it, was separated by a special act of parliament, and is now under the county jurisdiction.

ROMSLEY, a township, in the chapelry of St. Kenelm, parish of Hales-Owen, union of Bromsgrove, Upper division of the hundred of Halfshire, Hales-Owen and E. divisions of Worcestershire; containing 413 inhabitants.

RONTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of Pirehill, union, and N. division of the county, of Stafford, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Eccleshall; containing 292 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £93; patron, the Earl of Lichfield, who, with Francis Eld, Esq., is impropriator.

RONTON-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the S. division of the hundred of Pirehill, N. division of the county of Stafford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Eccleshall; containing 28 inhabitants, and comprising 738 acres of land. A priory of Black canons, subordinate to the abbey of Haughmond, in Shropshire, was founded in the reign of Henry II., by Robert Fitz-Noel, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary: at the Dissolution it had a revenue valued at £102. 11. 1. per annum. The tower and a small portion of the cloisters still remain, with the moat that inclosed the grounds, comprising 30 acres. In the immediate vicinity, is a neat shooting-box belonging to the Earl of Lichfield.

ROOKWITH, a township, in the parish of Thornton-Watlass, union of Leyburn, wapentake of Hang-East, N. riding of York, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Bedale; containing 91 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1240 acres of land, the manor and property of the Marquess of Ailesbury. The village is in a picturesque dell, on the north side of the vale of the river Ure.

ROOS (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Patrington, Middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. riding of York, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Patrington; containing, with part of the township of Owstwick, 640 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2324 acres, of which two-thirds are arable and one-third pasture; the surface is undulated, and the soil a clayey loam, with gravel. The manor was from the reign of Henry I. the seat and property of the noble family of Roos, one of whose barons had the glory of leading the second division of the English army at the battle of Cressy. The site is still visible of the castle of the former barons; and in part of the old moat have been lately found a misericorde dagger and some amber beads. The place confers the original title on the present family of De Ros. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19, and in the patronage of the Rev. Christopher Sykes, with a net income of £602: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1783. The church is chiefly in the early rectilinear style, but there is one fine curvilinear window in the north side of the chancel; the aisles were rebuilt, and the interior generally repaired and refitted, in 1842, at the expense of the rector. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

ROOSDOWN, an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the parish, union, and hundred of Axminster, Honiton and S. divisions of Devon, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Lyme-Regis; containing 5 inhabitants. This place, which was formerly a parish, was anciently called Ralphdown, from its owner, Ralph de Downe, in the reign of Henry II. The liberty comprises 254 acres. It still has an incumbency, a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 10. 10.; net income, £35; patron, R. Bartlett, Esq. The church is dilapidated.

ROOTHING, ABBESS (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union of Ongar, partly in the hundred of Dunmow, N. division, but chiefly in that of Ongar, S. division, of Essex, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Ongar; containing, with the hamlet of Barwick, 254 inhabitants. The parish derives its name, in common with many other parishes, from the river Roden passing through it, and the affix to its name from the appropriation of its church and manor to the abbey of Barking, over which an abbess presided. It comprises by measurement 1620 acres, of which 1271 are arable, 229 meadow, 75 woodland, and 26 rough pasture and waste; the soil is wet and heavy, but under proper management produces good crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 10.; net income, £323; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Dyer. The church contains an ancient font of lead, on a pedestal of stone; and handsome monuments to Sir Gamaliel Capel and his daughter, Lady Lukyn. There is a meeting-house for Independents. Thurlow, secretary to Oliver Cromwell, was born in the parish, of which his father was rector.

ROOTHING, AYTHORPE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Dunmow, N. division of Essex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from the town of Dunmow; containing 285 inhabitants. The living is a rectory,

valued in the king's books at £12; present net income, £279; patron, J. Hubbard, Esq.

ROOTHING, BEAUCHAMP (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ongar, S. division of the county of Essex, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ongar; containing 246 inhabitants. The parish takes the affix to its name from William Beauchamp, proprietor of the manor in 1262. The soil is fertile, and in good cultivation; and the village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. Jonathan T. Barrett, D.D.: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises $38\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

ROOTHING, BERNERS, a parish, in the union of Ongar, hundred of Dunmow, N. division of Essex, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Ongar; containing 103 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its distinguishing affix from Hugh de Berners, to whom the manor at one time belonged, comprises 1038*a*. 12*p*., whereof 841 acres are arable, 162 pasture, and 34 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, T. W. Bramston, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £224. 14.

ROOTHING, HIGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Dunmow, N. division of the county of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Dunmow; containing 446 inhabitants. The parish takes the prefix to its name from its situation higher up the river Roden than the other places called Roothing. There are several ancient mansions. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Earl of Roden: the tithes have been commuted for £487, and the glebe comprises 25 acres.

ROOTHING, LEADEN, a parish, in the union and hundred of Dunmow, N. division of Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Dunmow; containing 171 inhabitants. It comprises 911*a*. 2*r*. 33*p*., of which about 800 acres are arable, 70 pasture, and 40 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £227. The church is of great antiquity, with a wooden belfry-turret surmounted by a low spire.

ROOTHING, MARGARET (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Dunmow, N. division of Essex, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ongar; containing 272 inhabitants. It is elevated ground, and comprises 1125*a*. 1*r*. 38*p*., of which 948 acres are arable, 136 pasture, and 40 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 6.; patrons, the family of Bentley: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £234, and £81 are paid to the rector of Stondon-Massey; the glebe consists of 46 acres. The church has an enriched Norman porch.

ROOTHING, MORRELL, a hamlet, in the parish of White-Roothing, union and hundred of Dunmow, N. division of Essex, 8 miles (N.) from Ongar; containing 32 inhabitants. This was formerly a parish.

ROOTHING, WHITE (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Dunmow, N. division of Essex, 8 miles (N.) from Ongar; containing 520 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Roden, and comprises 2522*a*. 1*r*. 14*p*., of which 1949 acres are arable, 221 meadow and pasture, 201 woodland and plantations, and the remainder garden and waste. The surface is elevated; the soil, though various, is moderately fertile, and the scenery agreeably diversified. The village is pleasant, and contains several neatly-built houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26, and in the gift of J. Maryon Wilson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church is a spacious structure, with a large embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire.

ROPE, a township, in the parish of Wybunbury, union and hundred of Nantwich, S. division of the county of Chester, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 123 inhabitants. It comprises 573*a*. 1*r*. 18*p*. The tithes have been commuted for £6. 10. 6. payable to the vicar of the parish, and £61. 10. to the Bishop of Lichfield.

ROPLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Alresford, hundred of Bishop's-Sutton, Alton and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 3 miles (E.) from Alresford; containing 771 inhabitants, and consisting of 3715*a*. 1*r*. 27*p*. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Bishop's-Sutton: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is an ancient structure. The late Archbishop of Canterbury was born in this parish, of which his father was incumbent for forty years; and the archbishop himself held the living for some time: his grace died in February 1848.

ROPSLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Grantham, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Grantham; containing, with the hamlet of Little Humby, 673 inhabitants, of whom 604 are in Ropsley township. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 2.; net income, £669; patron, the Duke of Rutland. On the inclosure of the parish, 25 acres of land were allotted to the poor, the rent of which, £20, is distributed in coal.

ROSEACRE, Lancaster.—See Treales.

ROSE-ASH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of South Molton, hundred of Witheridge, South Molton and N. divisions of Devon, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from South Molton; containing 541 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4514 acres, of which 1251 are common or waste land. There are some quarries of stone for repairing the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 19. 7.; net income, £423; patron and incumbent, the Rev. E. Southcombe: the glebe comprises 100 acres. The church is ancient.

ROSEDALE EAST SIDE, a chapelry, in the parish of Middleton, union and lythe of Pickering, N. riding of York, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Kirkby-Moorside; comprising the townships of Hartoft and Rosedale East Side, and containing 555 inhabitants, of whom 387 are in Rosedale East Side. A convent of Benedictine or Cistercian nuns, in honour of St. Mary and St. Lawrence, was founded here in the reign of Richard I., by Robert, son of Nicholas de Stutevil, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £41. 13. 8. The township is situated in the picturesque vale of the river Seven, and comprises about 4600 acres, of which 2000 are inclosed, and the remainder is moorland. It is partly clayey land, and partly a red soil, and the substratum contains coal of inferior quality, wrought chiefly for lime burning; there are also some quarries of good flagstone. The village is pleasant, and the surrounding scenery partially interspersed with wood: on the river is a large flour-

mill. The chapel was rebuilt in 1839, at a cost of £665, raised by subscription: the living is a perpetual curacy; net value, £94.

ROSEDALE WEST SIDE, a township, in the parish of Lastingham, union of Pickering, wapentake of Ryedale, N. riding of York, 11 miles (N. W. by N.) from Pickering; containing 201 inhabitants. This is a high moorland township, extending to the sources of the small river Seven, and comprising 2700 acres, of which 1800 are common or waste: it has several beds of coal. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £27; and the appropriate, payable to the Archbishop of York, for £8. 10.

ROSEDEN, a township, in the parish of Ilderton, union of Glendale, N. division of Coquetdale ward and of Northumberland, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Wooler, on the road to Newcastle; containing 83 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1850 acres, of which 1000 are moorland, 800 arable, and 50 pasture and wood; it is of a light turnip soil, with a portion of clay, and there is a small freestone-quarry. The river Breamish passes on the east. On Roseden Edge are the remains of a semicircular intrenchment of earth, with an inner wall of loose stones, supposed to be of British origin.

ROSEGREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of Pagham, union of West Hampnett, hundred of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, W. division of the county of Sussex; containing 82 inhabitants.

ROSLEY, a township, in the parish of Westward, union of Wigton, Allerdale ward below Derwent, W. division of Cumberland, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wigton; containing 279 inhabitants. A great fair for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, &c., is held on Whit-Monday, and every alternate Monday following till All Saints' day; at which it is computed that 2000 head of cattle, and 500 horses, are exhibited for sale on one day. Forty acres of land on Rosley Hill were allotted for holding the fair, under an inclosure act in 1811.

ROSLISTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Burton-upon-Trent, hundred of Repton and Gresley, S. division of the county of Derby, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Burton; containing 327 inhabitants. It comprises 1197*a*. 1*2p*. of fertile marl or clay land; and has a pleasant village, about two miles south-west from which is Coton Park, a mansion surrounded with a thriving plantation. Coton-Park farm consists of 300 acres, with a neat house. The living is annexed to the rectory of Walton-on-Trent: the tithes were commuted in 1840 for £100, and the glebe comprises 58 acres; 307 acres in the parish are tithe free, and 517 are covered by a modus. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt by subscription in 1827.

ROSS (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Greytree, county of Hereford, 14 miles (S. E.) from Hereford, and 120 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 3773 inhabitants, of whom 2523 are in Ross-Borough, and 1250 in Ross-Foreign. Tradition reports this place to have been founded from the ruins of the Roman town *Ariconium*, which stood at a short distance. It was made a free borough by Henry III., and in the 33rd of the reign of Edward I. sent members to parliament; but this privilege was relinquished, on the petition of the inhabitants, the following year, and has never been resumed. The Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., passed a night here on his way to Monmouth, to see his wife, at the time his son and successor was born; and the unfortunate Charles I. slept here in 1645, on his way from Raglan Castle. The bishops of Hereford, who were lords of the manor, had a palace at Ross, but it has been long demolished, and the prison belonging to them was pulled down about a century since. An old stone cross here, called Cob's Cross, a corruption of Corpus Christi Cross, is supposed to be commemorative of the ravages of the plague in 1635 and the two subsequent years.

The town is situated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Wye in a meandering course, through a richly cultivated and beautiful country. It consists chiefly of two narrow streets, crossing each other, and the houses generally are old and ill-constructed, though the town has of late years been much improved, and some good buildings have been erected. The inhabitants are well supplied with water, raised by an engine from the Wye. Pleasure-boats are kept for the accommodation of parties making excursions down the river to Monmouth and Chepstow. An horticultural society has been established, by which 300 prizes and 30 silver medals are annually distributed; there is an annual display of the works of artists, and a mechanics' institute and four reading societies have been formed. Ross had once a considerable trade in iron, which has long since declined; at present, cider and wool are the principal articles of produce. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway from Monmouth, by way of Ross, to Hereford. A market was granted by King Stephen to Bishop Betun, to be held on Thursday; it is well supplied with cattle and provisions: there are fairs on the Thursday after March 10th, on Ascension-day, June 21st, July 20th, the Thursday after October 10th, and on December 11th. A sergeant-at-mace, four constables, and subordinate officers, are chosen at a court leet and baron, held about Michaelmas; and the petty-sessions for the hundred are holden here. The powers of the county debt-court of Ross, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Ross.

The parish comprises by measurement 3012 acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage united, valued in the king's books at £38. 16. 3.; net income, £1284; patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £790, and the glebe consists of 98 acres; £63 are paid to the bishop, and £27. 10. each to the dean and the precentor of Hereford. The church is an irregularly built though handsome edifice, with a lofty and well-proportioned spire, in an extremely beautiful situation; the east window is ornamented with stained glass, and contains a figure of Thomas de Cantelupe, Bishop of Hereford, in the act of giving benediction. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Courtfield. In the churchyard was formerly a free school called St. Mary's, founded, and endowed with £10 per annum, by Lord Weymouth, in 1709; having fallen into decay, two large rooms were built on the site in 1806, for a national school. The Blue-coat school was established in 1709, by Dr. Whiting, Lord Scudamore, and others, and was endowed in 1786 with £220 per annum, by Mr. Walter Scott, who had been educated in it. An hospital for seven parishioners was founded by

Mr. Webbe, a native of the town. The poor-law union of Ross comprises 30 parishes or places, of which 27 are in the county of Hereford, and 3 in that of Gloucester, altogether containing a population of 16,763. This is the birthplace of John de Ross, a celebrated doctor of law, who was established by the pope in the bishopric of Carlisle, without any election, in 1318. The benevolent John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross," died here in 1724, aged 88, and lies buried in the church, where a rich monument, with a medallion, was erected to his memory in 1776.

ROSS, a township, in the parish and union of BELFORD, in ISLANDSHIRE, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. E.) from Belford; containing 56 inhabitants. It is situated in the southern part of Islandshire, and comprises an extensive rabbit-warren, stretching along the coast, in a kind of promontory, to Holy-Island harbour.

ROSSENDALE, FOREST OF.—See LANCASHIRE.

ROSSINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and soke of DONCASTER, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bawtry; containing 344 inhabitants. This place was for many generations the seat of the Fossard and Mauley families, and in the reign of Henry VII. was granted by that monarch to the corporation of Doncaster, from whom the manor was purchased in 1838, by James Brown, Esq., of Harehills Grove, Leeds. The parish comprises by computation nearly 3000 acres, of which about 280 are woodland and plantations; the soil is fertile, the surface undulated, rising into hills of considerable elevation, and the scenery is pleasingly diversified. The village is situated on the south side of the vale of the river Torne, over which are several bridges; one of them, on the great north road, called Rossington Bridge. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Mr. Brown: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The church was rebuilt by Mr. Brown, in 1843-4; in the churchyard are several handsome monuments.

ROSTHERNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, chiefly in the hundred of BUCKLOW, but partly in that of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 3953 inhabitants, of whom 386 are in the township of Rostherne, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Knutsford. The parish comprises the chapelries of High Legh and Peover-Superior; the townships of Marthall with Little Warford, Mere, Millington, Rostherne, Snelson, Tabley-Superior, and Tatton; and part of the townships of Agden and Bollington. In Rostherne township are 1377 acres, of which the soil is sand and clay; about one-fourth is under the plough, the remainder being cultivated for dairy purposes. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £131; patron, W. Egerton, Esq.; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is much admired for its beautiful situation on the margin of an extensive lake or mere; it contains several ancient monuments, and in the chapel of the Egerton family is a sumptuous one by Bacon to Samuel Egerton, Esq., who died in 1780. There are two incumbencies at High Legh, one at Marthall, and one at Peover-Superior.

ROSTON, in the hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY.—See NORBURY.

ROTHBURY (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 2555 inhabitants, of whom 881 are in the town, 30 miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle, and 300 (N. N. W.) from London. The name of this place, anciently *Roberie*, *Rathbury*, and *Routhbyrig*, may be derived from the British *Rhuthr*, an attack; or from the Saxon *Ruth*, red, expressive of the colour of the river and its bed. The situation of the town, though low, is very beautiful, in a sequestered and romantic glen watered by the Coquet. This river abounds in trout, and is celebrated as a fishing stream; it is crossed on the south side of the town by an old stone bridge of four ribbed arches. Upon the west the vale opens gradually to the view, almost encircled by hills, and ridges of broken rocks, interspersed with trees; a few goats feed among the crags, and their milk and whey are in considerable request by the valetudinarians who resort hither during the summer season. The town, which is wide and airy, consists of three streets irregularly built, diverging from the market-place; the inhabitants are supplied with water from several springs. The market is on Friday, but has almost fallen into disuse: fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held on Whit-Monday, October 2nd, and November 1st; and a statute-fair for hiring servants on the Friday in Easter-week. The powers of the county debt-court of Rothbury, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Rothbury.

The parish consists of 33,770 acres, and comprises the townships of Bickerton, Caistron, Cartington, Debdon, Fallowlees, Flotterton, Hollinghill, Hepple, Hepple-Demesne, Hesley-Hurst, Lee-Ward, Mount-Healey, Newtown, Paperhaugh, Raw, Rothbury, Snitter, Thropton, Great Tosson with Ryehill, Little Tosson, Trewhitt, Warton, Whitton, and Wreighill. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor, and proprietor of a large portion of the parish. The haughs by the river side are good alluvial soil, but the rest of the land is generally covered with stones or heath. The parish contains an abundance of limestone, sandstone, and ironstone, and though there are no mines at present worked, yet, from the large accumulations of scoria, it is evident that the ironstone must have been extensively wrought at a very ancient period, and most probably by the Romans: in many parts, the water is so strongly impregnated with iron, as to be used medicinally. The ancient Forest of Rothbury, occupying a tract seven miles long and five broad, has been divided under the authority of an act of parliament passed in the year 1831.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £58. 6. 8.; net income, £1106; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is a ruinous cruciform structure in the early English style, with a square tower: against a pillar near the south door is the effigy in stone of a man in armour; and the font, which is very antique, bears a rudely-sculptured representation of the Redeemer sitting in Judgment. The Independents have a place of worship. Near the church is a free school, with a dwelling-house and garden for the master, to the erection of which the Rev. Mr. Thomlinson, rector, in 1720 gave £100, with £20 per annum as an endowment, to which have been added some other benefactions, pro-

ducing £252. 18. per annum. The poor-law union of Rothbury comprises 71 parishes and townships, containing a population of 7297. There are numerous British stations in the neighbourhood. About a mile to the west of Rothbury is a circular intrenchment, with a triple ditch and earthen rampart: at the distance of a quarter of a mile to the north-east of this, is another; on Tosson hills, two miles to the south-west, a third; and about the same distance to the south-east, on Whitton hills, a fourth. The last is still very perfect, and of great extent: the plan of one of the serpent temples of the Druids may be clearly traced; the stones, placed side by side, yet remain, and the visiter may pass into the inclosure by the original entrance. These stations were doubtless connected; they all stand upon abrupt and lofty elevations, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country and of each other. Dr. John Brown, vicar of St. Nicholas' in Newcastle, and author of some essays, poetical pieces, and dramatic writings, was a native of the parish. Bernard Romney, an ancient Norman bard and musician, lived and died here.

ROTHERBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Melton-Mowbray, hundred of East Goscote, N. division of the county of Leicester, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Melton-Mowbray; with 142 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated in 1823 with that of Hoby, and valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4.

ROTHERFIELD, a tything, in the parish of East Tisted, union of Alton, hundred of Selborne, Alton and N. divisions of the county of Southampton, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Alton; containing 21 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Alton and Gosport, and contains the hamlets of Heards and Holtham. Rotherfield House, rebuilt some years since, is a fine seat.

ROTHERFIELD (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of Uckfield, hundred of Rotherfield, rape of Pevensey, E. division of Sussex, 8 miles (N. E.) from Uckfield; containing 3036 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Tonbridge-Wells to Lewes, comprises nearly 16,000 acres; the soil is generally clay, and the surface diversified with hills, of which Crowborough Beacon is one of the highest in the county. There are about 500 acres of hop plantations. On the south side of the hill on which the village is built, the river Rother has its source. A market for corn is held every Monday, and there are fairs for cattle. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 12. 6., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £1514. 10., and the glebe comprises 110 acres. The church is in the early English style, with later additions, and has a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire; the roof is of chesnut wood, and the ancient font is elaborately carved. A chapel was founded at Crowborough in 1732, by Sir Henry Fermor, who endowed it with £3000 for the maintenance of a chaplain; the income is £260 per annum. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Berthwald, Duke of the South Saxons, about the year 800 founded a monastery here, subordinate to the abbey of St. Denis, in France.

ROTHERFIELD-GRAYS, a parish, in the union of Henley, hundred of Binfield, county of Oxford, 2¼ miles (W.) from Henley; containing 1535 inhabitants. This place derives the suffix to its name from the family of De Grey, of whose baronial residence there are still two towers at Greys Court, a venerable and interesting mansion surrounded with richly varied scenery. The parish comprises 2600 acres, of which about 400 are woodland: the soil is gravel, alternated with flint and chalk; the prevailing trees are beech. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 8½.; net income, £714; patrons, the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford. The church contains a font of singular shape. In the chancel is a brass effigy of a warrior, in good preservation, under a tabernacle, with a Latin inscription in old letter, to the memory of Robert de Grey, Lord of Rotherfield, who died in 1387; and in one of the aisles is a splendid monument of the period of James I., to Sir Francis Knollys, his lady, and their numerous progeny. Two schools are supported by subscription.

ROTHERFIELD-PEPPARD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Henley, hundred of Binfield county of Oxford, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Henley; containing 439 inhabitants. The parish takes the suffix to its name from the family of Pipard, to whom it belonged in the time of Henry II. It is bounded on the east by the river Thames, and intersected by the road from Henley to Reading, also by the road from Nettlebed to Reading; and comprises by measurement 2293 acres, of which 1390 are arable, 265 meadow and pasture, 177 woodland and plantation, and 180 beech-wood. The soil is fertile, producing excellent wheat and other grain; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the substrata are chiefly chalk and flint. In the village are a large flour-mill, and a paper-manufactory. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½., and in the gift of Jesus College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £522, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church is supposed to have been built in the time of Edward I. or II. There is a place of worship for Independents. About 500 yards from the church is a remarkably fine spring, which supplies the neighbourhood during the driest seasons.

ROTHERHAM (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, W. riding of York; comprising the chapelries of Greasbrough and Tinsley, and the townships of Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Kimberworth, Orgreave, Rotherham, and part of Dalton; and containing 13,385 inhabitants, of whom 5505 are in the town, 49 miles (S. S. W.) from York, and 159 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, which derives its name from the Rother, is bounded by that river on the west, and on the north-west by the river Don: it is situated partly on the acclivities of an eminence, and partly in a vale near the confluence of these streams. The houses are in general of stone, and many of them are low and of mean appearance, but great improvements have been made within the last twenty years; in the immediate neighbourhood, several substantial and respectable dwellings have been recently built, and at the east end of the town are two elegant mansions called Clifton and Eastwood. The streets are mostly narrow and irregularly formed; the place is paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. It is connected with the suburb or town of Masbrough, which is of nearly equal extent, by an ancient bridge over the Don, of five pointed arches, on the central pier of which is an

old chapel of elegant design, now used as the town prison. The environs abound with varied scenery; and within a short distance, on the road to Barnsley, is Wentworth House, the magnificent seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. A public subscription library, containing several thousand volumes, is liberally supported.

The district abounds in mineral wealth; coal and iron ore are found in great profusion, and have been wrought from a very remote period. The town was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of edge tools; and in 1160, there were mines of ironstone, smelting-furnaces, and forges in the neighbourhood. But the most extraordinary establishments of this kind, of late years, were the iron-foundries belonging to Messrs. Walker, in which immense quantities of cannon of the largest calibre were wrought for government during the war, till the works were given up by the original proprietors, and let out to small capitalists. The spinning of flax affords employment to about 200 persons; there are manufactories for rope and for starch, a large malting establishment, two large ale and porter breweries, several oil and chemical works, and a glass-house. Some other manufactories and works are noticed in the article on Masbrough. The Don, which is navigable to Sheffield, communicates with the river Aire on the north-east, with the Stainforth and Keadby canal on the east, with the Dearne and Dove canal and the Barnsley canal on the north-west, and consequently with the river Calder; by which means Rotherham enjoys a facility of communication with all the principal towns in the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. In 1836 an act was passed for making a railway to Sheffield, with a branch to the Greasbrough canal and coal-field; it was opened on the 31st of October, 1838, and the distance is about six miles. The Rotherham terminal station is situated in Westgate, and occupies about an acre and a half. There is also a station at the Holmes, whence a branch diverges to join the Midland railway at Masbrough. The market is on Monday, for corn, cattle, and provisions: on alternate Mondays is a celebrated market for fat-cattle, sheep, and hogs, numerously attended by graziers from distant parts of the country; and fairs take place on Whit-Monday and December 1st, for cattle. A court leet is held annually, at which constables and other officers for the internal regulation of the town are appointed. The powers of the county debt-court of Rotherham, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Rotherham. The adjourned Midsummer-sessions for the West riding are held in the court-house, a handsome stone building in the Italian style, erected at an expense of £4000.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 6.; net income, £170; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Effingham. The church is situated on an elevated knoll near the heart of the town, and is a capacious and venerable cruciform structure in the later English style, with a central tower and spire enriched with panels, canopies, and crockets. The exterior is profusely but correctly ornamented with sculptures of beautiful design, the doorways are richly moulded, and the sides of the building strengthened with panelled and crocketed buttresses; the south porch, of appropriate character, is highly enriched. The interior is lofty, and finely arranged; the roof of the nave, which is of oak elaborately carved, is supported on piers of graceful elevation, and the windows, with a very few exceptions, contain tracery of elegant design. The chancel is separated from the nave by a screen of excellent workmanship. In the transepts are some good monuments; and near the altar is a beautiful one of marble to the memory of Samuel Buck, Esq., a native of the town, and recorder of Leeds, who died in 1806. At Greasbrough, Kimberworth, and Tinsley are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1584, by Lawrence Woodnett and Anthony Collins, of London, who endowed it with a small portion of land; the endowment was subsequently augmented by a grant of £10. 15. 4. per annum, from the revenue of the crown lands. The school, in conjunction with those of Pontefract, Leeds, and Wakefield, is entitled, in failure of candidates from Normanton school, to two scholarships founded in Emmanuel College, Cambridge, by John Frieston, of Altofts. A charity school was founded by Mr. Scott, and the funds for its support are now under the superintendence of the feoffees of the common lands; the income, increased by subsequent benefactions, is about £97 per annum. Rotherham College, for the education of young men intended for Independent ministers, was removed hither from Heckmondwike, where it had subsisted for nearly 40 years, in 1795: the premises are handsomely built, and occupy a healthy and pleasant eminence. The dispensary, a stone building erected by subscription at an expense of £2000, contains on the ground-floor, in addition to the offices requisite for the institution, a spacious room for the grammar school, and on the upper story an apartment for the library, and a newsroom. The union of Rotherham comprises 27 parishes or places, 26 of which are in the West riding of York, and one in the county of Derby; the whole containing a population of 28,783. In 1480, Thomas Scott, Archbishop of York, usually called Thomas of Rotherham, who was then Bishop of Lincoln, founded a college in the town for a provost, five priests, six choristers, and three schoolmasters, and dedicated it to the Holy Jesus: of this structure, which subsisted for nearly a century, there remain the inn in Jesus' gate, and the opposite buildings now used as stables. Dr. Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, an eloquent preacher in the time of Charles II., was a native of the town.

ROTHERHITHE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, 1 mile (S. E.) from London; containing 13,917 inhabitants. This place, corruptly called Redriff, was anciently a village and marsh south-eastward of London, to which it now forms an extensive suburb, on the south side of the river Thames. The trench cut by Canute, in order to besiege the metropolis, reached from Vauxhall to this parish; and the channel through which the river was turned in 1173, for the rebuilding of London bridge, is supposed to have taken a similar course. In the reign of Edward III., a large naval armament was fitted out here preparatory to an invasion of France by Edward the Black Prince and the Duke of Lancaster. During the commotions in the reign of Richard II., respecting the poll-tax, that monarch came hither in his barge, to pacify the malcontents; but his refusal to land so enraged the rioters, that, with their

leader John Tyler, alias Jack Straw, and Wat his brother, they broke open the Marshalsea and King's Bench prisons, liberated the inmates, and proceeding to the house of the Duke of Lancaster in the Savoy, destroyed it, and all the valuable furniture and jewels, by fire. In 1785, a dreadful fire broke out, which in a few hours consumed 206 houses, and did other extensive damage.

The situation of Rotherhithe, on the river, has induced numbers of seafaring men, watermen and others, to reside here; and its inhabitants are now almost exclusively engaged in pursuits connected with shipping. In that part of the parish which forms the bank of the Thames are eleven dockyards, for building East India ships and small merchant-vessels; also some boat and lighter builders' wharfs; seven timber-wharfs, three deal-yards, and a mast-yard; besides anchor-wharfs, ship-breakers' wharfs, and numerous warehouses for rigging and victualling the navy. The rest of the parish is occupied by the residences of masters of ships, seafaring people, and the tradesmen whose interests are dependent on navigation. The principal docks are the Commercial docks, the several basins of which are capable of containing upwards of 200 ships of burthen. The Grand Surrey canal terminates here, and is formed into two docks, called the outer and inner. In 1837 an act was passed for making wet-docks and other works, to be called the Grand Collier docks. The business connected with the place in general has been much circumscribed since the opening of the London, the East and West India, and St. Katherine's docks, on the opposite side of the river. The manufactures comprise the works carried on in the ordnance department at the three government wharfs employed in making gun-carriages, &c.; extensive iron-works, chiefly for the construction of bolts out of old iron hoops and other materials; and the king's mills for grinding corn, some years ago occupied by the London Flour Company. The Croydon railway diverges from the London and Greenwich line at Corbett's-lane, in the parish; and a lighthouse has been erected near the spot, with a powerful gas lantern for security against accidents by collision. The Thames Tunnel, one of the termini of which is at Rotherhithe, is noticed under the head of LONDON.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £772; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The present parochial church was erected in 1715, and is a neat edifice of brick with stone quoins, having a square tower, upon which is a stone spire supported by Corinthian columns. In the churchyard is the tombstone of Prince Lee Boo, son of Abba Thule, king of one of the Pelew islands; who died of the small-pox in 1784. Three district churches have been built under the auspices of the rector, the Rev. Edward Blick. The church of the Holy Trinity, situated in Trinity-street, and consecrated on the 6th of November, 1838, is a spacious structure of white brick, erected at an expense of £4698. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rector, with a net income of £150. Christ-Church, erected at an expense of £4373, on a site in Paradise-row given by Sir William Gomm, who also presented the communion-plate, is a neat structure in the early English style, with a low embattled tower, strengthened by buttresses and crowned with pinnacles; the roof is supported by open frame-work of oak. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Trustees of Hyndman's Bounty, with a net income of £167. The church dedicated to All Saints, situated on the lower Deptford road, and for which the site was also given by Sir W. Gomm, was consecrated on the 29th of June, 1840; it is a neat structure of white brick, with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Rector. An episcopal floating chapel is maintained for the use of seamen; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The parish, under the Poor-Law Amendment act, is separately assessed for the support of its own poor, who are under the care of fifteen guardians.

ROTHERSTHORPE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. W.) from Northampton; containing 274 inhabitants. It comprises about 1219 acres, and is intersected by the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway. The living is a discharged vicarage; valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 4½.; net income, £112; patrons and impropriators, the Misses Drought. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809.

ROTHERWICK, a parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 416 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1702 acres, of which 947 are arable, 334 meadow and pasture, 260 woodland, and 160 common land. Tylney Hall, here, the ancient seat of the Tylney family, has been taken down some years, but the park is still preserved. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, the Earl of Mornington: the tithes have been commuted for £396. 15. 6., of which £11. 15. 6. are payable to the incumbent. The church contains some monuments to the Tylney family. A school-house was erected in the year 1713, by Frederick Tylney, who in 1716 endowed it with a rent-charge of £10.

ROTHLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, chiefly in the hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, but partly in that of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Mountsorrel; containing, with the chapelries of Keyham, Wartnaby, Chadwell, and part of Mountsorrel, 2179 inhabitants, of whom 1055 are in Rothley township. This place formed part of the possessions of the Knights Templars, to whom it was granted by Henry III., and who had a preceptory near the village, afterwards given to the Hospitallers, and of which, at the Dissolution, the revenue was returned at £87. 13. 4. The present mansion of Rothley Temple was erected on the site of the monastery, of which some portions are still remaining. The manor and soke are the property of Thomas Babington, Esq., who is invested with a peculiar jurisdiction, both civil and ecclesiastical, and whose commissary holds visitations and a spiritual court twice a year, the jurisdiction of which not only extends over the parish, but to several other parts of the county, in which this is the most extensive manor, enjoying the privileges of court leet, court baron, and oyer, terminer, and gaol delivery, independent of the rest of the county. The living is a vicarage, with the living of Gaddesby an-

nexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 5.; net income, £466; patrons, the family of Babington: the tithes of the parish were commuted for land in 1771. The church, a spacious and ancient structure, contains some interesting monuments; and in the churchyard is the shaft of a stone cross. There are chapels of ease at Chadwell, Keyham, and Wartnaby; and a chapel at Mountsorrel. The Wesleyans and General Baptists have places of worship. A Roman pavement, with foundations of walls, was discovered in 1722.

ROTHLEY, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of MORPETH ward. N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 143 inhabitants. So early as the 13th century this place was in the possession of the convent of Newminster; and John Butler, abbot of that establishment, built a tower here, which in 1542 is styled a "lytle towre in measurable good reparations," but which was demolished by the Blackett family, into whose possession it came in 1691. Rothley Crags are a range of precipitous rocks fronting the west, and on the western verge of Rothley Park; they are of granitic sandstone, rising in fine and various forms, and richly coloured. Near their brink, on ground about 800 feet above the level of the sea, stands Rothley Castle, which, though erected by the late Sir W. C. Blackett, has all the appearance of an ancient residence. The township comprises about 2728 acres. In the park are two large lakes, in one of which the river Font has its source. A fold for cattle formerly situated here was attacked during the border warfare, by the Scots, who were defeated with great loss, and the slain buried at a place called Scots' Gap.

ROTHLEY-TEMPLE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Mountsorrel; containing 42 inhabitants, and comprising 459 acres.—See ROTHLEY.

ROTHWELL (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Caistor; containing 290 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £250; patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1765.

ROTHWELL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Kettering; containing, with the chapelry of Orton, and hamlet of Thorpe-Underwood, 2939 inhabitants, of whom 2808 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the southern side of a rocky hill, is supposed to have been much more extensive in former days than it is at present, and to have been surrounded with a strong wall. According to tradition it was a favourite residence of William the Conqueror; and a small priory of nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded here, probably by some of the Clare family, which at the Dissolution had a revenue estimated at £10. 10. 4. The market has fallen into disuse, except for earthenware, which is still exposed for sale on Monday: the ancient market-house, begun by Sir Thomas Tresham, but left in an unfinished state, is a curious ruin. One of the largest cattle-fairs in the county is held on Trinity-Monday and several following days. Considerable employment is afforded to the population by silk, velvet, and plush spinning and weaving, and the manufacture of shoes. The township is on the road from London to Leicester, through Bedford; and comprises by measurement 3460 acres, of which 1480 are meadow and pasture, 25 woodland, and the remainder arable.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 11.; net income, £145; patrons, W. T. Smyth, Esq., and two others; impropriators, the family of Turville. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1812. The church, which appears to have been built about the reign of the Conqueror, has an embattled tower at the west end, and is enriched with a fine door in the early English style; underneath is a crypt, containing the bones of several thousand men. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free school was founded prior to the time of Edward VI., and was further endowed in the 36th of Charles II., when some commissioners of charitable uses applied St. Mary's chapel in Rothwell to that purpose, and directed that Queen Elizabeth's endowment to the chapel, of £3. 4. 11., received out of the crown rents, should be paid to the master. Jesus' Hospital was established, and endowed with the manor of Olde, its mansion-house and lands, and the tithes of Overton and Thorpe, by Owen Ragsdale, in the 33rd of Elizabeth; it affords accommodation to twenty-four almsmen and a principal, and the income is about £430 per annum. Six small tenements for widows were founded and endowed by T. Ponder, in 1714; and funds to the amount of £64 are yearly distributed among widows, arising from bequests by Agnes Hill, in 1728, and Edward Hunt. Here are two springs, one of which is of a strong petrifying quality.

ROTHWELL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Lofthouse with Carlton, Middleton, Oulton with Woodlesford, and Thorpe, 7462 inhabitants, of whom 2988 are in Rothwell township, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Leeds. This place was originally part of the parish of Morley, from which it was separated before the Conquest. Soon after that period it was granted as a dependency of the castle of Pontefract to the Lacys, who had a baronial residence here, of which evident vestiges may still be traced, and by whom its church was appropriated to the priory of Nostal. The parish comprises by computation 8612 acres, of which 3186 are in the township of Rothwell with Rothwell-Haigh and Royd's Green; the surface is varied, and the district abounds with coal of excellent quality, of which several mines are in operation, large supplies being sent to Leeds and other places. Some quarries of good stone are likewise worked here. The manor of Rothwell-Haigh, including Thwaite, comprises about 1000 acres of land, the property of Lord Stourton. The Midland railway passes through the parish. The village is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale watered by a small rivulet, and is very ancient, and irregularly built: the inhabitants are employed chiefly in the collieries and in agriculture; there are establishments for the manufacture of rope and twine, and a woollen-mill. The debtors' prison, for the honour of Pontefract, is a spacious building. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the

king's books at £19. 12. 11.; net income, £843; patron, the Rev. R. H. Brandling, who, with others, is impropriator. The great tithes of the township of Rothwell and Rothwell-Haigh have been commuted for £436, and the small for £351: there is a vicarial glebe of 5 acres. The church is a neat structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower: it was repaired and enlarged in 1826, and has lately undergone extensive improvements; three modern galleries have been removed, and a beautiful oaken roof, of the 14th century, has been uncovered. At Oulton, Lofthouse, and Middleton, are other incumbencies. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

ROTSEA, a township, in the parish of HUTTON-CRANSWICK, union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Driffield; containing 33 inhabitants. It is situated in the vale of the river Hull, and comprises about 710 acres of land.

ROTTINGDEAN (*ST. MARGARET*,) a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of YOUNSMERE, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (E.) from Brighton; containing 983 inhabitants. In the reign of Richard II. this was the landing-place of the French, who, in revenge for their loss of the battle of Cressy, burned Rye and Hastings. The village, in ancient records termed *Rottington*, is pleasantly situated near the coast, on the Newhaven road; and is celebrated for its wells, which are nearly empty at high water, but rise as the tide ebbs, and which, from their salubrious qualities, are in considerable repute. Within the last few years it has been frequented by such families as prefer the privacy of a secluded village to the more open beach of Brighton; and baths have been established, and bathing-machines provided, for their accommodation. Pebbles of agate and chalcedony, of a blueish-grey colour, abound on the sea-shore; and when cut and polished, they are used as ornaments in bracelets, &c., under the name of Rottingdean pebbles. The parish comprises 3160 acres, of which 1868 are arable, 1077 meadow and pasture, and 215 common and waste. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £240. 10., and the incumbent's for £400; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church, which is in the early English style, with a low massive tower in the centre, has lately undergone a thorough repair, and contains a handsome monument to the Rev. Dr. Hooker, the late vicar, erected by the parishioners. On Balsdean Hill are the remains of two encampments; and the parish contains various barrows and tumuli, on opening some of which a Roman dagger and numerous coins were found.

ROTTINGTON, a township, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Whitehaven; with 52 inhabitants. Here was a small nunnery, subordinate to that of St. Bees.

ROUDHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from East Harling; containing 85 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart.: the great tithes have been commuted for £125, and the vicarial for £85; there are $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe. The church is in ruins.

ROUGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish and post-town, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 28 miles (N. N. W.) from Norwich, and 103 (N. E.) from London; containing 367 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2637*a*. 1*r*. 14*p*., of which 2296 acres are arable, 210 meadow and pasture, 56 woodland, and 53 in sheep-walks. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the kings books at £1. 8. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, F. North, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £254. 6. 8., and there is a glebe of one acre. The church is in the decorated and later English styles, with a square tower: in the chancel is a monument to the North family, anciently lords of the manor; there are several ancient brasses, and over the west entrance of the church is sculpture representing the Crucifixion. Here are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

ROUGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 969 inhabitants, and comprising 3907*a*. 2*r*. 21*p*. Rougham is a beautiful sylvan hamlet, lying a short distance south of the high road from Bury to Ipswich, through Woolpit. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 18. $6\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £756; patron, Philip Bennet, Esq. Edward Sparke, in 1720, bequeathed land now producing about £40 a year, to be applied in support of a school; and there are several other bequests, the principal of which is that of Roger Kedington, in 1702, for apprenticing children with a premium of £30 each. The parish was the residence, for many generations, of a branch of the family of Knight, of Drury. Some tumuli were opened here in 1843.

ROUGHDOWN, an extra-parochial place, in the union of NEW-FOREST, liberty of DIBDEN, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 60 inhabitants.

ROUGH-LEE-BOOTH, a township, in the chapelry of NEWCHURCH-IN-PENDLE, parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Colne; containing 782 inhabitants. The township lies on the borders of Yorkshire, and comprises 663 acres of land, forming the east end of Pendle Forest. It is related that Wesley, Whitefield, and Ingham, the founders of three religious sects, who had hitherto co-operated, finally seceded from each other here. Of this statement there is no positive confirmation; but there is the authority of George Fox himself, the founder of the Society of Friends, for the fact that he received his first "illumination" on the top of Pendle. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

ROUGHTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and soke of HORNCASTLE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from the town of Horncastle; containing 146 inhabitants. The river Bain and the Horncastle and Witham canal run through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Haltham-upon-Bain united in 1741, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 2.; net income, £401; patrons, the family of Dymoke.

ROUGHTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of North Erpingham, E. division of Norfolk, 3¼ miles (S.) from Cromer; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises 1345*a*. 5*p*. of land, chiefly arable; about 380 acres are heath, from which the inhabitants cut turf and furze. The surface is boldly undulated, and the views are extensive. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £197, and the vicarial for £96; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is an ancient structure with a circular tower. Here is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. A free school was founded in 1694, by the Rev. Robert Brown, who bequeathed property now producing a rental of £45. 8.; and there are some other bequests, appropriated to the poor.

ROULSTON (*St. Clement*), a parish, in the union of Sleaford, wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Sleaford; containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 2½., and the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. A. Thorold and B. Thorold, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £252, and the small for £170; the vicar has a glebe of 11 acres.

ROUNCTON, EAST, a chapelry, in the parish of Rudby-in-Cleveland, union of Stokesley, W. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, 6½ miles (S. by W.) from Yarm; containing 93 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 1600 acres, in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture, with some plantations; the surface is undulated, and the scenery of a pleasing and varied character. The chapel, a neat edifice, repaired in 1820, is situated on an eminence: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lady Amherst.

ROUNCTON, WEST (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Northallerton, wapentake of Allertonshire, N. riding of York, 7½ miles (S. by W.) from Yarm; containing 169 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1429*a*. 3*r*. 6*p*. The surface is occasionally diversified with hills, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Wiske; the lands are arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes have been commuted for £272, and the glebe comprises 78 acres. The church contains some Norman details.

ROUNDHAY, a township, in the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, wapentake of Skyrack, W. riding of York, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Leeds; containing 439 inhabitants. This place, which derived its name from being anciently a park inclosed within a circular pale, belonged to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, from whom it passed to Henry, Duke of Lancaster. It afterwards passed to John of Gaunt, in right of his wife, Blanche; and thus became vested in the crown. Henry VII. addressed an order to the governor of Pontefract Castle to survey Roundhay Park, upon which a return was made of the number of deer killed and the quantity of timber cut down. The park was granted by Henry VIII. to Lord D'Arcy, after whose attainder it was restored by Queen Elizabeth to his son, who, dying without issue, was succeeded in his estates by a female branch that conveyed it by marriage to the family of the Duke of Norfolk. It afterwards became the property of Lord Stourton, by whom it was sold. The manor was early disposed of by the crown to the corporation of London, who gave it to Kirkstall Abbey, after the dissolution of which it was purchased by the Oglethorpe family; it passed from them to the Tempests, and was subsequently bought by Thomas Nicholson, Esq., brother of the present lord.

The township, which is situated on the road from Leeds to Wetherby, comprises 1467 acres of land, mostly the property of Stephen Nicholson, Esq.; the soil is fertile, and in full cultivation, and the substratum abounds with excellent freestone, which is extensively quarried. Roundhay Park is a spacious mansion, beautifully embosomed in woods and plantations; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and embellished with a lake of thirty-four acres, whose banks are crowned with richly picturesque scenery. The village is neatly built, and the township comprises many pleasing villas and detached houses, commanding good views. A church dedicated to St. John, was erected and endowed under the provisions of the will of the late Mr. Nicholson, who died in 1812, and to whose memory it contains a monument; it is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by a spire. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the family; net income, £109, with a glebe-house, erected by the present patron at an expense of £2000. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school, with a house for the master, who has a salary of £60 per annum, and six almshouses for widows, who receive each an allowance of £10 per annum, were also erected and endowed in pursuance of the will of Mr. Nicholson.

ROUSHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Woodstock, hundred of Wooton, county of Oxford, 6¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Woodstock; containing 123 inhabitants. It comprises about 980 acres, of which 700 are arable, 266 meadow and pasture, and 10 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4½.; net income, £240; patron, Charles Cotterill Dormer, Esq. The church contains some memorials of the Martin and Dormer families.

ROUTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Beverley, N. division of the wapentake of Holderness, E. riding of York, 4¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Beverley; containing 178 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Beverley to Bridlington, and comprises about 3000 acres of land, the property of the Misses Ellerker, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third meadow and pasture. The surface is a complete level, and the soil near the village is strong, inclining to clay; the land has been well drained. Carr Moss, here, abounds with antediluvian trees of immense size, principally oak, in a perfectly black state; the wood is used for gate posts, rails, paling, and other purposes. The river Hull is within a mile of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Misses Ellerker; net income, £470. The church was greatly altered in 1835; in the chancel are a mutilated effigy of a crusader, and a fine brass of a knight and lady. The parsonage-house is a neat building, surrounded with plantations. There is a Sunday school.

ROWBERROW (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Axbridge, hundred of Winterstoke, E. division of Somerset, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Axbridge; containing 369 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a highly romantic district, and the village is of very pleasing aspect. The substratum formerly abounded with lapis calaminaris, of which extensive mines were in operation, but the works have been discontinued. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £134; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

ROW-BOUND, a township, in the parish of Castle-Sowerby, union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of Cumberland; containing 89 inhabitants.

ROWDE (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of Devizes, hundred of Potterne and Cannings, Devizes and N. divisions of Wilts, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Devizes; containing 1095 inhabitants. It comprises 2666*a.* 2*r.* 17*p.*, of which 547 acres are arable, 1857 pasture and meadow, 37 woodland, 14 in gardens, and the remainder roads and water. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; patron, T. E. A. Starkey, Esq.; impropriator, W. Locke, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £24. 18., and the vicarial for £339. 5.; the glebe contains about half an acre, and there is a good house, erected by the Rev. E. Vincent. The church, with the exception of the tower and chancel, was rebuilt in 1833, in the later English style. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

ROWDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of Higham-on-the-Hill, hundred of Sparkenhoe, S. division of the county of Leicester; containing 11 inhabitants.

ROWELL, an extra-parochial hamlet, in the union of Winchcomb, Lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, E. division of the county of Gloucester, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Winchcomb; containing 20 inhabitants, and comprising 1640 acres of land. The Independents have a meeting-house. In Pope Nicholas' survey this place is stated to be a parish, with a church; but it is now attached to Hawling for parochial concerns.

ROWINGTON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of Warwick, Henley division of the hundred of Barlichway, S. division of the county of Warwick, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Warwick; containing, with the township of Pindley, 1046 inhabitants. In the 6th of Elizabeth the lordship was granted by the crown to Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. The parish was originally called *Rochingtone*, from the rocky ground on which it stands. The area is 3167*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.*, of which about two-thirds are arable, and one-third meadow and pasture: the Stratford-on-Avon and the Birmingham and Warwick canals, and the road from Warwick to Birmingham, pass through. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £116: the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, principally in the Norman style. A parochial school is supported from funds bequeathed to the poor, producing about £250 per annum.

ROWLAND, a township, in the parish and union of Bakewell, hundred of High Peak, N. division of the county of Derby, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stony-Middleton; containing 99 inhabitants.

ROWLAND'S-MARSH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of Boston, W. division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; containing 78 inhabitants, and about 100 acres of land.

ROWLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Beverley, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, E. riding of York, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from South Cave; containing, with the hamlets of Bentley, Risby, Hunsley, Riplingham, and Little Weighton, 503 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 5760 acres, and forms a fertile district extending between South Cave and Beverley, along the southern dales and acclivities of the Wolds. The hamlet of Rowley, in which are the church and rectory-house, is situated a short distance north of the road between Kirk-Ella and Riplingham. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 8., and in the patronage of Mrs. Hildyard; net income, £1465: the tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1801. The church is a small neat edifice.

ROWLEY-REGIS (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of Dudley, N. division of the hundred of Seisdon, S. division of the county of Stafford, 3 miles (S. E.) from Dudley, and 7 (W.) from Birmingham; containing 11,111 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a district abounding with clay, coal, and ironstone. It is bounded on the south and south-west by the river Stour, which divides it from the parish of Hales-Owen and the county of Worcester; and on the north and north-west by a rill which rises among the hills, and separates it from the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, and from King's-Swinford, in the county of Stafford. Another rill, which has its source to the north, near the summit of the hills, after passing under the Birmingham canal at Tividale, falls into a nameless river which separates the parish on the north-east from Tipton and West Bromwich, and from the manor of Oldbury, in the parish of Hales-Owen. The surface, comprising nearly 3550 acres, is very uneven, and divided into numerous small inclosures, of which scarcely any two contiguous portions form one common level. The soil in the hilly parts is light and open, but in the lower grounds stiff, cold, and generally unproductive. At the extremity of the parish towards Hales-Owen, rise the Rowley hills, which extend in a northern direction to the opposite border of the parish, and consist of a peculiarly hard basaltic rock, commonly called Rowley Rag. These hills, which supplied materials for paving the town of Birmingham, and other towns in the vicinity, are said to have an elevation of 900 feet above the sea, into which the waters issuing from the eastern side are conveyed by the Trent, and those on the western by the Severn, at opposite extremities of the kingdom. J. Edwards Piercy, Esq., high sheriff of the county in 1843, has an estate here.

The parish comprises a considerable number of hamlets, with various clusters of houses, principally inhabited by persons engaged in the collieries and different works. The river Stour rises within two miles of the place, and, within a distance of four miles from its source, gives motion to no less than nine mills and forges, several of which have overshot water-wheels of large diameter. The iron-trade appears to have been

carried on here at a very early period; and previously to the introduction of steam, all the mill power employed in it throughout the district was derived from the Stour and one or two tributary streams, to which, says Yarrington in his *England's Improvements* published in 1677, all the iron from the Forest of Dean was brought for the purpose of being manufactured. The stratum of coal lies at from 80 to 200 yards below the surface, varying from ten to thirteen in thickness; and there are numerous collieries in full operation. The Sutherland colliery, leased from the Duke of Sutherland, was opened by Messrs. Wagstaff and Skidmore, in 1842; the coal is ten yards thick, and the depth 200 yards. The Brades Iron and Steel Works were erected about fifty years since, by Mr. William Hunt, and are continued under the firm of William Hunt and Sons. The Windmill-End Works, the property of Sir Horace St. Paul, were erected about 30 years since, for making pig-iron from the ironstone, which is calcined in large heaps, and smelted in powerful furnaces. The Corngreaves Works, for converting bar-iron into steel, are among the oldest in the neighbourhood, and contain powerful furnaces, and several forges driven by the water of the river Stour. The Cradley forges are now chiefly for converting pig-iron into bars and rods: in these works the experiment was first made of manufacturing iron with pit-coal instead of charcoal, which had been previously used for that purpose; and in the 19th of James I., Mr. Dudley, then proprietor, obtained a patent for that mode of operation. Of these forges, one is situated on the river Stour, within the county of Worcester, and the other on the Rowley side of the river. Near Corngreaves, some very extensive iron and steel works were erected in 1818 by Mr. John Attwood, consisting of forges and rolling-mills, capable of manufacturing 300 tons of bar and rod iron, and 20 tons of various sorts of steel, per week. They are worked by four large steam-engines, and, with the collieries connected with them, afford employment to about 500 persons. In 1825, these and some other works, together with the Corngreaves estate, comprising about 250 acres, of which 205 are in the parish of Rowley-Regis, and the remainder in the county of Worcester, were, with the exception of the mines under seventy-five acres in this parish (reserved by the inclosure act to the lord of the manor), purchased by the British Iron Company for £550,000. After paying a part of this sum, proceedings were instituted in the court of exchequer by the company, to set aside the contract, which, after a trial of twenty-one days, was annulled by Lord Chief Baron Lyndhurst in favour of the company; but on an appeal to the house of lords this judgment was reversed. The present proprietors are the New British Iron Company. The manufacture of nails employs nearly all the women and girls in the parish; the making of chains of various kinds, and of gun-barrels, occupies a considerable number of persons, and the manufacture of Jews' harps is also a source of employment to many. The Birmingham canal enters the parish at the Brades, and passes through Tividale for about a mile; the Dudley canal is conveyed through Gosty Hill by a tunnel nearly 500 yards in length.

The LIVING was annexed by Robert de Somery, in the 1st of Edward I., to the vicarage of Clent, and both belonged to the abbey of Hales-Owen: it has recently been made a distinct perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1840, at an expense of £4763, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £400 from the Diocesan, and £500 from the Incorporated, Society; the tower, which is exceedingly old, was in part cased with new stone, and raised forty feet higher. This appears to be the second time that the main edifice has been rebuilt: it now contains 1800 sittings, of which 1000 are free. At Reddal-Hill and Cradley-Heath are other churches, consecrated in 1847: see *Reddal-Hill*. There are 27 places of worship for dissenters in the parish. A school in the town, on a site given by Mr. Macmillan, who endowed it with £20 per annum, was erected after his decease by his brother, Mr. John Macmillan; and the endowment was augmented with an annuity of £10 left by Lady Monnins. In 1651, Elizabeth Mansell, whose maiden name was White, bequeathed two closes and two dwelling-houses at Gosty Hill for charitable uses. Sir Stephen Littleton, of Holbech House, in the parish of King's-Swinford, and one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder plot, was for some time concealed in the residence of a family of the name of White, of which Elizabeth Mansell is supposed to have been a member.

ROWLSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of MAPPLETON, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 14 miles (E. N. E.) from Beverley; containing 41 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book called *Roolfestone*, belonged in the 15th century to a family of the local name, and, after passing through several other families, came to that of Brough, with whom it continued till the death of William Brough, Esq., marshal of the high court of admiralty, who, in the discharge of his official duties, superintended the execution of Admiral Byng. Rowlston Hall is an old building about half a mile from the sea, surrounded, except on the south, by woods and plantations.

ROWLSTONE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 13 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 133 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1676 acres, and is situated near the junction of the Dore with the river Munnow, which latter separates it from the county of Monmouth. The soil is generally well adapted for the cultivation of apples, of which cider is made. Limestone is obtained in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £95; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, the Rev. John Morris.

ROWNALL, a hamlet, in the township and parish of CHEDDLETON, union of CHEADLE, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 477 inhabitants.

ROWNER, a parish, in the union of FAREHAM, hundred of TITCHFIELD, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. W.) from Gosport; containing 134 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east and north by the parish of Alverstoke, and comprises by measurement 1144 acres, of which 876 are arable, 91 meadow and pasture, 71 woodland, and 95 common. The Gosport branch of the South-Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of C. P. P. Brune, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The

church is an ancient structure, and contains a monument to the Brune family. Here are some ruins of a religious house.

ROWSHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of WINGRAVE, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ (N. E. by N.) from the town of Aylesbury; containing 146 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence.

ROWSLEY, GREAT, a township, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Bakewell; containing, with part of the township of Alport, 243 inhabitants. The village is situated near the confluence of the rivers Derwent and Wye. A handsome chapel of ease, to which a school-house is attached, was erected by the Duke of Rutland, in 1841.

ROWTON, a township, in the parish of CHRISTLETON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Chester; containing 110 inhabitants. The township comprises 840 acres, of which the soil is partly loam and partly clay. It lies near the Chester canal. On Rowton Heath was fought the important battle between the forces of the parliament and those of King Charles, which proved so fatal to the brave Earl of Lichfield, and so disastrous to his royal master; here, also, the Cheshire gentry assembled and declared for a free parliament, on the attempt of Sir George Booth to restore Charles II., in 1659.

ROWTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ABBERBURY, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, 7 miles (W.) from Shrewsbury. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £88; patron, the Duke of Cleveland. A tithe rent-charge of £160 is paid to All Souls' College, Oxford, one of £40 to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and of £16 to the vicar of Abberbury. Richard Baxter, the eminent divine, was born here November 12th, 1615.

ROWTON, with NORTH SKIRLAUGH, county of YORK.—See SKIRLAUGH, NORTH.

ROXBY (*St. Mary*), with RISBY, a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 339 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Ancholme, and comprises about 4000 acres; the substratum abounds with stone of good quality, which is found near the surface in the higher grounds, and quarried for building, and for making drains. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4.; patron, R. C. Elwes, Esq.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £420, and there is a glebe of 123 acres. The church is an ancient structure. Some years since, a tessellated pavement was found, about seven yards square; also some fragments of red and yellow plaster, bones of oxen, &c. On a farm near the church is a thermal spring.

ROXBY, with PICKHILL.—See PICKHILL.

ROXBY, a chapelry, in the parish of HINDERWELL, union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Whitby; containing 183 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey called *Rozebi*, was formerly the property of the Boynton family, who had a considerable mansion here, and in the reign of Henry V. founded a chapel of ease to the rectory of Hinderwell, of which they were patrons. The chapelry is situated in the western part of the parish, and comprises an area of 2410 acres of good arable, meadow, and pasture; the scenery is finely varied, and enriched with woodlands and plantations. The village consists chiefly of detached houses built on a gentle acclivity, and having an open northern aspect. The chapel was rebuilt by the parishioners in 1817, and is a neat structure with a tower.

ROXETH, a hamlet, in the parish of HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 842 inhabitants.

ROXHAM, a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Downham; with 45 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Ryston. There are no remains of the church.

ROXHOLME, a hamlet, in the parish of LEASINGHAM, poor-law union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 75 inhabitants.

ROXTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of BARFORD, union and county of BEDFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from St. Neot's; containing, with Chawson hamlet, 594 inhabitants, of whom 399 are in the township of Roxton. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Ouse. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Great Barford united, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £288; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810. There is a place of worship for Independents.

ROXWELL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 827 inhabitants. The soil is cold and wet, but, under good management, productive; there are numerous springs near the surface, and in the vicinity of Boyton Cross is a stream of water which after rain acquires the force of a torrent. A pleasure-fair is annually held. Here are two flour-mills. The living is a donative, annexed to the perpetual curacy of Writtle: the tithes have been commuted for £1020 payable to New College, Oxford, and £43 payable to an impropriator. The church is a neat edifice of stone, with a belfry turret of wood; the interior is handsome, and contains some interesting monuments, among which is one of marble to Chief Justice Bramston in the reign of Charles II. John Blencowe, in 1774, bequeathed £1200, now producing £82 per annum, for teaching children.

ROYDON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, partly in the hundred of WALTHAM, but chiefly in that of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX; containing 976 inhabitants, of whom 313 are in the hamlet, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ware. The parish is separated from the county of Hertford by the river Stort, and comprises 2995*a*. 17*p*., of which 1581 acres are arable, 1025 meadow and pasture, 152 woodland, 28 in gardens, and the remainder roads and waste. Near the junction of the rivers Lea and Stort here, stood the ancient manor-house of Nether Hall, which, though converted into farm-buildings, still retains much of its original grandeur; the gateway tower, of brick, is entire. The

Eastern-Counties railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Mornington: the great tithes have been commuted for £637, and the vicarial for £155; there is a vicarial glebe of 2 acres. The church, situated in the village, is a handsome structure with a square embattled tower, and consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel. John Manning, in 1768, founded a free school, and endowed it with a house and lands.

ROYDON (*St. Remigius*), a parish, in the union of Guiltcross, hundred of Diss, E. division of Norfolk, 1¼ mile (W.) from Diss; containing 586 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Thetford to Diss, and bounded on the south by the river Waveney, comprises 1350*a*. 1*r*. 38*p*. of land, chiefly arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the family of Frere: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 46 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower. Mrs. Margaret Blowers, in 1820, left £1000 to the poor; and Miss Frere, in 1839, bequeathed £400 for clothing six married persons. About 20 acres of land are let in small lots to the poor.

ROYDON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, W. division of Norfolk, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Lynn; containing 174 inhabitants. It comprises 1166*a*. 2*r*. 23*p*., of which 457 acres are arable, 112 meadow and pasture, 148 common, and the remainder heath for the use of the poor. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Castle-Rising, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 16½ acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the north and south porches have enriched Norman arches. The ancient manor-house was taken down many years since, and near the site a silver coin of Edward IV. was found in 1838.

ROYSTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the hundred of Armingford, county of Cambridge, but chiefly in the hundred of Odsey, county of Hertford, 19 miles (N. by E.) from Hertford, and 38 (N.) from London; containing 2002 inhabitants, of whom 1436 are in the Herts portion. This town derived its name from a cross erected in the highway here, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by the Lady Roysia, Countess of Norfolk: the cross was called Royse's Cross; and a monastery having been established shortly afterwards by Eustachius de Mere and others, which led to the erection of houses, the place acquired the appellation of Royse's Town, whence its present name. It had become considerable in the reign of Henry IV., when it was nearly consumed by fire; and again, in 1747, it was subject to the same calamity. A house was built here by James I., who made it his occasional residence, for the enjoyment of hunting and hawking; and it was at this town that his favourite, the Earl of Somerset, was arrested in his presence, for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. At the commencement of the civil war, Charles I. removed to Royston from Hampton Court, previously to setting up his standard at Nottingham; and here the unfortunate monarch passed two nights, in June, 1647, when a prisoner to the army, which had its head-quarters in the town. The survey of the palace made during the Commonwealth, describes it as in good repair: it has since been partly taken down.

Royston is situated at the intersection of the Ikeneld-way and the Ermin-street, in a very bleak open country, near a chain of high hills. Though improved of late, it is very irregularly built; it consists of one long and narrow street, crossed by two shorter ones, and is lighted with gas: there is a very scanty supply of water, which the inhabitants generally are obliged to purchase. The malting business is carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a large corn trade. The market, which was granted by Richard I., is on Wednesday, for corn, sheep, and pigs, and also for straw-plat: a market-house was built in 1830, at the cost of Lord Dacre. Pleasure-fairs are held on Whit-Wednesday (attached to which is a pie-poudre court), Shrove-Wednesday, the feast of St. Thomas à Becket, and the Wednesday in Easter-week; and a fair for hiring servants on the first Wednesday after October 10th. The powers of the county debt-court of Royston, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Royston and Buntingford. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £107; patron, Lord Dacre. The church was originally that of the priory, and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, but was purchased by the inhabitants at the dissolution of the monastery, and, by an act passed in the 32nd of Henry VIII., is called the parochial church of St. John the Baptist. It is a venerable structure, with a low massive tower, and contains some very ancient monuments; a gallery with an organ was erected in 1838, by subscription, aided by contributions from the Bishop of London and Lord Dacre. Henry Andrews, employed by the board of admiralty in assisting to compute the celestial observations for the Nautical Almanac, and longer and more extensively engaged in making the calculations for Moore's Almanac, died in 1820, and was buried here. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents. The poor-law union of Royston comprises 29 parishes or places, 17 of which are in the county of Cambridge, 9 in Herts, and 3 in Essex, the whole containing a population of 18,150.

The monastery, at the period of its dissolution, was valued at £89. 16. per annum, and, with the exception of the church, has been entirely demolished. Here was also an hospital dedicated to St. John and St. James, but there are no vestiges. Many relics of antiquity have been discovered in and about Royston, among which is an ancient chapel, or cave, found near the cross by some workmen in 1742, which had been dug out of the chalk rock, and had an opening from the top; it is conjectured to have been the oratory and burial-place of the Lady Roysia, but this opinion has been strongly controverted. A Roman sword was discovered at Hillington in 1830. Tumuli, or barrows, are to be seen on the summits of the adjacent hills; and the discovery of a number of bones and corroded spear-heads near the town, renders it probable that it was the scene of an engagement with the Danes. A species of crow, with a whitish head, denominated the "Royston Crow," is

found on the neighbouring hills, and is peculiar to this part of the kingdom; it emigrates in the spring to Sweden, where it breeds, and returns to pass the winter here.

ROYSTONE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the wapentake of Staincross, W. riding of York; containing, with the chapelries of Woolley and Monk-Bretton, and the townships of Carlton, Chevet, Cudworth, and Notton, 4341 inhabitants, of whom 612 are in Roystone township, 4¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Barnsley. The parish comprises by computation 12,700 acres: the soil is fertile, and generally in good cultivation; the surface is boldly varied. The village is situated on an eminence, near the Barnsley canal. The district abounds with coal, though no mines are in operation; and there are some extensive quarries of good freestone, of which large blocks are raised for railway purposes and buildings of magnitude. The Midland railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 4.; net income, £166; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The church is an ancient and handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and, notwithstanding recent alterations, presents many interesting features within. At Woolley and Monk-Bretton are separate incumbencies. The free grammar school is endowed with an annuity of £4. 6. 11. from the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster, and also with a house and some land granted by the crown in 1605. Sir George Wood, baron of the exchequer, who died in 1824, was born in the vicarage-house.

ROYTON, a chapelry, in the parochial chapelry, parliamentary borough, and union of Oldham, parish of Prestwich, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Oldham, on the road to Rochdale; containing 5730 inhabitants. This is the smallest of the townships in connexion with Oldham, comprising only 700 acres. It is chiefly pasture land; the surface is undulated and hilly, the soil generally dry and sandy, and the aspect rather wild. The village is seated in a deep valley, and fifty years ago contained only a few straggling cottages, but within the last thirty years it has assumed the appearance of a town, from the erection of several regular streets, which are lighted with gas. The population is chiefly employed in the cotton, fustian, and flannel manufactures, and in the extensive coal-mines and stone-quarries in the neighbourhood. The streams of the Irk and the Beal rise in the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Prestwich; net income, £170, with a house. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £50. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was built by subscription in 1754, and a tower, with a clock, was added, also by subscription, in 1828. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends; and a good national school, opened in 1846.

RUAN-LANIHORNE (*St. Ruan*), a parish, in the union of Truro, W. division of the hundred of Powder and of the county of Cornwall, 3 miles (S. W.) from Tregoney; containing 444 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the head of a wide creek or inlet from the river Fal, and comprises 1713 acres, of which 50 are common or waste land. The substratum is rich in minerals, and operations for streaming tin were formerly carried on in the adjacent moors; stone is also abundant, and is quarried for various purposes. The village is seated in a picturesque valley at the extremity of the inlet, and, with its church, and cottages scattered through the vale, has an interesting and romantic appearance. A commodious quay has been constructed for landing coal, timber, slate, and other articles for the supply of the vicinity. The petty-sessions for the division are held at Highlanes, in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £414; patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the glebe comprises 123 acres. The church is an ancient structure; the pillars, arches, and doorways are of granite, and have been cleared by the present rector from the accumulated coats of lime by which they were concealed. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Rev. John Whitaker, the learned historian and antiquary, was for thirty years rector of the parish, and was buried in the church in 1808.

RUAN MAJOR (*St. Ruan*), a parish, in the union of Helston, W. division of the hundred of Kerrier and of the county of Cornwall, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Helston; containing 163 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2325 acres, of which 960 are common or waste; the soil is generally a rich marl, and the surface hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 2½., and in the gift of P. Vyvyan Robinson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the glebe comprises 95 acres.

RUAN MINOR (*St. Ruan*), a parish, in the union of Helston, W. division of the hundred of Kerrier and of the county of Cornwall, 10 miles (S. E. by S.) from Helston; containing 302 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the English Channel, and includes Cadgwith Cove, a great resort of fishermen. It comprises 618 acres, of which 180 are common or waste; the soil is chiefly a clay marl interspersed with rock, and the surface is elevated and hilly. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 4½., and united to the living of Grade: the tithes have been commuted for £100, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is ancient. There are places of worship for Wesleyans.

RUARDEAN (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of Ross, hundred of St. Briavell's, W. division of the county of Gloucester, 6¼ miles (N. W.) from Newnham; containing 929 inhabitants. It comprises about 1600 acres; the soil is various, and the substratum contains good limestone and coal. The surface is generally elevated, extending along a lofty ridge overlooking the river Wye, and the scenery in some parts is beautifully picturesque. A small brook called Bishop's Brook forms a boundary between Ruardean and the county of Hereford, and the Severn and Wye railway passes through the parish. The living is in the gift of the Precentor of Hereford Cathedral: the church is partly Norman, but principally of later date, and the west window is finely enriched with tracery. The Independents have a place of worship. There are a few remaining fragments of an ancient castle.

RUCKCROFT, a hamlet, in the parish of Ainstable, union of Penrith, Leath ward, E. division of the county of Cumberland, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Kirk-Oswald; containing 44 inhabitants.

RUCKINGE (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of East Ashford, hundred of Newchurch,

lathe of Shepway, E. division of Kent, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Ashford; containing 432 inhabitants. This parish, in the Domesday survey called *Rocinge* and *Rocking*, comprises by measurement 3048 acres, of which 542 are arable, 1518 meadow and pasture, 930 wood, and 18 in hop-grounds. The soil of the arable land is extremely fertile, and the pastures are luxuriantly rich; the surface is hilly, and the higher parts command views of the whole of Romney Marsh, and of the sea from Hythe to Winchelsea. At Ruckinge Bridge is a commodious wharf on the Royal Military canal. A fair, chiefly for pedlery, is held on the second Friday in June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £294, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is principally in the Norman style, with a spire of later date, and has lately been repaired and beautified at considerable expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, was rector here.

RUCKLAND (*St. Olave*), a parish, in the union of Louth, Wold division of the hundred of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Louth; containing 32 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and in the valley is a stream abounding with trout. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Farforth and the vicarage of Maiden-Well united in 1753, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 9.; income, £315; patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The church is a small structure, on the brow of a hill.

RUCKLEY, a township, in the parish of Acton-Burnell, union of Atcham, hundred of Condover, S. division of Salop, 7 miles (W.) from Much Wenlock; containing, with the chapelry of Langley, 83 inhabitants, and 1487 acres of land, tithe-free. The soil is productive, the surface generally level, and the surrounding scenery boldly diversified. The Hall was the birthplace of Sir Humphrey Lee, the first baronet created in the county. Divine service is performed at Langley chapel, only on the festivals of Christmas and Easter.

RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Stokesley, W. division of the liberty of Langbaurgh, N. riding of York, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Stokesley; containing, with the townships of Hutton-Rudby, Middleton-upon-Leven, East Rouncton, Skutterskelpe, and Sexhow, 1256 inhabitants, of whom 72 are in the township of Rudby. This place was formerly of much greater importance than it is at present. Soon after the Conquest the manor was granted to the Meinells; it was successively held by the families of D'Arcy, Conyers, and Ingram, and is now the property of Lord Falkland. The parish is frequently designated Hutton-Rudby, from the township of that name, which contains the greater part of the population; it comprises an area of about 6640 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a strong clay, producing excellent crops of wheat, and in parts a deep sandy loam. The river Leven flows through the parish in a serpentine course, between banks which in some places rise abruptly to a very considerable height, assuming a strikingly imposing aspect. The village is pleasantly situated on the river, and at Hutton-Rudby a spinning-mill has been erected, which, when in full operation, affords employment to more than 200 persons. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £30; net income, £185; patron, Lord Falkland; impropriators, various landed proprietors. The church, standing on the margin of the Leven, is in the early English style, and contains, among other ancient monuments, a sarcophagus placed in a recess, supposed to be that of a former incumbent, Wyclyft, who, by his will dated 1423, bequeathed some small payments to the neighbouring churches. Chapels have been built at Middleton and East Rouncton. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

RUDDINGTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Basford, N. division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, S. division of the county of Nottingham, 5 miles (S.) from Nottingham; containing 1835 inhabitants. It comprises about 2780 acres, of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions: the soil is partly clay, and generally fertile; the surface is undulated, in some places hilly, and the lands contain numerous springs. The village is of considerable size; some of the inhabitants are engaged in frame-work knitting and the weaving of lace. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Trustees of the Rev. Charles Simeon; net income, £135; impropriator, C. Paget, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767. The church was repaired in 1718, and, with the exception of the tower and chancel, rebuilt in 1824 at a cost of £1100, towards which the Incorporated Society granted £500. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1641, by James Peacock, citizen of London, who endowed it with lands now producing an income of £75; the school-house was repaired in 1828, at an expense of £420. A college for a warden and four chaplains was founded here in the reign of Henry VI., by William Babington; the income was valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at £30.

RUDFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Newent, partly in the hundred of Botloe, and partly in the Lower division of that of Dudstone and King's Barton, E. division of the county of Gloucester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Gloucester; containing, with the hamlet of High Leadon, 225 inhabitants, of whom 125 are in the hamlet of Rudford. The parish comprises by measurement 1221 acres, of which 613 are arable, 560 pasture, 19 woodland, and 5 common; the soil is generally clay, the surface level, and the meadows subject to inundation from the river Leadon. The Gloucester and Ledbury canal intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe comprises 8 acres.

RUDGE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred, of Crediton, Crediton and N. divisions of the county of Devon; containing 265 inhabitants.

RUDGE, a township, in the parish of Pattingham, union of Seisdon, hundred of Stottesden, S. division of the county of Salop, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bridgnorth; containing 101 inhabitants. It comprises 1567 acres, of which 456 are common or waste. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £194. 12. 10., and the vicarial for £75.

RUDGE, a tything, in the parish of Chilmark, union of Tisbury, hundred of Dunworth, Hindon and S. divisions of Wilts; containing 168 inhabitants.

RUDGE, a tything, in the parish of Froxfield, union of Hungerford, hundred of Kinwardstone, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of the county of Wilts; containing 47 inhabitants.

RUDGWICK, or Ridgewick (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Petworth, hundred of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, W. division of Sussex, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Horsham; containing 1097 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey, and comprises 6324 acres, of which nearly 2000 are woodland, and 20 common or waste. The surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by the small river Wanford; the soil is clay, with a substratum of sandstone, and there are quarries of stone for paving and covering buildings. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Guildford to Worthing, by way of Crawley, and being on an eminence commands some fine views. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; patron, the Bishop of Chichester; impropriator, Mr. Telley. The great tithes have been commuted for £122. 11., and the vicarial for £250; the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a tower. There is a place of worship for Independents.

RUDHAM, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Docking, hundred of Gallow, W. division of Norfolk, 5 miles (N.) from Rougham; containing, with the merged parish of Broomsthorpe and the hamlet of Coxford (*which see*), 1004 inhabitants. This place was anciently the property of the family of Belet. The parish comprises about 3900 acres, whereof 2920 are arable, 872 meadow and pasture, and 108 woodland and heath. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of West Rudham united, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the gift of the family of Townshend: the incumbent's tithes in the two parishes have been commuted for £560. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. A small earthen vessel, containing Roman coins, was found in 1719; and in 1841, several Roman urns containing human bones were discovered.

RUDHAM, WEST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Docking, hundred of Gallow, W. division of Norfolk, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Rougham; containing 490 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3026 acres, of which 2572 are arable, 229 meadow and pasture, 25 woodland, and 200 common and heath. A small brook flows through it into the river Wensum. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of East Rudham, and valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8. The church is in the early English style, with a square tower. There was formerly a second church, dedicated to All Saints.

RUDHEATH, a township, partly in the parishes of Great Budworth and Sandbach, but chiefly in that of Davenham, union and hundred of Northwich, S. division of the county of Chester, 4 miles (N. E.) from Middlewich; containing 435 inhabitants. The manor anciently belonged to the family of Drakelow, and having been forfeited by the attainder of John Drakelow, was for a long period in the crown; it was eventually granted to the Duke of Portland, and was purchased of the late duke by Thomas Marshall, Esq., of Northwich. An action was fought here on 22nd Feb. 1643, between the forces of King Charles and those of the parliament under Sir William Brereton; it appears to have been a drawn battle. The township comprises 2033 acres of land, of which the soil is clay.

RUDSTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Bridlington, wapentake of Dickering, E. riding of York, 5 miles (W.) from Bridlington; containing 541 inhabitants. The parish is on the road to Sledmere, and comprises 5060 acres of land, chiefly arable, with a moderate portion of meadow and pasture. The surface is boldly undulated; the higher grounds are embellished with thriving plantations, and the vale is intersected by a stream whose banks form luxuriant pastures. Thorpe Hall, the seat of A. W. Bosvile, Esq., is a handsome mansion beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out: in enlarging the fish-ponds, in 1830, some Roman relics, consisting of urns, swords, and spurs, were discovered. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. $6\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £236; patron, the Archbishop of York; impropriator, Sir Henry Boynton, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower, situated on the brow of a hill; in the churchyard is an obelisk, about thirty feet in height, exclusively of a considerable portion buried in the ground. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

RUDYARD, a township, in the parish and union of Leek, S. division of the hundred of Totmonslow, N. division of the county of Stafford, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Leek; containing 90 inhabitants. Here is a reservoir upwards of two miles long, and covering 400 acres of land, formed for the purpose of feeding the Leek and Caldon canal.

RUFFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Ormskirk, hundred of Leyland, N. division of Lancashire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Ormskirk, on the road to Preston; containing 866 inhabitants. A moiety of this manor appears to have been granted in the reign of Henry I., by Richard Bussel, the second baron of Penwortham, to Richard Fitun or Fitton. John Fitton, his great-grandson, was also lord of half of Rufford; and the grandson of the latter, by a charter without date, gave the moiety of the town to his daughter Matilda, or Maud. This Matilda married Sir William Hesketh; and by the marriage of Sir William's grandson with the heiress of Edmund Fitton, lord of half Rufford, he became sole lord of the manor, which has since been vested in his descendants. Rufford was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Croston, and was made parochial by act of parliament in 1793. It comprises 2996 acres, whereof 1369 are arable, 1214 pasture, 178 woodland, and 129 heath and common: the soil is a vegetable loam, producing abundant crops of excellent potatoes; and though the surface is flat, by the aid of good cultivation it is rendered tolerably interesting. The river Douglas separates the parish from that of Croston; and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Liverpool and Preston railway, pass through. The Old Hall bears date 1662, but from its appearance, it must have been built a century earlier; the banqueting-room is rich in carved oak, and contains a huge screen of massive cut beech. The New Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart., stands in a large well-

wooded park. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the gift of Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £390, and the rector receives £190 out of those of Ulnes-Walton. The church was in existence (as a chapel) five centuries ago, when Sir Robert Hesketh, Knt., was licensed to found a chantry; it was rebuilt in 1735, and is a plain brick building with a cupola: a small gallery and an organ were erected in 1829. On the north side of the family pew of the Hesketh, is a venerable marble slab, on which are represented a knight and his lady, the former being Thomas Hesketh, who died Oct. 1363. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Sir Thomas Hesketh in 1816 built a school, which is supported by the present baronet.

RUFFORD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Ollerton; containing 363 inhabitants. It extends southward from the vicinity of Ollerton, for more than six miles, along the banks of the Rainworth-water, and consists of 10,221 acres. An abbey for Cistercian monks, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1148, by Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln: at the Dissolution it possessed a revenue of £254. 6. 8. The remains have been incorporated into a spacious mansion, situated in a richly-wooded park of 1400 acres; the large hall was altered to its present state in the reign of Elizabeth. An apartment in which his Majesty George IV. slept on one of his visits to the north, when Prince of Wales, is still called the Prince of Wales's bed-room.

RUFFORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (W.) from York, on the road to Wetherby; containing 276 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2350*a.* 3*r.* 27*p.*, whereof three-fourths are arable, and the rest pasture with a little woodland. The surface is generally flat, and the soil of various qualities, some portions being a strong clay, and others of a lighter nature. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and has a net income of £100; the patronage belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Siddall. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1794. The church, which has a small bell turret, was fully repaired in 1832.

RUGBY (*ST. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 16½ miles (E. N. E.) from Warwick, and 83 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 4008 inhabitants. At this place, anciently called *Rocheberie*, afterwards *Rokeby*, and in the reign of Elizabeth by its present name, is supposed to have been one of those fortresses which Stephen, expecting Matilda's invasion, permitted his nobles to erect upon their estates. The town is pleasantly situated on rising ground, on the south side of the Avon. Within the last few years several new streets have been formed, among which are Elborow-street, New-street, Church-street, and Eldon and Union places; the principal thoroughfares have been flagged, and lighted with gas. The houses are in general well built of brick, and of modern appearance, though occasionally intermixed with some of ancient character, with plastered walls and thatched roofs. Rugby has become important of late as the point of junction of several lines of railway. The London and Birmingham railroad passes a short distance to the north of the town, and the Midland railway unites with it here, being carried over the river Avon by a viaduct of 11 semicircular arches of brick, of 50 feet span. There are railways from Rugby to Stafford and to Stamford; a line to Leamington will probably be opened at the close of 1848, and one to Oxford in 1849. The station here was originally small; but the London and North-Western Company in 1846 obtained an act to build new offices, which will be completed in 1849, and will be among the most extensive in the kingdom. The Oxford canal is in the vicinity of the town. The market, which is well attended, and abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, is on Saturday. Fourteen fairs are held annually, the greater number of them for cattle; these are on the second Tuesday after Twelfth-day, on February 17th, March 31st, the last Monday in April, May 5th (chiefly a pleasure-fair), the second Monday in June, July 7th, the ninth Monday before New Michaelmas-day, on August 21st, the Monday before Michaelmas-day, the Monday preceding October 22nd, on November 22nd (a great horse-fair), the Tuesday before St. Thomas's day, and the Monday after Christmas-day. The powers of the county debt-court of Rugby, established in 1847, extend over the registration-district of Rugby. The parish comprises by measurement 1560 acres, of which the greater portion is meadow and pasture.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 19. 2.; net income, about £600; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Craven. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1773. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the early English style, with a massive square embattled tower, having a turret at the south-east angle; the tower appears to have been erected as a place of security after the demolition of the castle. The roof of the nave is supported on the north side by massive octagonal piers and sharply-pointed arches, of which those nearer to the chancel are much more lofty than the others; the building was enlarged on the south, after a design by the late Mr. Rickman, and the windows on that side have been enriched with flowing tracery. The church contains an elegant modern font, executed in Caen stone, and designed in the style of the 14th century; it is octagonal in form, with projecting ogee arched canopied niches, within which are alternately displayed the Evangelistic symbols interspersed with shields bearing various crosses and the sacred monogram I H C. Affixed to the north wall of the church is a chaste mural monument, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of a sister of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., whose father died, and was buried, at Rugby. A district church in honour of St. Matthew was erected in 1841, at a cost of about £3000, and endowed by individual donations; it is a chaste and handsome structure in the early English style, and consists of a nave and aisles, neatly ceiled: the font is a beautiful piece of workmanship, of hexagonal form. The living is in the gift of Trustees. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel dedicated to St. Marie, built by Captain Hibbert, and consecrated in Sept. 1847. A charity school was founded in 1707, by Mr. Elborow, who endowed it with a house and 50 acres of land; and ad-

joining it, and supported out of the same funds, are six almshouses for aged widows. There is also a national school, and various bequests have been made for distribution among the poor. The union of Rugby comprises 40 parishes or places, 31 of which are in the county of Warwick, 8 in that of Northampton, and one in the county of Leicester; the whole containing a population of 20,601.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL, which is the distinguishing feature in Rugby, is a noble and magnificent establishment, and has for many years maintained a high degree of reputation. It was founded in the 9th of Elizabeth, by Lawrence Sheriff, of London, a native of Brownsover, in the neighbouring parish of Clifton, who endowed it with a house and some land in that parish, and with about eight acres called the Conduit close, near the Foundling Hospital, London. At this time the income was inconsiderable, and in the year 1780 the rental did not exceed £116 per annum; but from the subsequent improvement of the estate, by the erection of numerous dwelling-houses, and the laying out of several streets, upon the site, the revenue has been augmented to more than £5000 per annum. Belonging to the institution are 21 exhibitions of £60 per annum, tenable for seven years, at either of the universities, to which, by the regulations of the school, boys on the foundation have the preference; also several fellowships, varying in value from £100 to £300 per annum, but not exceeding £1000 per annum in the aggregate amount, which are given at the discretion of the trustees to the head master and ushers who have been ten years in the establishment, or have retired after that period. Boys are eligible to the foundation who live within ten miles of the town, if in Warwickshire, or within five miles, if in any other county. The total number of boys is 450.

The school premises, taken down and rebuilt in 1808, form a splendid range of building in the Elizabethan style. The principal entrance is under a square gateway tower with octagonal turrets at the angles, through a richly-groined archway, above which is a beautiful oriel window embellished with stained glass; the archway leads into a spacious quadrangle, of which two sides are cloistered. The schoolrooms are lofty, and the great school, as it is called, in which the annual Prize Compositions are recited, is of stately elevation; the room in the gateway tower, over the principal entrance, is appropriated to the library. Through an archway diagonally opposite to the principal entrance, is the approach to the chapel, a detached edifice in the later English style, to which is also an entrance from the public road. The sides of the chapel are strengthened with ornamented buttresses, and relieved by three elegant windows with dripstones resting on corbels with antique heads; the east and west ends are decorated with crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and a cross on the apex of the gable. The interior is fitted up like the choir of a cathedral: the roof, which is flat, and painted to resemble oak, is panelled, and ribbed with diagonal intersections. The east window is embellished with painted glass representing the Offerings of the Magi; in a tablet over the communion-table is a painting after Murillo, of the Saviour bearing his Cross, and four of the side windows are also ornamented with stained glass. At the west end are two canopied seats for the head master and the chaplain, over which is a gallery, with an organ of appropriate design. On the north side near the altar, is a monument of white marble, by Chantrey, erected to the memory of Dr. James, a former head master; and on the south side is a monument by Westmacott, to Doctor Wooll, a subsequent master. At the east end, also, is one recently erected to the memory of the late distinguished Dr. Arnold: it is of Caen stone, and executed with great taste; the figure is recumbent, and exquisitely sculptured. The entrance to the head master's apartments is through a large octagonal turret, forming the hall and staircase, and the whole range of buildings is relieved with turrets at various intervals. From the funds of the institution are supported twelve almshouses, lately refronted in a corresponding style.

At Lawford, one mile west from Rugby, are large quarries of blue lias, covered with a thick bed of gravel, in which elephants' bones, and the remains of other animals, have been found in considerable quantities. On the road to Lawford is a British tumulus; and at Brownsover, one mile north-west of Rugby, is an earthwork, supposed to be a British camp, surrounded by the rivers Swift and Avon. Skeletons, buried in the ancient British manner, with the limbs contracted, have been discovered.

RUGELEY (*St. Augustine*), a market-town and parish, in the union of LICHFIELD, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from Stafford, and 127 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 3774 inhabitants. This parish includes a portion of Cannock chase, the whole of which, comprising nearly 20,000 acres, still uninclosed, was, together with the manor of Rugeley, granted by Henry VIII. to William, first Lord Paget, ancestor of the Marquess of Anglesey, the present lord of the manor. The town is agreeably situated near the south bank of the river Trent, on the road from Stafford to Lichfield; it is lighted with gas, is remarkably clean, and of respectable appearance. There are several good streets; two of them, called Albion-street and Church-street, have been lately formed, and many of the houses in the latter are of a superior order. The trade is greatly promoted by the proximity of the Grand Trunk canal, which connects the navigation of the rivers Trent and Mersey, and passing northward of the town, between it and the river, communicates with the Brereton collieries, in the parish, by a tramroad, and not far distant is carried over the Trent by a fine aqueduct. The Trent-Valley railway, also, completed in 1847, runs near the town. Here are an iron-foundry, and mills for rolling sheet-iron, also a small manufactory for sugar of lead and verdigris: hats were formerly made to a considerable extent, but this branch of trade has very much declined. The market is on Thursday. Fairs take place on April 15th; June 1st, a very large horse-fair, which continues till the 6th, on which day is also a large cattle-fair; October 21st, for cattle, sheep, and horses; and the second Tuesday in December. The powers of the county debt-court of Rugeley, established in 1847, extend over part of the registration-district of Lichfield. A court leet is held in October.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 2., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, the appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £405; and the vicarial for £315, with a glebe of 8 acres. The present church

was erected in 1822, with stone given by the Marquess of Anglesey; it has a tower, and contains 430 free sittings, in consideration of a grant of £800 from the Incorporated Society. Of the old edifice, the tower and chancel remain entire, and the latter is used as a schoolroom; the arches are in ruins. A district church has been built at Brereton. There is a place of worship for Independents, and one for Wesleyans at Glover's-Hill. The free grammar school is said to have been founded in the time of Elizabeth, but the date is not known; the endowment consists of land and houses in the parish, and produces about £320 per annum. The school is free to the sons of inhabitants of the parish, and the average number of free scholars, for some years past, has been about 50; the master is allowed to take 20 boarders, and may also admit 11 day-scholars from the neighbouring parishes, who pay for their education. Bamford's school was established by John Bamford, who by will dated February 11th, 1733, gave £400: this benefaction having been augmented, the income is now £35 per annum. A national school for girls was founded by the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, now Lady de la Zouche; and an almshouse, for four women, by Mrs. Hopkins.

RUISHTON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of Taunton, hundred of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, W. division of Somerset, 2½ miles (E.) from Taunton; containing, with the picturesque hamlet of Henlade, 482 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the navigable river Tone, and comprises by measurement 1020 acres, of which about 23 are roads and waste. The village, which is separated from Henlade by the London road, is in the lower part flat and marshy, but towards the south stands on an acclivity, commanding some interesting views. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patron and incumbent, the Rev. G. E. Peake. The church, situated close to the river, is an elegant structure in the decorated English style, with a tower of three stages; near the altar are the remains of a confessional, and both the exterior and interior of the edifice display beautiful and interesting details.

RUISLIP (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Uxbridge, hundred of Elthorne, county of Middlesex, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Uxbridge; containing, with the ville of Eastcott, and the hamlet of North Wood, 1413 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; income, £462; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1804. Here was a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, the revenue of which at the suppression was £18.

RUMBOLD'S-WYKE (*St. Rumbald*), a parish, in the union of West Hampnett, hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, W. division of Sussex; containing 324 inhabitants. This is a small parish adjoining Chichester, and includes part of the suburb called Hornett. A branch of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, to Chichester, passes through its western portion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £234; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is a neat building in the later English style.

RUMBRIDGE, a tything, in the parish of Eling, union of New-Forest, hundred of Redbridge, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of Southampton; containing 661 inhabitants.

RUMBURGH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Blything, E. division of Suffolk, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Halesworth; containing 435 inhabitants, and comprising about 1370 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of South Elmham St. Michael annexed; net income, £130; patron and incumbent, the Rev. L. Atthill; impropriator of Rumburgh, George Durrant, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £357. The church, an ancient structure with a low massive tower, was the church of a Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Michael, founded here soon after the Conquest, for monks from St. Bene't-at-Holme, and in the reign of Henry I. given by Allan, Earl of Richmond, to the abbey of St. Mary at York. The monastery was suppressed in 1528, and granted to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his college at Ipswich; the remains have been converted into a farmhouse. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by an appropriation of £10 from the rent of land producing £70 per annum, for the repair of the church, and for charitable uses.

RUMNEY (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Wentlloog, division of Newport, county of Monmouth, 3 miles (N. E.) from Cardiff; containing 305 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Rumney, which separates the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, and flows into the Bristol Channel. It comprises about 1900 acres; and abounds with stone, which is quarried for building purposes and for the roads. The river is navigable for small craft, and the road from London to Milford passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 7½.; net income, £86; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £195, and the small for £45: the vicar has a glebe of 3 acres. On an eminence overlooking the river is an ancient encampment surrounded by a fosse inclosing an area of about 40 perches.

RUMWORTH, a township, in the parish of Deane, union of Bolton, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from Bolton; containing 1298 inhabitants. The name of the parish, Deane, is obviously derived from the Saxon *Den*, a valley, and expresses not inaptly the situation of this township, in which are included the village and parochial church of Deane. Rumworth comprises 1300 acres, and is separated from the township of Heaton by the Croal or Middlebrook stream, which passes on the north.

RUNCKTON, a hamlet, in the parish of North Mundham, union of West Hampnett, hundred of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, W. division of Sussex; containing 98 inhabitants.

RUNCORN (*St. Bartholomew*), a sea-port and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Bucklow, N. division of the county of Chester; containing, according to the census of 1841, 12,698 inhabitants, of whom 6951 are in the township of Runcorn, 9 miles (S. W. by W.) from Warrington, 12 (E. S. E.) from Liverpool, and 189 (N. W. by N.) from London. In the year 915, Ethelfleda, sister to King Edward the Elder, and widow of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, built near the Mersey a town and castle, called *Runcofan*, some traces of which are still visible at Castle-Rock, by the river side, about 300 yards below the church of

Runcorn. The head of the rock once extended much beyond its present limits, jutting a considerable distance into the Mersey, and abruptly contracting the bed of that river: the strait thus formed was called the *Gap*, a name which the vicinity still bears, though the stream at this point is now about 400 yards broad at high water. The castle commanded the passage from the kingdom of Mercia to that of Northumberland. In 1153, William Fitz-Nigel founded here a monastery of Canons regular; but about the reign of Stephen, the founder's son William, constable of Chester, removed it to Norton, a township in the parish, east of Runcorn.

The TOWN has much increased within the last few years in magnitude and importance. At the time when the Old Quay and the Duke of Bridgewater's canals (both of which pass through a great portion of the parish) were cut, it was a romantic and secluded village; it is now a town of considerable size, with every indication of becoming much larger. Improvements of every description are taking place in the town and neighbourhood; whole streets of houses have been lately built, others are in the process of building, and more are planned. An act for better lighting the place was passed in 1847. There is a town-hall; and petty-sessions are held. The powers of the county debt-court of Runcorn, established in 1847, extend over the greater part of the registration-district of Runcorn.

This was made a PORT in 1847. The limits of the port commence at Warrington bridge, following the course of the Mersey westward, and including both shores, to Chapel Farm on the Lancashire side, and Eastham church on the Cheshire side, with the shores and waters of the Weaver up to Frodsham bridge. The privilege of bonding goods in general has been extended to the port. New dock, Old dock, the Lower Basin, Old Basin, Francis' dock, and Old Quay docks, have been appointed legal quays; warehouse accommodation has been prepared for the reception of bonded goods, and a yard for bonding timber of all kinds has been completed. There is also storage for merchandise not for bond; and the warehouses being immediately contiguous to the docks, no expense for the cartage of goods to them from the vessels is incurred. The canals already mentioned, which here form a junction with the Mersey, are the great route by water for goods passing between Liverpool and the eastern and southern parts of the kingdom. The position of Runcorn with respect to the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, the Potteries, and the iron-districts of Wolverhampton, Birmingham, &c., renders the port especially eligible for purposes of traffic; and the coal-fields of Lancashire and salt-works of Cheshire give facilities to ships in procuring cargoes here with the least possible delay, ready and economical communication existing with both the collieries and the salt-works.

In the three quarters of a year ending 5th January, 1848, the trade of the port was as follows. The number of vessels in the foreign trade, inwards, was 18, of the aggregate burthen of 2140 tons; outwards, the same number, of 2328 tons. The coasting-trade vessels subject to coast regulations were: Irish, inwards, 198, of 8950 tons; outwards, 419, of 22,757 tons: English, inwards, 925, of 48,835 tons; outwards, 884, of 40,169 tons. The actual number of vessels that arrived at and sailed from the port, including those not subject to coast regulations, was, inwards, 1853; outwards, 1821. The goods imported and warehoused comprised timber, deals, tea, coffee, and wine. The grain and meal imported from Ireland, were, wheat, 915 quarters; oats, 6768 quarters; and oatmeal, 264 tons: the quantity of salt exported amounted to 75,780 bushels, and of coal to 620 tons. The duty received in the three quarters was £2551. The port is yet in its infancy; but the more its accommodation and convenience are known, the more its traffic may be expected to increase.

The Bridgewater canal is 82 feet above the level of the river, with which it communicates by a series of locks. The Old Quay canal is of a much lower level, and joins the Mersey by the aid of a single lock only. The river is navigable to Runcorn by vessels of 350 tons: the class usually seen here are coasters, varying from 20 to 180 tons. Steamers ply daily with the tide between Runcorn and Liverpool, one or more, according to the season, being engaged in the conveyance of passengers, and others in towing vessels: in connexion with the steamers for passengers, and also independently of them at fixed periods of the day, are canal boats to and from Manchester that travel at the rate of ten miles an hour. There is also a ferry across the river, on the other side of which commences the Runcorn-Gap and St. Helen's railway. An act was passed in 1846 for a railway from the Huyton station of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, to run across the Mersey, past Runcorn, to Aston-by-Sutton, there to join the Liverpool and Birmingham railway. The line is to be 12 miles in length, with a branch of nearly a mile at Runcorn; and, when constructed, will form part of the most direct route between Liverpool and London.

Runcorn Hill, or the Beetle, as it is provincially termed, and its environs, present an almost inexhaustible supply of stone; and from the quarries opened there and in other parts of the parish, considerable quantities of stone are sent by water to Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester. At Runcorn are also extensive soap and chemical works, in connexion with which are two circular brick chimneys, surmounted by capitals of hewn stone, and forming columns of great beauty. There are several large ship-building establishments by the side of the river; two foundries; and a chain-factory.

The parish includes the chapelries of Aston-by-Sutton, Daresbury, Halton, and Thelwall; and the townships of Acton-Grange, Aston-Grange, Clifton, Hatton, Keckwick, Moore, Newton-by-Daresbury, Norton, Preston-on-the-Hill, Stockham, Sutton, Walton Inferior and Superior, and Weston. In Runcorn township are 819 acres of land. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 2.; net income, £320; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, who, and the vicar, are appropriators. The church was originally founded by Edward, son of Alfred the Great. It belonged to the convent of Norton, and after the Dissolution the appropriation and advowson were given by Henry VIII. to Christ-Church College: the present church was erected in 1847-8. A district church, Trinity, was built a few years ago, by subscription, and endowed by John and Thomas Johnson, Esqrs., who hold the patronage. At Aston-by-Sutton, Daresbury, Halton, Thelwall, and Weston Point, are other incumbencies; and the town contains places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, and

Primitive and Independent Methodists; a Welsh chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The poor-law union of Runcorn comprises 37 parishes or places, and contains a population of 23,000.

RUNCTON, NORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Freebridge-Lynn, W. division of Norfolk, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Lynn; containing, with the hamlet of Hardwick, 289 inhabitants. It comprises 1416 acres, of which 700 are arable, 610 meadow and pasture, 20 woodland, and 86 common; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The Hall, the seat of D. Gurney, Esq., F.S.A., is a handsome mansion. The living is a rectory, with the living of Setchey, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the gift of Mr. Gurney; the tithes have been commuted for £623, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church was nearly destroyed by the fall of the tower in 1701, and after being for many years in ruins, was rebuilt by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies, and reopened in 1839; it is a neat edifice in the Grecian style, with a cupola.

RUNCTON, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Downham, hundred of Clackclose, W. division of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Downham; containing 144 inhabitants. It is on the road to Lynn, and comprises 831*a*. 3*r*. 24*p*., of which 593 acres are arable, 181 meadow and pasture, and 25 woodland. The living is a rectory, with the livings of Holme, Thorpland, and Wallington annexed, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Representatives of the late R. Peel, Esq.: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for £246. 13., and the glebe comprises $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, a handsome structure in the Norman style, was restored in 1839, at an expense of £700, towards which the Incorporated Society granted £170.

RUNHALL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of Forehoe, E. division of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wymondham; containing 248 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by a stream tributary to the Yare; and comprises 848 acres, of which the principal portion is arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 45 acres of woodland and 74 open common, is meadow and pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £65; patron and impropriator, Lord Wodehouse, whose tithes have been commuted for £80. The church is in the early and later styles, and consists of a nave, with a circular tower; the chancel is in ruins.

RUNHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the East and West Flegg incorporation, hundred of East Flegg, E. division of Norfolk, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Yarmouth; containing 290 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1715*a*. 1*r*. 18*p*., of which 1060 acres are marsh; the navigable river Bure bounds it on the south, and the Vauxhall gardens, near Yarmouth bridge, are within its limits. A market, and a fair on the vigil and festival of St. Peter ad Vincula, were granted by King John to Robert de Evermere, for the village of Runham. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £223. 16., and the vicarial for £145. 5., besides a rent-charge of £32. 4. payable to the vicar of Gorleston; the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. Some poor persons are supplied with coal from a sum of £30, the rental of land awarded under an inclosure act in the 42nd of George III.

RUNNINGTON, a parish, in the union of Wellington, hundred of Milverton, W. division of Somerset, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Wellington; containing 107 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Tone, and the Taunton and Tiverton canal passes near its boundary. It comprises 323 acres, and the substratum contains good limestone, which is quarried for burning into lime. A few persons are employed in the woollen manufacture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £84, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is ancient.

RUNSELL, a hamlet, in the parish of Danbury, union and hundred of Chelmsford, though locally in that of Dengie, S. division of Essex, 1 mile (E.) from Danbury; containing 313 inhabitants.

RUNSTON, an ancient parish, in the union of Chepstow, division and hundred of Caldicot, county of Monmouth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Chepstow. The church has been demolished. For parochial purposes the place is connected with St. Pierre, and for ecclesiastical purposes with Mathern, to the vicar of which the tithes are payable.

RUNTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of Erpingham, hundred of North Erpingham, E. division of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Cromer; containing 424 inhabitants. The parish lies on the coast, and comprises 1253*a*. 3*r*. 5*p*., of which 934 acres are arable, 28 meadow and pasture, 129 plantation, and 45 common. There are two villages, East and West Runton, the former situated on a green, sheltered in the rear by an amphitheatre of hills, but open to the beach, where a fishery is carried on, in which 4 large and 10 small boats are employed. The living is a discharged rectory, united to the livings of Felbrigg, Metton, and Aylmerton, and valued in the king's books at £10: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; in the chancel is a piscina of elegant design. A school is supported; and £30 per annum, arising from bequests, are distributed to the poor.

RUNWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of Chelmsford, S. division of Essex, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Wickford; containing 324 inhabitants. It is situated on the navigable river Crouch, and comprises about 1790 acres, of which 1533 are arable, 217 meadow and pasture, and 40 woodland; the soil is principally a deep loam, and the surface is partly hilly, commanding fine views. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the Knox family: the tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe consists of 20 acres. The church, a neat edifice of brick, with a square embattled tower of stone surmounted by a shingled spire, contains some ancient monuments and brasses.

RUNWICK, a tything, in the parish and hundred of Farnham, W. division of the county of Surrey; containing 305 inhabitants.

RUSCOMB (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of Wokingham, hundred of Sonning, county of Berks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Reading; containing 202 inhabitants. It comprises 1239*a*. 1*r*. 12*p*., and is intersected by the Great Western railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, the Bishop of Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £275. In the chancel of the church lie buried the remains of Lord Chief Justice Eyre, who occasionally resided here. There is a place of worship for Independents.

RUSHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Depwade, hundred of Earsham, E. division of Norfolk, 3 miles (W.) from Harleston; containing 267 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1000 acres: the village consists only of a few scattered dwellings. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; patron, Joseph Sewell, Esq.; impropriators, the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £300, and the vicarial for £103; the impropriate glebe consists of 69 acres, and the vicarial of 9. The church is in the later English style, with a circular tower of more ancient date. A farmhouse here is called the Priory, from having belonged to the priory of Buckenham.

RUSHALL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Walsall, S. division of the hundred of Offlow and of the county of Stafford, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Walsall; containing 1609 inhabitants. It comprises an area of 1920*a*. 1*r*. 14*p*., of which the soil is partly light, but mostly a strong clay; the surface is undulated, in some places hilly, and the substratum contains limestone and ironstone, the former of which is worked to some extent, several lime-works being carried on. The village is situated on the road leading from Walsall to Lichfield; and the Wyrley and Essington canal, now merged into the old Birmingham canal, passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5.; patrons, William L. and George Mellish, Esqrs., who are lords of the manor; net income, £304, with a good glebe-house, enlarged in 1843. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £170. 1., and the glebe comprises 46 acres: 24 acres in Aston parish, producing £60 per annum, were purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty. The church was repaired in 1828 at an expense of £600, raised by subscription; it contains some old monuments to the Leigh family, of whom Edward Leigh, author of *Critica Sacra* and several other works, died in 1677, and was buried in the chancel. A national school is supported by subscription. Here are the ruined walls of an ancient castellated mansion.

RUSHALL (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of Pewsey, hundred of Swanborough, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of Wilts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 283 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 8.; net income, £390; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Christ-Church College, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a school is supported.

RUSHBROOKE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Thingoe, hundred of Thedwastry, W. division of Suffolk, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 175 inhabitants. Rushbrooke Hall, anciently the seat of the Jermyns, afterwards of the Davers family, and now of Robert Rushbrooke, Esq., is a handsome mansion, built in the reign of Elizabeth, and situated in an extensive park. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Bradfield St. George, and valued in the king's books at £8. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £260. Thomas, Lord Jermyn, in 1700 founded almshouses for one poor man and three women; and others were erected in 1724, by Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart., for four persons.

RUSHBURY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of Church-Stretton, hundred of Munslow, S. division of Salop, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Church-Stretton; containing 502 inhabitants. This is presumed to be the site of the Roman station *Bravinium*, situated between Old Radnor and Worcester. A market and a fair, granted by Edward I., were formerly held here. The parish comprises 3606 acres, of which 50 are common land lately inclosed. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £449; patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The tithes of the parish, exclusive of the township of Gretton, have been commuted for £344, and the glebe consists of 50 acres. A school and two almshouses were erected pursuant to the will of Dr. Benjamin Wainwright, who bequeathed £1200 for their endowment; the building cost £500.

RUSHDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Buntingford, hundred of Odsey, county of Hertford, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Buntingford; containing 318 inhabitants. It comprises 1451*a*. 2*r*. 23*p*., of which 924 acres are arable, 399 meadow and pasture, and 127 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £141; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church contains a handsome monument to Sir Adolphus Meetkerke, removed in 1754 from the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate; also a memorial to William Love, a servant in the Meetkerke family, who left £233. 6. 8. three per cents. for a Sunday school.

RUSHDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Wellingborough, hundred of Higham-Ferrers, N. division of the county of Northampton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 1311 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Bedford to Kettering, and comprises 3631*a*. 35*p*.; the substratum contains blue limestone, which is quarried for building and for the roads. The manufacture of shoes affords employment to about 200 persons: about 300 women and children are occupied in making pillow-lace, and a considerable trade is carried on in coal, timber, and corn, by means of the river Nene which flows through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £193. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778; the glebe altogether contains 400 acres of land, of inferior quality. The church is a large and handsome cruciform structure, partaking of the different styles of English architecture; the tower, a fine specimen of the later style, is surmounted by an elegant crocketed spire. The transepts are in the decorated style, and in the chancel are three early English stalls; there are some remains of screen-work, and some ancient stained glass. The General and Particular Baptists, and the Wesleyans, have places of worship. Daniel Whitby, a learned Scripture commentator, and writer on controversial divinity, was born here in 1637, during the incumbency of his father.

RUSHFORD (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of Thetford, partly in the hundred of Blackbourn, W. division of Suffolk, but chiefly in the hundred of Guilt-Cross, W. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Thetford; containing, with Schadwell hamlet, and Snarehill extra-parochial, 200 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, and is intersected by the smaller river Ouse, which here separates the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Schadwell Park, the seat of the family of Buxton, is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, recently new fronted with Caen stone, and considerably enlarged; the park is richly wooded, and in the grounds is St. Chad's Well, anciently much frequented by pilgrims on their route to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. The living is in the patronage of the Buxton family. The church was originally a cruciform structure, of which only the tower and nave are remaining. It is in the early English style, and was most probably the church of a college established here about 1342 by Sir Edmund de Gonville, founder of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, and which at the Dissolution was valued at £85. 15. per annum. The parsonage-house occupies part of the site of the college. Roman urns, containing ashes and bones, have been found in the grounds of the park; and at Snarehill are some tumuli which mark the spot where a sanguinary battle took place in 871, between Edmund, King of East Anglia, and the Danes.

RUSHMERE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Woodbridge, partly in the borough of Ipswich, and partly in the hundred of Carlford, E. division of Suffolk, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ipswich; containing, with the hamlet of Wicks-Ufford, 564 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 1900 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; net income, £156; patron and impropriator, the Marquess of Bristol. The church is of the Norman period, with subsequent additions.

RUSHMERE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of Mutford and Lothingland, E. division of Suffolk, 5 miles (S. W.) from Lowestoft; containing 134 inhabitants. It comprises 759*a*. 3*r*. 1*p*., of which about 10 acres are roads and waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Irby family: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a round tower.

RUSHOCK (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of Kidderminster, Lower division of the hundred of Halfshire, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of Worcester, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Bromsgrove; containing 155 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Kidderminster to Droitwich, and comprises 1218*a*. 3*r*. 30*p*., whereof three-fourths are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow; the soil is fertile, producing much corn and fruit. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £280. The church stands on an eminence, and has a tower. William Norris, in 1702, bequeathed a house and some land in support of a school.

RUSHTON, a township, in the parish of Tarporley, union of Nantwich, First division of the hundred of Eddisbury, S. division of Cheshire, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Tarporley; containing 301 inhabitants. It comprises 1700 acres, of which the soil is chiefly clay, with sand.

RUSHTON, in the union of Kettering, hundred of Rothwell, N. division of the county of Northampton, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Rothwell; containing, with part of the hamlet of Pipewell, 497 inhabitants. The district is intersected by a branch of the river Nene, and contains 3013*a*. 1*r*. 11*p*. of land. The Hall here is a fine old building erected by the Treshams, a family of consideration in the time of Elizabeth: at one extremity of the park is a curious triangular lodge, which is almost unique. Rushton comprises the parishes of *All Saints* and *St. Peter*, both rectories, the former valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 1. and the latter at £11. 13. 4., and together in the patronage of W. W. Hope, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £650, and there is a glebe of 107 acres.

RUSHTON-GRANGE, N. division of the hundred of Pirehill, county of Stafford.—See Cobridge.

RUSHTON-JAMES, a township, in the chapelry of Rushton-Spencer, parish and union of Leek, N. division of the hundred of Totmonslow and of the county of Stafford, 5¾ miles (N. W.) from the town of Leek; containing 304 inhabitants.

RUSHTON-SPENCER, a township and chapelry, in the parish and union of Leek, N. division of the hundred of Totmonslow and of the county of Stafford, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Leek; the township containing 350 inhabitants, several of whom are engaged in the spinning of cotton. The living is a perpetual curacy; income, £91; patron, the Vicar of Leek. The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small stone building.

RUSHULME, a township, in the parish of Manchester, union of Chorlton, hundred of Salford, S. division of Lancashire, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Manchester; containing 1868 inhabitants. This place lies on the road from Manchester to Didsbury. Part of the Victoria Park is in the township, and the neighbourhood is adorned with numerous gentlemen's seats, among which is Platt Hall, embosomed in trees. At the rear of the Hall runs a quiet rural lane shaded by a fine row of elms, an avenue to Platt church. The sacred edifice consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, and tower, the last being placed at the south-west corner of the building; it was erected by C. T. Worsley, Esq., and consecrated in June 1846, and is in the decorated style. Birch, also in the township, has a church, which is noticed under that head; and on the east border of the township is a third church, at Longsight, *which see*. These three buildings are all favourable specimens of church architecture.

RUSHYFORD, a village, in the township of Windleston, parish of St. Andrew Auckland, union of Auckland, S. E. division of Darlington ward, S. division of the county of Durham, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Bishop-Auckland. This place is on the road between Darlington and Durham, and on that from Sedgefield to Bishop-Auckland, which here intersect each other. A large hotel and posting-house in the village had great celebrity previous to the introduction of railroads, and there is still a post-office for the convenience of the neighbourhood. A school was built some years since by Sir Robert Eden, Bart., by whom it was endowed with £15 per annum.

RUSKINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Sleaford, wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, 3¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Sleaford; containing 957 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 3600 acres. The village is situated on the old road from Sleaford to Lincoln, and is intersected by a fine stream of water; the Sleaford canal bounds the parish on the south-east. The living comprises a rectory and a discharged vicarage, the latter valued in the king's books at £3. 17. 3½.: net income of the rectory, £250; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. J. Myers: net income of the vicarage, which is in the gift of the Crown, £102. The tithes were commuted for land, on the inclosure of the parish; the rectorial glebe comprises 247 acres, and the vicarial 66. The body of the church is ancient; the tower was rebuilt in 1620. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Lady Hodgson, in 1719, bequeathed a rent-charge of £42. 16., in support of three aged women, and a school for ten children.

RUSLAND, a district chapelry, in the parish of Coulton, union of Ulverston, hundred of Lonsdale north of the Sands, N. division of the county of Lancaster, 8½ miles (N. N. E.) from Ulverston. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, the Incumbent of Coulton. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was consecrated in 1745.

RUSPER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of Horsham, hundred of Singlecross, rape of Bramber, W. division of Sussex, 5¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Horsham; containing 564 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey. It is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale; the soil is clay, and very favourable for the growth of timber. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. Peter Wood, the incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £293. 15., and there are 22 acres of glebe. The church is in the early and later English styles, and contains several ancient brasses and interesting monuments. Here are some slight remains of a priory of Black nuns, founded by Gervase of Canterbury, who flourished in the reign of Richard I.; it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and possessed a revenue of £39. 13. 7.

RUSTINGTON, a parish, in the hundred of Poling, rape of Arundel, W. division of Sussex, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Littlehampton; containing 344 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the English Channel; and comprises by measurement 1066 acres, of which 735 are arable, 238 meadow and pasture, 49 in homesteads and gardens, and 44 in roads and waste. The soil is generally a rich loam, and the surface, though level, is sufficiently elevated to admit of perfect drainage. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £159; patron, the Bishop of Chichester; chief impropriators, the Oliver family. The great tithes have been commuted for £390, and the vicarial for £127; the glebe contains about an acre. The church is in the early English style.

RUSTON, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Tunstead and Happing incorporation, hundred of Happing, E. division of Norfolk, 5¾ miles (E. by S.) from North Walsham; containing 759 inhabitants. It comprises about 2400 acres, of which nearly 800 are marsh, and the remainder principally arable: about 300 acres were allotted to the poor at the inclosure, for pasture and fuel. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Ridlington, and valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 10.; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The great tithes have been commuted for £940; the vicar receives a stipend of £13. 6. 8., and has a glebe of 6½ acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. Professor Porson, so celebrated as a critic and Greek scholar, was born here in 1759.

RUSTON PARVA, a parish, in the union of Driffield, wapentake of Dickering, E. riding of York, 4¼ miles (N. E.) from Driffield; containing 172 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 950 acres. Limestone of excellent quality is found in abundance, and great quantities of it are burnt into lime, for the supply of the adjacent district. The village, which is well built, is situated close to the road from Driffield to Bridlington. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron and impropriator, W. T. St. Quintin, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1801. The church was rebuilt of white brick in 1832. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RUSTON, SCO (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the Tunstead and Happing incorporation, hundred of Tunstead, E. division of Norfolk, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Coltishall; containing 115 inhabitants, and comprising 495*a.* 2*r.* 37*p.*, all arable land. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Tunstead; impropriator, R. Johnson, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £135, and the vicarial for £52. 10. The church is an ancient structure; the tower is in ruins.

RUSWARP, a township, in the parish, borough, and union of Whitby, liberty of Whitby-Strand, N. riding of York; containing 1879 inhabitants. It includes part of the suburbs of Whitby, and also the hamlet of High and Low Stakesby, near which is Sneaton Castle, a handsome mansion erected by the late Colonel Wilson. Here is a suspension bridge across the river Esk.

RUTCHESTER, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of Castle ward, E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, 8½ miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle; containing 51 inhabitants. This was the site of the Roman station *Vindobala*, which was garrisoned by the *Cohors Prima Frixagorum*. A broken statue of Hercules, some coins of the Lower Empire, silver fibulæ, and numerous other relics, have been found; and in 1766, an urn full of gold and silver coins, among which was an almost complete series of those of the Higher Empire, was discovered at Castlestead, in the neighbourhood. Adrian's wall passed from the east and west ramparts of the station, which, towards the enemy's frontier, were defended by strong towers. In the reign of Edward I., Rutchester tower was occupied by a family of the same name. The township comprises 644 acres of land.

RUTHALL, with Ashfield.—See Ashfield.

RUTLANDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north-west and south-west by Leicestershire, on the south and south-east by Northamptonshire, and on the east and north-east by Lincolnshire. It extends from 51° 31′ 28″ to 51° 45′ 34″ (N. Lat.), and from 25′ to 48′ (W. Lon.) Rutland is the smallest county in England, containing, according to Parkinson's Survey, drawn up for the consideration of the board of agriculture, only 91,020*a.* 29*p.*, or about 142 square miles. Within its

limits are 4294 houses inhabited, 121 uninhabited, and 31 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 21,302, of which number 10,721 are males.

This district, at the period of the Roman invasion, formed part of the territory of the *Coritani*, and, under the Roman dominion, was included in the division called *Flavia Cæsariensis:* on the complete establishment of the Saxon heptarchy, it was comprised in the kingdom of Mercia. For the name, in Saxon written *Roteland*, no probable derivation has been assigned. In Domesday book, Rutland is spoken of as comprising the two wapentakes of Alstoe and Martinsley, which, according to the same record, belonged to the sheriffdom of Nottingham, so far as the king's tax was concerned; the rest of the present county was at that period included in Northamptonshire. Rutland is first mentioned as a distinct county in the 5th of King John, at the coronation of whose queen, Isabel, it was, amongst other lands, assigned in parliament for her dower. The shire lies within the diocese of Peterborough, and in the province of Canterbury; it forms a deanery, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and contains fifty parishes. For civil purposes it is divided into the four hundreds of Alstoe, East, Martinsley, and Wrandike, and the soke of Oakham: it contains the market-towns of Oakham and Uppingham. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire. It is included in the Midland circuit; and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Oakham, where is the county gaol.

The appearance of the county is interesting, more especially where it has abundance of timber, being diversified by gently rising hills running in the direction of east and west, between which are valleys about half a mile in width. The soils are mostly fertile, but in their nature vary greatly, and sometimes abruptly; the subsoil of the major part is a very strong blue clay. The thin stapled soils are well adapted for the production of turnips, barley, wheat, clover, and all other green crops, though they make but poor meadow land; abundant crops of grass are produced upon the red keal. Upwards of 42,500 acres are under tillage, and the crops commonly grown are wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, turnips, cabbages, tares, and lentils; the quantity of grass-land rather exceeds that under tillage, being 45,000 acres. Much of what is called Stilton cheese is made in the district of Leafield or Lyfield Forest, and in the Vale of Catmose. There are nearly 3000 acres of native wood and of plantations, but containing very little oak timber. The woodlands were formerly much more extensive, the forest of Leafield having once occupied the greater part of the soke of Oakham; and Beaumont Chase, forming a portion of the same forest, having extended over much of Martinsley hundred. Several townships in the vicinity of the forest, as well as those within its limits, still claim certain forest rights; and the whole tract is now a particularly rich and beautiful scene of woodland and high cultivation. Limestone of two kinds, soft and hard, is obtained in many parts of the county; and at Ketton, an excellent stone for building is procured. The river *Welland* forms the south-eastern boundary of Rutland, separating it from Northamptonshire; and the small river *Eye*, which rises in the county of Leicester, and takes a south-eastern course to the Welland, is its south-western boundary for some miles in the latter part of its course. The two principal streams that run through the county are the *Guash* or *Wash*, and the *Chater*, both which have their sources beyond its western border, in Leicestershire, and take an eastern course to the Welland. The *Melton-Mowbray canal*, from the river Soar to Melton-Mowbray, was extended to Oakham, in the centre of the county, by virtue of an act of parliament obtained in the year 1793. The *Syston and Peterborough railway* enters the county at its north-western extremity, and proceeding southward, passes by the town of Oakham; then makes a great curve; and quits Rutland on its east side, near Stamford in Lincolnshire.

At Great Casterton was a Roman station, but antiquaries disagree concerning its name. The castle, church, county-hall, and hospital of Oakham, present some interesting relics of antiquity. There were four or five religious houses and hospitals in the county. Among the seats of the nobility and gentry, Burley, that of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, is the most distinguished. Chalybeate springs are to be met with in almost every part; the strongest of them, which has long been noted, and some years since was much resorted to, is situated between Teign and Market-Overton. Numerous marine *exuviæ* are found in the limestone. Rutland gives the titles of Duke and Earl to the family of Manners.

RUYTON-IN-THE-ELEVEN-TOWNS (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the hundred of Oswestry, N. division of Salop, 8 miles (N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 1083 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 4500 acres, of which 1616 are in the township of Ruyton; of these latter, 43 are common or waste. Copper-ore is found, and mines have been opened at Eardiston, in the parish; there are also quarries of good building-stone. The village is spacious and well built, and had anciently a charter for a market and fair, granted by Edmund, Earl of Arundel, in the 17th year of the reign of Richard II., and dated at the castle of Ruyton, which was included in the marches of Wales. A fair for sheep is held on the 5th of July. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 18., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators, R. Hunt, Esq., and others; net income, £304. The great tithes of Ruyton township have been commuted for £105, and the small for £94; the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Independents.

RYALL, a chapelry, in the parish of Stamfordham, union of Castle ward, N. E. division of Tindale ward, S. division of Northumberland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 87 inhabitants. This was the lordship of John, Lord Beaumont, who died seised of Ryall about the year 1396, leaving it, with many other estates in this county and elsewhere, to his son and heir, Henry, then sixteen years of age, who was knighted at the coronation of Henry IV. The chapelry comprises about 2236 acres, and contains extensive grazing pastures. The village, which is small and indifferently built, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Stamfordham. The chapel is an old edifice which has undergone many repairs.

RYARSH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of Malling, hundred of Larkfield, Upper S. division of the lathe of Aylesford, W. division of Kent, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles

(N. W. by W.) from Maidstone; containing 431 inhabitants. It comprises 1551 acres, of which 176 are in wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; present net income, £294 per annum; patron and impropriator, the Hon. J. W. Stratford.

RYBURGH, GREAT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Gallow, W. division of Norfolk, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Fakenham; containing 521 inhabitants. It comprises 1712*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.*, of which 1170 acres are arable, 401 meadow and pasture, and 142 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, with the living of Little Ryburgh united, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 10½.; net income, £569; patron, E. Wodehouse, Esq., whose handsome seat here, Sennow Lodge, is situated on an eminence overlooking the river Wensum. The tithes were commuted for 270 acres of land in 1808. The church is a cruciform edifice, with a tower circular in the lower part and octagonal above, and contains an altar-tomb to Sir Roger Bacon and his lady; the east window is enriched with stained glass. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship.

RYBURGH, LITTLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of Walsingham, hundred of Gallow, W. division of Norfolk, 3¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Fakenham; containing 176 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Wensum, and comprises 872*a.* 2*r.* 7*p.*, of which 709 acres are arable, 138 meadow and pasture, and 24 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the living of Great Ryburgh, and valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.: the tithes of the parish were commuted for 66 acres of land in 1808. The church is in ruins.

RYCOTE, a chapelry, in the parish of Great Haseley, union of Thame, hundred of Ewelme, county of Oxford, 2½ miles (W. by S.) from the town of Thame; containing 28 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels.

RYDAL, with Loughrigg, a township, in the parish of Grasmere, union and ward of Kendal, county of Westmorland, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Ambleside; containing 343 inhabitants. The township comprises 5201 acres, of which 2500 are common or waste. Rydal Water, which winds through the valley for nearly a mile, is surrounded by romantic scenery of wood and mountain, and the lake which it forms here is remarkable for the beauty of its small circular islands. Loughrigg lies between the rivers Braythay and Rothay, from which it rises boldly into a lofty fell. Rydal Hall, the seat of the Le Flemings, was plundered in the great civil war by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, one of Cromwell's partisans; it is a handsome structure, and the grounds embrace much fine scenery. The living of Rydal is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £100, in the patronage of Lady Le Fleming, who, at the expense of £1500, erected the chapel, a small edifice with an octagonal spire, consecrated in 1825, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A rent-charge of £18. 10. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes of the township. William Wordsworth, the gifted poet-laureate, has long resided here, in a delightful cottage upon a mount; the grounds around it have been laid out under his own tasteful direction, and command lovely prospects of the lake and other objects of interest in this attractive district.





RYDE, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of Newchurch, liberty of East Medina, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Newport, 5 (S.) from Portsmouth across the Solent, and 77 (S. W.) from London; containing 5840 inhabitants. This place, anciently denominated *La Rye*, was a post for the sentinels who guarded this part of the island, and in the reign of Richard II. was burnt and laid waste by the French. It is situated on the shore of the Solent Water, opposite to Stokes bay and Portsmouth harbour, and commands a fine view of Spithead and the Motherbank, with a more distant prospect of Haslar hospital, and the town of Portsmouth. From an insignificant fishing-hamlet, it has within the last century assumed the appearance of a handsome and populous town. The original distinction of Upper and Lower Ryde is still preserved, the former comprising the more ancient houses of the old town, and the latter that part situated nearer the sea-shore; but the two districts are now united by buildings of recent date. The town is laid out with regularity, upon the slope of a hill rising from the sea, and its principal streets, of which the footways are well paved, are spacious, especially that called Union-street, which contains some very handsome shops. The private houses consist chiefly of large modern cottages, constructed of stone from quarries in the immediate neighbourhood; the smaller cottages are stuccoed, and roofed with slate: the greater number are let furnished during the season. The aspect of the town as approached from the water is remarkably picturesque, the different lines of dwellings, relieved with trees and shrubs, rising in tiers one above another. The facility and accommodation for bathing, the number of excellent hotels and boarding-houses, and the delightful walks and rides in its vicinity, render the town an extremely agreeable place of resort during the summer; and the assembly-rooms, an annual regatta, the libraries, and a small theatre, erected by the late Mr. Thornton, add to its attractions. The constant communication, by means of steam-boats, with Portsmouth and Southampton, and thence by railway with London, has of late years much favoured its growth and prosperity.

A pier was constructed in the year 1814, in accordance with the provisions of an act of parliament, at the expense of £12,000, raised in shares of £50 each; it was originally only 1740 feet in length, but in 1833 was extended to 2226 feet, and now forms an excellent promenade, having seats sheltered from the weather at intervals on both sides. Under the powers of an act passed in 1829, the town has been paved, lighted with gas from works erected by a company in 1839, and otherwise improved; and reservoirs for the supply of the town and of shipping with pure spring water, were formed by the Pier Company in 1840. Soles and lobsters are caught; and the herring-fishery affords employment to many of the poorer inhabitants. A handsome market-house and town-hall, situated in Lind-street, and having a frontage to the south of 200 feet, was completed in 1831: the market, which is held on Tuesday and Friday, and is supplied with fish, fruit, vegetables, poultry, &c., is not, however, much resorted to, the shops in the town being numerous and respectable. The town-hall, an elegant room where the commissioners for improving the town hold their meetings, is over the corn-market, which occupies the centre of

RYE

the building. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club-House was commenced in the early part of 1846, the first stone being laid by Prince Albert: the estimated cost of the building was £5000. A fair for pedlery takes place on July 6th.

The parochial church of Newchurch being inconveniently situated seven miles distant from the town of Ryde, Thomas Player, Esq., in the year 1719 erected a chapel here, and endowed it with a yearly stipend of £10, payable to the vicar of the parish for performing the duty. The population having greatly increased, George Player, Esq., built the present more commodious structure on the foundation of the old chapel, in 1827. It is dedicated to St. Thomas, and is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a well-proportioned tower rising to a considerable height and terminated by a light spire. A little to the west is St. James's episcopal chapel, formerly belonging to the Rev. R. Waldo Sibthorp, from whom it was purchased in 1841 by the Rev. Mr. Hewett. It was erected in the year 1827, by William Hughes Hughes, Esq., and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a campanile turret over the western entrance; its internal decorations are elaborate, and at the east end is a fine window of stained glass. A district church dedicated to the Trinity has been erected, for the accommodation of the greatly increased and still increasing population: it was consecrated in Oct. 1845, cost £5000, and is in the early English style; the chancel windows are of rich painted glass, and the font is very handsome. The living is in the gift of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

*Arms.*

RYE (*St. Mary*), a cinque-port, borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of Gostrow, rape of Hastings, E. division of Sussex, 63 miles (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 4031 inhabitants. This place, which belonged originally to the monastery of Feschamp, in Normandy, was at an early date, together with Winchelsea, annexed to the cinque-ports of England, in the charters granted to which these two towns are invariably styled "ancient towns." In the reign of Edward III., Rye was surrounded by a strong wall with several gates, of which that called the Land Gate, the only one remaining, now forms a beautiful entrance to the town from the London and Dovor roads. It was also defended by a tower on the south, erected in the twelfth century by William of Ypres, a quadrangular structure with circular towers at the angles, and which is still tolerably perfect. An inundation of the sea having formed a natural harbour, which was subsequently much improved by a similar occurrence, the town began to flourish, and soon became so considerable a port, that it furnished nine ships of war towards the invasion of France in the reign of Edward III., and was the place where that monarch landed on his return from the continent. In the following reign it was burnt and plundered by the French, from which calamity and from others that it subsequently experienced, it suffered so much that King Henry VI., to indemnify the corporation for their losses, annexed it to Tenterden, which he separated from the county of Kent. Rye began from this time to revive, and was of considerable importance in the reign of Elizabeth, who, on a visit to the place, was entertained by the corporation with every demonstration of loyalty and affection, and who invested the inhabitants with several additional privileges, and a confirmation of all preceding charters.

The town is built upon a hill, the south and south-west sides of which are rocky and precipitous; and is sheltered on the north and west by hills of no great elevation, but which command a pleasing view. The river Rother skirts the town on the east, and flows into the sea about a mile and a half to the south; on the south-west is a channel that receives the streams of the Brede and Tillingham, and unites with the Rother. There are several regular and well-formed streets: the houses are in general indifferently built and of antique appearance; they command fine views of the Channel and the surrounding country, which abounds with interesting scenery. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by pipes from a reservoir under Playden heights. An embankment has been constructed along the sides of the harbour; the marshes in the neighbourhood, formerly covered by the tide, have been drained, and a road formed to the sea-side. A literary and scientific institution was established in 1839, and assemblies are occasionally held in a handsome room at the George hotel.

The imports consist principally of Dutch cheese; timber from Norway and America; oil-cake, rapeseed, and rags for manure, from Hamburgh; and eggs, poultry, rape, and linseed-cake, from France. Rye is also a bonding-port for wine, which is imported from Boulogne. Several sloops are employed in bringing chalk from Beachy Head, for the purpose of being burnt into lime. Large quantities of wool are exported to France and Ostend; and hops, corn, timber, and bark, in large quantities, are shipped coastwise. Vessels not exceeding 200 tons' burthen can approach the quay. In a recent year, sixty-five vessels of the aggregate burthen of 2392 tons entered inwards, and twenty-six of 705 tons' aggregate burthen cleared outwards, in the foreign trade: the number of vessels in the coasting-trade that entered inwards was 291, aggregate burthen 16,933 tons; and the number that cleared outwards, 200, aggregate tonnage 10,555. Ship-building, for which there are three yards, is carried on to a great extent, the neighbourhood abounding with excellent oak; there are also three large breweries. An act was passed in 1845 for a railway from Hastings, by Rye, to Ashford; and in 1846 an act for a railway from the town to the mouth of the harbour; this branch to be a mile and three-quarters long. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn, of which there is a good supply, and the latter for provisions of all kinds; a cattle-market is held every alternate Wednesday.

The borough has received various charters, of which the earliest that can be traced is that of Richard I., reciting and confirming some previous privileges; the last is that of Charles II. The corporation is now guided by the provisions of the Municipal Corporations' act, and consists of a mayor, recorder, four aldermen, and

twelve councillors; the number of magistrates is four. The borough has exercised the elective franchise from the earliest period, and till 1832 regularly returned two barons to parliament, who assisted in supporting the royal canopy at coronations; it now sends one mem-

*Corporation Seal.*

*Obverse.* *Reverse.*

ber, chosen by the £10 householders of a wide district, and the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds courts of session and general gaol delivery for all offences not capital; petty-sessions occur under the borough justices every Monday and Thursday, and under the county magistrates every alternate Wednesday. The town-hall is a convenient building on pillars, in the centre of the town, and the sessions for the borough are held in it; the area is appropriated to the market. Ypres tower, to which a tower has been added, is now the borough gaol.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £42. 13. 4.; patron, T. C. Langford, Esq.; appropriator, the Bishop of Winchester: the great tithes have been commuted for £315, and the vicarial for £410. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, partly Norman and partly in the early English style, with a central tower, in which is a clock of peculiar mechanical construction, said to have been taken from the Spanish Armada, and given to the town by Queen Elizabeth. The east window is in the later English style, of large dimensions and of elegant design, and has been embellished with some stained glass at the expense of J. H. Lardner, Esq. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A school was founded in 1644, by Thomas Peacock, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £36, the interest of £50, and a house; and in 1702, another school was established by James Saunders, who assigned to it estates now producing £100. 10. per annum. The poor-law union comprises 12 parishes or places, containing a population of 9804. A monastery of friars of the order of St. Augustine was founded a short time before the Dissolution; the principal remains have been converted into a storehouse. Samuel Jeakes, an eminent antiquary, and the author of the *Charters of the Cinque Ports*, was a native of Rye.

RYE-HILL, with GREAT TOSSON, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W.) from Rothbury; containing 178 inhabitants. It is seated on an eminence overlooking the fertile haughs of the Coquet, and is situated one mile south of that river.

RYEHALL (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Stamford; containing, with the chapelry of Essendine, and the hamlet of Belmisthorpe, 830 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2580 acres. The soil is various; the surface is partly hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet which sometimes overflows. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 17.; net income, £295; patron and impropriator, the Marquess of Exeter: the glebe comprises 164 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a tower and spire of earlier date; in the chancel are two sedilia of stone. There is a chapel of ease at Essendine.

RYHILL, a hamlet, in the parish and union of EPPING, hundred of WALTHAM, though locally in the hundred of HARLOW, S. division of the county of ESSEX, 2¾ miles (N. by W.) from the town of Epping; containing 116 inhabitants.

RYHILL, with CAMERTON, a township, in the parish of BURSTWICK, union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hedon, on the road to Patrington; containing 286 inhabitants, of whom 247 are in Ryhill. The township comprises by computation 1500 acres. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1805. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RYHILL, a township, in the parish of WRAGBY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. E.) from Wakefield; containing 170 inhabitants. The township is situated on rising ground, comprises about 600 acres, and contains a reservoir for the supply of the Barnsley canal which covers 75 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RYHOPE, a chapelry, in the parish of BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, union of SUNDERLAND, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (S.) from Sunderland; containing 868 inhabitants, of whom 423 are in the township of Ryhope. The chapelry comprises the townships of Ryhope, Burdon, Silksworth, and Tunstal; the first contains 1570 acres of good arable and meadow land. The soil is generally of a light sandy nature, and very favourable for the production of rye, potatoes, and barley. The village, which is one of the pleasantest in the county, is situated on the verge of a fine tract of country, bordered by the ocean, and in the summer season is much frequented for the purpose of bathing. The road from Sunderland to Stockton passes through it, and the railway to Durham and Hartlepool skirts it on the south and east. The chapel was erected in 1826, chiefly through the exertions of the late Bishop Gray, then rector of Bishop-Wearmouth, and Captain Dale; it is a neat structure in the early English style, and cost nearly £700. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector, and endowed with the sum of £100 by Captain Dale, to which the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, the present rector, has added £100 per annum. In 1834, a commodious house for the incumbent was erected by subscription, at a cost of about £600. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £210. 17. payable to the rector, £141. 2. to the impropriators, and £36. 16. to the head master of Kepier grammar school.

RYLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of WELTON, wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN; containing 97 inhabitants.

RYLE, GREAT, a township, in the parish of WHITTINGHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 67 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile north of the road from Whittingham to Alnham, and comprises 2021 acres, of which 1000 are common or waste land. The Aln, here a small stream, passes on the south of the hamlet.

RYLE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of WHITTINGHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 42 inhabitants. This was the seat of the fourth son of Sir Daniel Collingwood, of Brandon, the descendant of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, of Eslington, whose family were celebrated for their feats of border chivalry, and held considerable possessions in these parts. Alexander Collingwood, who resided at Little Ryle, was high sheriff of the county in 1725. The old Hall, which stood in a fine sheltered situation, has long been in ruins.

RYME-INTRINSICA (*ST. HYPPOLITE*), a parish and liberty, in the union of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of DORSET, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Sherborne; containing 193 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1006 acres of land, principally in dairy-farms; the low grounds are watered by a rivulet named Ryme Brook. A market and a fair were granted in the 26th of Edward I., but both have been long disused. Within the liberty were anciently a royal mansion and park; the site of the former, which was standing in the reign of James I., is still called Court Hill, and commands a fine view. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the glebe comprises 19 acres.

RYSTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Downham; containing 40 inhabitants. It comprises 1199*a.* 38*p.*, of which 666 acres are arable, 418 meadow and pasture, and 94 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Roxham annexed; net income, £80; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The appropriate tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £277, and the appropriate glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, and contains numerous monuments to the Pratt family, including one to Lady Pratt, whose figure, in a reclining posture, is beautifully sculptured in white marble; the tower is in ruins, and, covered with ivy, forms a romantic feature in the scenery of the grounds of Ryston Hall. Within the park is a remarkably fine oak-tree, under which Coniers, chaplain of the rebels led by Ket, is said to have preached, and where Dr. Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, likewise preached to the rebel forces, at the imminent hazard of his life, exhorting them to lay down their arms and to return to their duty. It is called the Oak of Reformation.

RYTHER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly in the Upper, but chiefly in the Lower, division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Selby; containing, with the township of Lead-Hall, 354 inhabitants, of whom 300 are in the township of Ryther. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Wharfe, and comprises by measurement 2654 acres, of which 2082 are arable, 420 pasture, and 152 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £613. 14., and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a neat structure, and contains several ancient monuments. There is a chapel of ease at Lead-Hall, about six miles distant; and in the village of Ryther is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RYTON (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of GATESHEAD, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing 2570 inhabitants, of whom 677 are in the township of Ryton, 6 miles (W.) from Gateshead. This place frequently suffered from the incursions of the Scots, particularly in 1297, when the village was reduced to ashes by Wallace, who at that time occupied Hexham. The parish comprises the townships of Ryton, Ryton-Woodside, Stella, and Crawcrook, and the village of Greenside, sometimes called Long Row, and formerly Cadger's Row; it contains 6530 acres, two-thirds arable, and the remainder pasture, with 10 acres of woodland. At Ryton-Woodside and Stella are coal-mines, the produce of which is chiefly shipped to London and to foreign markets; there are also quarries of limestone in the parish. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway runs between the Tyne and the village of Ryton. The village is highly picturesque, and contains several handsome mansions; the scenery around it embraces an extensive view of the vale of the Tyne to the east and west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £42. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £956, and a rectory-house. The tithes of Ryton township have been commuted for £246, and the glebe consists of 53 acres. The church is a structure of much interest, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty octangular spire of curiously-constructed wood-work cased with lead. The interior is remarkable for its elegant arrangement and its decorations. A light and beautiful screen separates the nave and chancel; some ancient stalls remain, and over the communion-table are embellishments of richly-carved oak. Within the chancel is a recumbent figure of a mitred abbot; likewise some brasses to the memory of the Thorp family. It has been lately beautified with three lancet windows of stained glass, the gift of the present incumbent, the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, warden of Durham University, to whom the parish is in many respects indebted. The churchyard is ornamented by a row of noble elms; and the church, from its commanding position and the height of its spire, forms a conspicuous object for a considerable distance. Ryton savings' bank was the first established in England.

RYTON, a parish, in the union of SHIFFNALL, Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Shiffnall; containing 195 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1398*a.* 14*p.*, and is situated upon a tributary of the Severn. It had anciently a market, and an annual fair for four days, both of which have long been discontinued. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 1., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. R. W. Eyton: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 48 acres. The church is a com-

paratively modern structure, with a tower in the later English style.

RYTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BULKINGTON, poor-law union of NUNEATON, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, Northern division of the county of WARWICK; containing 363 inhabitants.

RYTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-MISPERTON, union of MALTON, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from the town of Malton; containing 219 inhabitants. It is situated in the lower part of the vale of the Rye, and contains about 1600 acres of land, of a rich loamy kind. A small chapel of ease was built in 1839.

RYTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Coventry; containing 534 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the south side of the river Avon, and intersected by the road from Coventry to Daventry. It comprises 2057 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8.; net income, £113; patron, the Prebendary of Ryton in the Cathedral of Lichfield. The tithes were commuted for an allotment of land, under an act of inclosure, in the year 1761. The church is partly in the early English style of architecture.

RYTON-WOODSIDE, a township, in the parish of RYTON, union of GATESHEAD, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Gateshead; containing 1059 inhabitants. This place was anciently the property of the Hedworths, since whose possession it has been held by the families of Jenison, Lambton, and Surtees. It is situated about a mile and a half to the south of the village of Ryton, the road from Hexham to Gateshead passing between the two places; and the Winlaton burn flows on the south. The tithes have been commuted for £322. 8. 9., and there is a glebe of about 110 acres. On May 30th, 1826, thirty-seven persons perished here in the Stargate coal-mine, by the explosion of fire-damp.

END OF VOLUME III.

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